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The Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO, JANUARY, 1907 No 1

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

1907

We wish all our readers

a very Happy and

Prosperous New Year

1906

The past year has been an eventful one in the history of Canada, not so much from the fact of any startling occurrences, as of the great impetus which has been received through the unusually large number of immigrants who have become permanent settlers, and the wonderful development of the natural resources of the country.

The year 1906 has been a period of more than usual prosperity and that in every branch of industry, in agriculture, in the mines, and in all other of the many branches of commercial activity, and most notably amongst the manufacturing interests of Canada.

Never in the history of the country has there been such a degree of optimism, nor has it been unjustified.

Manufacturers in every branch of trade have been overcrowded with orders, wholesale dealers report a large increase in their annual output, and retailers throughout the length and breadth of Canada have the same story to tell of increased sales and larger earnings.

The drug trade, both wholesale and retail, have been sharers in the general prosperity of the country, and we can safely say that the condition of the retail trade to-day, taking it all-in-all, is in better condition than ever before in this country.

Notwithstanding the existence of "cute-rate" drug stores and the strong competition of departmental stores and mail-order houses, business has been exceptionally good, and a feeling of security exists which means much to the average business man.

The question of legislation affecting the drug interests has been uppermost during the entire year, but as yet nothing definite has taken place. Bills regulating the sale of patent medicines, etc., were introduced in the Local Legislatures of Ontario, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, but in each case were withdrawn, in some cases through the strong opposition developed against the form of the proposed legislation and in others from a decision to await developments as to Dominion legislation.

At the opening of the Dominion Parliament, now in session, the "speech from the throne" announced that a bill would be introduced along these lines. This, however, has not yet been brought before the House.

Judgments have been rendered in the United States courts and also in Canada which practically destroy the working of the tripartite plan and it seems almost impossible to devise an agreement which will be binding on all parties without at the same time coming in conflict with the courts' decisions.

Progress has been made in preparing the Canadian Compendium of Formulae, and the initiatory pages which were sent out by the committee engaged in the work have been cordially welcomed by druggists and have also received the encomiums of the pharmaceutical press. It is expected that a more extended edition will shortly be issued, which will contain the result of additional work done by the Research Committee.

The merger of the larger number of the wholesale drug houses of Canada was consummated early in the year and the National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited, was organized, taking over the business of seventeen wholesale houses and putting them under one management, with an authorized capital of $6,000,000.

We have to record the loss by death of a number of members of the retail drug trade, some of whom were prominent in the early days of pharmacy in Canada.

The number of druggists going into business in Canada has shown a remarkable increase during the year, the total now being not less than 30 per cent. greater than in 1905, the most of the new drug stores being opened in Northwestern Canada.

A review of the year 1906 as far as drug values are concerned is not without some sensational features. Just at the close of 1905, Iodine and Bismuth declined most unexpectedly and no change has taken place since. Bromides during the year have been very low, in fact sold at less than cost of manufacturing, owing to competition between German and American producers. Cocaine has had several ups and downs and finished at a remarkably low price. Camphor in January was quoted at 135 and every one held off buying looking for a lower price, but it has steadily advanced and now is worth 170, and higher prices still in sight. Quinine has had its ups and downs, but altogether it has been low during December it went up 2c., and holders are looking for better figures. Antimony has had quite a career of steady advance, and during the year pure quality was worth 40c. a pound, but has sold for years at about 10c. Citric Acid has advanced steadily since early in the spring and as a consequence all Citrates have been higher than usual. Oil Lemon has doubled in price during the year. Santonine has been steadily advancing and has not reached the highest point yet. Silver has been higher than in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, notwithstanding they are digging it out of the ground three hundred miles north of us. Cod Liver Oil is lower than previous years, Saffron higher. Paris green opened at what was considered a high price but soon jumped 3c. a pound, and December quotations for spring delivery are much high than retail prices of past years. This is on count of the steadily advancing values of Blue vitriol and Arsenic.

Taken altogether, the year has been a satisfactory one for the buyer, as the advances have been much more numerous than the declines, and the year closes with nearly all staples commanding higher prices.

1907

The New Year comes in auspiciously for the people of this Dominion. Prosperity, peace and plenty are ours and if we only make proper use of our opportunities, the year upon which we have now entered should witness the greatest volume of business and the most satisfactory in every respect of any year in the history of Canada.

This country has only within a short period of time come into its proper share of recognition as "a nation" and one which contains within itself resources sufficient not only for its own sustenance, but also able to supply other lands with the products of the farms, mines, fisheries and timber areas.

The expansion of the country has been greatly aided by the investment of foreign capital and the chartered banks of the country are establishing branches everywhere in order to meet the demands of merchants and investors and thereby facilitating the transaction of business.

Legislation will probably be enacted during the present session of the House of Commons regulating the manufacture and sale of patent medicines and otherwise affecting the interests of the drug trade. It is not thought that any such legislation will be of a radical character, and the trade have at least two excellent representative druggists amongst the members of the House who will look after our interests.

Past events have shown how necessary it is to have some effective organization for the purpose of keeping close watch of the interests of the drug trade and it is to be hoped that another year will not elapse before a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association has been brought into being.

INCREASE OF FEES

The Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, at its recent session, tackled the question of raising the fees received from the students, a question which had been discussed in previous years. The limited number of students that are presenting themselves and the increased amounts devoted to the salaries of the lecturers resulting in a considerably reduced net income for the College, rendered this question an important one, if the tuition given was to be kept up to its present high standard, and no good purpose was served by putting off the consideration of it to another session. As will be seen in our report of the meeting of the Council, it was decided unanimously, after a full discussion, to increase the fees for senior students from $60 to $90, and for juniors from $47 to $60. These increases, while they may seem large, as compared with the previous fees, by no means

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make them prohibitive, and we feel sure that they will not be the means of lessening the number of those attending the College in the future, while the fact that they will be devoted to the efficiency of the lecturing staff and in other ways building up the College, will ensure to the students an educational course in pharmacy not to be surpassed anywhere.

SECOND APPENDIX TO SQUIRE'S POCKET COMPANION

The idea of publishing the Appendix to the Pocket Companion was to afford the members of the medical profession an up-to-date résumé of the latest medical and pharmaceutical topics in a handy and portable form. That it has fulfilled its purpose and was a desideratum is indicated by the number of requests for copies from all parts of the globe, and that a second issue has become necessary.

The present volume is double the size of the first and is divided into three sections instead of two as previously.

Section A. is a review of current medical and pharmaceutical literature and covers the period between July, 1905, the date of publication of the First Appendix and October of last year. It is this section which we anticipate will prove of chief interest to medical practitioners.

Section B familiarizes readers with the special preparation of Messrs. Squire & Sons, and introduces to the medical practitioner by means of cross references suitable means of prescribing the drugs mentioned in the first section, in those cases where their experience of the particular drug has enabled them to produce elegant pharmaceutical preparations of it.

The new Section C deals with subjects which experience has shown bear a special interest to members of the medical profession, and includes the imperial and metric weights and measures, the equivalents of the imperial weights and measures in the Metric system, a carefully tabulated comparison of the chief standardized potent preparations of the British, German and United States Pharmacopoeias with their respective doses, a table of solubilities for about 75 substances holding an official position in the British Pharmacopoeia, and about 120 substances, more or less in general use, but which at present occupy no official position in that volume.

In the first section will be found an account of the most recent foreign Pharmacopoeias, viz., the Dutch, Spanish and United States published in 1905; the Austrian and Belgium published in 1906. Copies of both Appendices are sent free to members of the medical profession on application.

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG SECTION

It has been decided to form a section of the Montreal Board of Trade to be known as the Oil, Paint and Drug Section, embracing members engaged in the drug, chemical, soap, oil, paint, varnish, and allied trades. A meeting was held Dec. 21st at the Board of Trade, when the preliminary arrangements were perfected. The following firms were represented, and signified their intention of joining this section: Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Ltd., Canada Paint Co., Ltd., Henry Dobell & Co., R. C. Jamieson & Co., Ltd., Watson, Jack & Co., McCaskill, Dougall & Co., McArthur, Corneille & Co., National Drug and Chemical Co., A. Ramsay, Son & Co., Wilson, Paterson & Co.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Junior Examinations

The following are the names of the successful candidates at the junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy recently held:

First class honor list (in order of merit)—P. A. Christie, W. E. Preston, A. E. Lovell, L. Wright, A. M. Smale, N. M. Watson, P. McFee, E. B. Mealley, A. E. Longmore, N. L. McMillan, J. T. Balkwill, T. W. Goodyear, Lorne Tune, C. H. Orme, C. G. Whebby, G. Willoughby, C. T. Hall, M. Elder, W. E. Hayes, J. G. Grant, T. J. Ryan, D. J. Buckley, C. A. Rutherford, S. E. Large, C. R. Brown, W. S. Curry, G. G. Brant, T. J. Watson, C. Ritchie, R. H. Thompson, Jas. Brighty; H. R. Baker and Fred. Barber (equal); W. H. Glanville, E. A. Robertson, J. M. White.

Second class honors (in order of merit)—P. W. Green, B. C. Roger, Bert Whan, R. B. Carter, J. W. Cinnamon, H. E. Martin, F. C. Pearn, A. A. Macdonald, E. Anderson, C. R. Porter, C. T. Dolan, H. P. Alger, Miss M. I. Whaley.

Pass list (alphabetically arranged)—Geo. A. Aikin, R. A. Bly, J. A. Bowie, G. F. Brodie, A. D. Chipchase, H. H. Earle, Carda Elson, C. W. R. Lemon, G. O. Linton, F. J. C. Morrison, G. R. McKinney, Miss M. Orchard, Arthur Orton, J. A. Paterson, M. B. Percival, R. C. Porter, J. T. Stocks, M. E. VanZant.

Highest in subjects: Pharmacy—A. M. Smale, A. E. Lovell; P. A. Christie and D. J. Buckley (equal). Botany—W. E. Preston, E. B. Mealley and A. E. Lovell (equal). Chemistry (theoretical)—P. A. Christie; P. McFee and L. Wright (equal). Latin, etc.—A. E. Lovell and E. B. Mealley (equal); W. E. Hayes. Chemistry (practical)—J. T. Balkwill; C. H. Orme and C. R. Brown (equal). Physics—A. E. Lovell, W. R. Preston and C. G. Whebby (equal).

Supplemental examinations will be held on Jan. 2 and 3. Senior term will commence Jan. 3.

THE SEED TRADE

A very important "side line" and one which has been somewhat neglected by the trade, is that of field, garden and flower seeds. In many localities, druggists have found this line "in the season," as being one of the most remunerative of the various "side lines," kept in stock. In fact, we know of cases where the business done has exceeded in volume, as well as in profits the amounts received from drug sales, and this, too, in stores where a first class general drug business is successfully carried on.

Like every other line which the retailer takes in hand he must pay some little attention to it, both in regard to the display of goods and also in his newspaper or other advertising. The profits are such as to fully compensate the dealer both for the capital invested and the additional labor, and it is a line which also is bound to win additional customers to the store.

Reference to our advertising columns indicates those firms which are fully prepared to supply every requirement of the trade, and whose catalogues would be cheerfully mailed on application.

When you write any of these firm mention the Canadian Druggist and your requests will receive careful attention.

SAVE THIS COPY

This issue of The Canadian Druggist should be of more than special interest to every member of the drug trade throughout Canada, and should be carefully preserved for future reference. The "Prices Current" has been thoroughly revised and the prices named are correctly given up to date. This portion of The Druggist has become of late more popular than ever and there have been a number of requests that this should appear more frequently than heretofore. We will endeavor as far as possible to comply with this request, although the increasing advertising space and other additional matter sometimes crowd us very much, although we are continually adding to the size of the publication. It would be well, therefore, for our readers to keep this copy of the "Prices Current" and make such alterations as may be noted from issue to issue.

Another feature of this number is the article on the Changes in the Tariff, and also a Special Price List of the best known of the Patent Medicines in this market, and these are made on the basis of the new tariff.

Still another feature which commends itself to a large proportion of our readers is that of the examination papers of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Manitoba College of Pharmacy. Although we endeavor to have extra copies of the issue containing these questions, the demand for them is usually much greater than the supply and principals will do well to call the attention of their apprentices and assistants, who may intend in the near future taking the college course, to these papers, which afford an example of the class of questions submitted at the examinations.

THE NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

The most important event in wholesale drug circles during the past year has been the amalgamation of the majority of the wholesale houses into one company, which has been incorporated under the name of the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., with an authorized capital of $6,000,000, having its executive offices in Montreal, and warehouses at various points throughout Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, fifteen branches in all.

We learn that the business of the company has steadily increased each month, notwithstanding the fact that the number of their travellers has been reduced from 76 to 62, thus effecting a saving in expenses. The company claims that the three main objects of the amalgamation have been accomplished, namely economy in management, economical manufacture of chemicals and increased purchasing power.

The "National" chemical works are now manufacturing a large line of chemicals for medical, pharmaceutical and technical purposes, which are all of a high standard of quality. The "National" brand will in future be known in the Canadian market as a standard line of chemicals.

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book. They also manufacture the Crain Continuous Ledger in two sizes, with five different rulings, which are always kept in stock, and there is a special seal attachment where it is desired to keep the contents of the ledger private. With this ledger there is no carrying forward of accounts or hunting through dead or closed accounts. These latter are transferred to a Transfer Ledger. Many other labor-saving forms are manufactured such as the Crain Fold-Over Invoicing System, Fold-Over Bills of Lading, Order Forms, etc. At the Business Show, held in the Armouries of the Royal Scots Regiment, Montreal, during the week of Dec. 10, one of the principal exhibitors were the Rolla L. Crain Co., who showed a most complete and up-to-date Loose Leaf System. A feature of the exhibit was



MODERN METHODS IN BOOKKEEPING

Recognizing the value of time in the entering and posting of accounts, business men of to-day are largely discarding the old methods of bookkeeping by introducing the Loose Leaf or continuous systems. The fact that banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses have adopted these latter proves that they find them satisfactory, economical and superior to other methods. Among the firms who manufacture the Loose Leaf systems are the Rolla L. Crain Co., Limited, Ottawa, whose monthly account system makes out each customer's account daily, so that it can be rendered at any time required. It also reduces to a minimum posting to the ledger, and one writing makes out the billhead and day-

a ledger 2 feet by 3, which opens out to 6 feet. The firm are putting on three travellers to push their business in Montreal alone.

HUYLER'S BON-BONS AND CHOCOLATE

The famous New York house of "Huyler" have established a manufacturing plant and also a retail establishment at 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, and are prepared to supply the retail and jobbing trade with a full line of specialties at prices that are satisfactory to all parties concerned. They are also establishing an agency in each city and town throughout the Dominion at which their bon-bons and chocolate will be sold exclusively.

ABOUT OURSELVES

With this issue The Canadian Druggist enters upon its 19th volume, and in doing so we may be pardoned if we devote a small portion of our space to saying a little "about ourselves."

During the past twelve months a greatly increased subscription list throughout the Dominion shows that this publication is steadily increasing in favor with the retail drug trade with every succeeding year, and we have to thank these members of the craft who have been so thoughtful as to send us kind letters of commendation, which are always very gratifying to the publisher. For the future we do not promise anything more than we have done in the past, but our constant aim will be to make The Canadian Druggist more and more a publication of undoubted value to druggists everywhere throughout the Dominion.

This country with its large expanse of territory naturally has in the drug trade men of diversified tastes and ideas, and no one publication can expect to cater to the individual tastes of each member, so as to be in perfect accord with every idea and suggestion which may be uppermost in the minds of the readers. For instance, we are in receipt of letters one of which says "The Formula Column in your issue is worth more than the subscription price for one year;" another says that "The Photographic Department is of the greatest interest to me," another reads it especially for the "Prices Current and Market Report," while others want articles on technical matters and to some the commercial side only appeals.

We endeavor as far as possible to meet the requirements of the trade generally, editorial comments being made on passing occurrences of interest in the trade and to the trade, as well as on live issues which arise from time to time, while our clippings from other periodicals are as far as possible made with a view of meeting the requirements and tastes of our readers, no matter how varied they may be.

The one thing lacking in pharmaceutical journalism is the absence of communications from druggists themselves on matters of importance not only of individual interest, but also of the interests of the trade collectively. This is not confined to the druggists of Canada alone, but is apparent everywhere, and it appears that no matter what appeal may be made by editors, either the natural diffidence to appear in print or possibly in many cases the indifference of members of the trade, leaves this department of the trade paper somewhat neglected.

The large addition to the number of druggists in Canada within the last two years has extended our subscription list vastly, and we are pleased to acknowledge the prompt remittances of a large proportion of the trade, and at the same time we would give a hint to those who are not already paid up that their subscription would be very timely.

Our advertising pages, it will be noticed, show a marked increase in their number, and there is just one strong reason for this increase, and an evidence of which is given in the accompanying letter on this page, that is, "we bring results." We say what we know to be a fact that our advertisers have found The Canadian Druggist to be one of the best, if not the best trade paper advertising medium in Canada, and we are proud to point to all of our advertisers as speaking witnesses of this fact. There can be no more interesting, or profitable portion of a trade paper than the advertising pages, furnishing as they do that portion of "news" through which the retailer may realize his greatest profits, if he will be guided by the advertisements which appear in a paper that caters only for the business of reliable and progressive firms.

The Barber & Ellis Co.
Limited

Toronto, Dec. 21, 1906.

W. J. Dyas, Esq.,
Pubr. The Canadian Druggist.
City.

My Dear Sir:—

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we express the very satisfactory results that we secured through advertising in your journal. We gave you a small contract for three months of this year, and we were very much gratified at the number of replies we received. In fact we can trace to the advertising in your magazine a greater number of inquiries than to any other trade paper that we have advertised in for a long time.

Very truly yours,

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited,
Jno. F. Ellis.



THE DOMINION DRUG CO., Limited

Wishes You

A Prosperous 1907

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

(PURE)

This preparation of Pine is the active principle of the mountain Pines of the east.

Being a respiratory stimulant, expectorant and diuretic, it is a remedy of unexcelled merit for coughs, acute and chronic bronchitis, weak lungs, etc.

Its therapeutic action upon all irritated and inflamed mucous membranes is greatly enhanced by its purity and freshness. Great care has been taken to eliminate all foreign substances which would have a tendency to destroy the important therapeutic virtues of this remedy.

The most important feature of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is its excellent healing and curative powers over throat, lung and bronchial affections, acute and chronic coughs, leucorrhœa, gleet, chronic diseases of the kidneys and urinary passages, piles and inflammation of the bowels, chronic catarrhal affections and in various forms of rheumatism, especially sciatica and lumbago.

Dose—Five drops repeated three or four times a day in acute affections and twice a day in chronic diseases.

The following formula, if used according to directions, will prove highly beneficial in all forms of throat, lung and bronchial affections:

Virgin Oil of Pine	½ ounce.
Glycerine	2 ounces.
Spiritus Frumenti	8 ounces.

Dose—Teaspoonful every four hours.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) is put up only in original half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is inclosed in a wooden case, insuring safety of contents from breakage and exposure to light. The case is then sealed in an engraved wrapper, having the name, "Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)," plainly printed thereon.

Price, $4.00 per dozen vials. Any jobber can supply you.

CAUTION—A cheap or adulterated Oil of Pine will invariably cause nausea and will fail to effect specific results. Insist upon having Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure).

Prepared only by

The Leach Chemical Co.

WINDSOR, ONT., CANADA

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS



Gives a Good Profit
Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada

MONTREAL

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.

WINNIPEG

Quality Before Price

has always been our motto, for the recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten.

Lyman's Special Brilliant Crystal "EPSOM SALTS"

Our sale of this brand of chemically pure Epsom Salts is increasing. If you have not tried them yet it will pay you to do so.

Price in —

Barrels of 250 lbs.	2¼c lb., barrel free.
Kegs of 100 lbs.	2½c lb., keg free.
25 lb. parcels	3¼c lb.
Smaller quantities	3¾c lb.
In ¼ lb. packets	35c of 400 gross.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited - Toronto

A New Year's Letter

To the Druggists of Canada

THE wholesale business season, which has just closed, has been an uncommonly good one for us. Our policy of selling the highest grade goods in this line of business . . .

Exclusively to the Drug Trade

has been more fully appreciated than we had reason to hope. ¶ From the time we commenced business, some eight months ago, we have been pushed to the limit to fill our contracts, and, much as we regretted it, had to turn away many late in the season orders. ¶ Next year we are preparing for double the business by increasing our plant and enlarging our facilities. And as to quality our ambition is to have our goods recognized by the Drug Trade as the standard. ¶ In closing, we wish you all happiness and prosperity in the New Year, and cordial business relations with ourselves.

Sovereign Perfumes
LIMITED
TORONTO

We Wish All Our Customers
A Prosperous New Year

E. G. WEST & Co.

176 KING ST. E. - - TORONTO, ONT.

Representing

THE LEEMING MILES CO., Montreal.
Proprietory Medicines.

HENRY K. WAMPOLE & Co., Perth, Ont.
Pharmaceutical Products.

A. A. VANTINE & Co., New York.
Oriental Toilet Specialties.

REQUA MANUFACTURING Co., New York.
Manicures and Toilet Accessories.

HUTCHINGS' MEDICINE Co., Toronto.
Campana's Italian Balm.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Montreal.
Baby's Own Soaps, Etc.

Trade Notes

J. A. Fulkerson has opened a drug store at Neepawa, Manitoba.

F. A. Dunk has opened a new drug store at Grayson, Saskatchewan.

F. M. Hilts has opened a new drug store at Kennedy, Saskatchewan.

Anson Burke has purchased a drug business at Huntsville, Ontario.

Dr. J. Martin has opened a drug store at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.

W. W. Hammond has disposed of his drug business at Hamilton, Ontario.

W. T. Crawford has disposed of his drug business at Bruce Mines, Ontario.

W. Warner has purchased the drug business of C. S. Miller, Kingsville, Ontario.

A. J. Barker has purchased the drug business of J. M. Pearen, Western Ontario.

The drug store of J. Livingstone, Listowel, Ontario, was damaged by fire Dec. 4th.

The drug business of J. E. Keayes & Co., London, Ontario, is advertised for sale.

C. M. Crouse, of Midway, has moved his drug business to Nelson, British Columbia.

C. S. Pingle, druggist, Medicine Hat, Alberta, has moved into his new store on Main Street.

The drug store of P. S. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, was destroyed by fire last month.

The Speer-Stevenson Drug Co., Ltd., has opened a branch drug store at Yorkton, Saskatchewan.

W. E. McIntyre has purchased the drug business of Duncan & Scurfield, Crystal City, Manitoba.

Jos. P. Kent has opened a new drug store in the northwestern part of St. John's, Newfoundland.

H. A. Morrissey has opened a new drug store in the Cabot building, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. Stafford, formerly of Twillingate, has opened a drug store on Duckworth Street E., St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Speer-Stevenson Drug Co. have taken over the drug business of Alf. E. Pirt, Carberry, Manitoba.

F. C. Humphries has purchased the drug business of C. W. Cowen, corner College and Borden Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, has been incorporated. Head office, London, Ontario; capital, $40,000.

Jas. Haughton has opened a new drug store at the corner of Hamilton and Dunsmuir Streets, Vancouver, British Columbia.

W. Twiddy has purchased the drug business of G. Tamblyn, corner Yonge Street and Eglinton Avenue, North Toronto, Ontario.

John A. Shortall has moved his drug business from James Street to "Myler's Corner" on Water Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

R. Woods, formerly of Mount Pleasant, has purchased the drug business of the M.A.W. Company, Seymour Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The drug store of Grant Bros., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, was destroyed by fire last month, and also that of George Carew, of the same place.

W. J. A. Carnahan & Bro. have purchased the drug business of Norman B. Lander, 755 Yonge Street, Toronto, and will soon occupy the new premises in the Traders Bank Building, corner Yonge and Bloor Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

PERSONALS

Mr. Aime Champagne, traveller for W. Brunet, wholesale druggist, Quebec City, died suddenly at D'Israeli, Quebec. Deceased resided in St. Rochs, was about 60 years of age, and leaves a family.

Mr. J. W. S. Logie, druggist, Summerland, British Columbia, has received the nomination as Socialist candidate for the Local Legislature of that Province.

Mr. S. Tapscott, druggist, of Brantford, Ontario, died in that city, Nov. 29th, in the 64th year of his age. The deceased was born in Port Hope, and commenced his career as a druggist in 1866, with Messrs. W. H. Stratford & Sons, Brantford. In 1868, he went into business on his own account, which he conducted for over thirty years. Mr. Tapscott was an ex-member of the Council of the O.C.P.

ALBERT E. EBERT

Albert E. Ebert, widely known as a chemist, for many years engaged in business at State and Polk Streets, Chicago, died last month, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Ebert was born in Germany sixty-seven years ago, and came to Chicago with his parents when two years old. His business was as a manufacturing chemist as well as a retail drug dealer. He was one of the founders of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, was a member of the State Board of Pharmacy for several years, edited the Pharmacist several years, was a trustee of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and former President of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Mrs. Ebert died several months ago.

LEGAL DECISIONS

—

ANTOINE V. DUNCOMBE

This was an action brought by Mrs. Mary Antoine against Tyrrell H. Duncombe, druggist, of St. Thomas, Ontario, for $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband and son. Judgment was given by Justice Britton as below:

Antoine v. Duncombe.—Judgment (L.) in action tried without a jury at St. Thomas. Action by Mary Antoine for damages for the death of her husband, Nicholas, and her son, Job, she alleging that the death of each was occasioned by the negligence of defendant, a druggist, residing in St. Thomas, in selling to Nicholas a bottle of poison without labelling the bottle or notifying the purchaser that the contents were poisonous. Nicholas Antoine was an Indian, belonging to the Oneidas, and residing upon the reserve near St. Thomas. On Saturday, November 4, 1905, Nicholas, his son, Job, and another Indian named Cornelius, went into the city of St. Thomas. Nicholas procured two bottles, and from one or both of these bottles the three drank, and shortly afterwards became seriously ill, and all three died within three days. An inquest was held upon the remains of Job Antoine, and a post-mortem was had, with the result that the cause of death was, as ascertained by Dr. McNeil, the taking into his stomach of "some narcotic irritant." The physician said that wood alcohol or Columbian spirits would produce the condition found in the case of Job. There was no post-mortem in the case of Nicholas. It was charged that defendant sold to Nicholas on 4th November, 1905, two bottles of something used as a liniment, the principal ingredient of which was wood alcohol, and that these bottles were sold without being labelled as containing poison, and without notifying Nicholas that the bottles did contain poison. Held, that upon the evidence no negligence was shown on the part of defendant; he sold the preparation as a liniment, and warned Nicholas not to drink it; the preparation is not one of those mentioned in the schedule to the Pharmacy Act, R.S.O., 1897, ch. 179, as one requiring to be labelled "poison." As to Job, plaintiff did not show any pecuniary interest in his life; she had no reasonable expectation of any support from him, so far as appeared. Action was dismissed without costs, defendant not asking for costs. A. G. Chisholm (London) for plaintiff. J. C. Judd (London) and A. Grant (St. Thomas) for defendant.

"UNLAWFUL COMBINATION"

On the ground that incompetent evidence had been allowed to go before the court, Judge Archibald in the United States Court of Appeals ordered a new trial in the case of C. G. A. Leder, a cut-rate druggist, of Philadelphia, who secured a verdict of $20,738 against the National Druggists' Association, the Philadelphia Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Philadelphia Retail Druggists' Association, on the allegation that a conspiracy existed among the defendants to ruin his business in that they refused to sell him goods because he cut prices.

Judge Archibald, in his decision, however, declares there was a tripartite understanding among the organizations involved to maintain prices and otherwise control the trade in violation of the law. Continuing, Judge Archibald said:

"If co-operation and concerted action such as this do not make out a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade, it is difficult to see what would be effective to do so. The combination is clear and has been demonstrated. So also is the restraint of trade. That indeed was the purpose of it. It is confidently asserted by those having the right to speak that the cost to the country of the tripartite agreement amounted to $90,000,000 in six years. The general public, as usual, have thus been made to foot the bill. That this constitutes in law, as in fact, an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, within the meaning of the act, there can be no doubt."

ANNUAL BANQUET

—

The annual banquet of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4th, at the St. Charles Restaurant. The banquet was largely attended and was a decided success, as have been its predecessors.

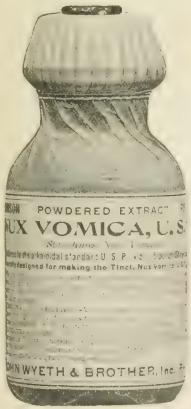
Mr. A. B. Petrie, Chairman of the Drug Section, occupied the chair, and about 120 sat down to an excellent repast. After the usual toasts of "The King" and "Canada" and the rendering of the Maple Leaf by the assembled druggists, Mr. Petrie opened the proceedings by proposing the toast of the Council of the O. C. P. This toast was responded to by Mr. E. W. Case, President of the Council, in a speech which did justice not only to himself, but the subject which he had in hand. The Faculty of the O.C.P. was responded to by Dean Heebner in a characteristic speech, and one which found hearty response amongst his auditors. The Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association was responded to by Mr. W. S. Elliot, Vice-President of the Association, and the Proprietary Articles Trade Association by Mr. L. S. Levee, the Secretary. Mr. Higgins, President of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, was present as a representative of the Toronto Branch, and made a neat speech.

WYETH'S

STANDARD

POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED PENNSYLVANIA

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C6 H5 MARK.

Little's Soluble Phenyle

DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC

NEW DISINFECTANT.

FOR UNIVERSAL USE

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants, undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it.

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Outdoor Life

often has its disadvantages.

Insect Bites, Bruises, Wrenches, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Sciatica.

All these yield instantly to

Hirst's Pain Exterminator

A family remedy that has held its place for over thirty years. 25c. at all dealers.

Try **Hirst's Little Liver Pills** for all forms of humor, eruption of the skin. Ask your dealer or send us 25c. direct. A handsome souvenir card free.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited
Hamilton, Ont. 185

ROUGH on RATS TRADE MARK

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE

Unbeatable Rat Exterminator

Never fools or disappoints the buyer. **WILL KEEP** a thousand years in any weather or climate. **NO LOSS** by breakage, leakage or evaporation. **NO GREASE** to soil drawers or goods.

15c and 25c, $1.20 and $2.00 Doz.

E. S. WELLS, JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.

J. H. HAYWOOD

Castle Gate, Nottingham, England.

Patentee, Inventor and Manufacturer of SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, with and without Seams.

BELTS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, TRUSSES Surgical Appliances, Caoutchouc Articles, Waterproof and Airproof Goods, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale Dealer in Druggists' Sundries.



When writing to Advertisers, please mention that you saw their Advertisement in The Canadian Druggist.

The musical part of the programme was rendered by Messrs. Carnahan Bennett and Norris, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

A pleasing feature of the evening was a bountiful supply of buttonhole bouquets, furnished for the members and their guests at the banquet by the Sovereign Perfumes, Ltd., and a vote of thanks was tendered them for their bequest, as was also one to Andrew Wilson & Co., and Spilling Bros., for a supply of cigars.

POST CARDS

W. G. MacFarlane, head of one of Canada's greatest post card houses, joins with The Canadian Druggist in wishing all druggists who carry post cards a bright and prosperous New Year, believing at the same time that other druggists who will take up the line will find the Year more prosperous for them. Another year has just retired, and the New Year takes up the business with exceedingly bright prospects for a big twelve months of post card selling. Dealers all over the Dominion are hurrying New Year orders for local view cards, many having profited by the experience of the past.

Mr. MacFarlane reports an enormous amount of business in the different lines of local view cards, which equally please the little dealer who orders a thousand cards and the big dealer who confidently signs for a million.

The card of German manufacture is the popular card, and comes in several styles of black and white, sepia and hand-colored collotypes; the chromotype, a beautiful colored card, rich and snappy; and the autochrome, the favorite card for big editions. Dealers who are interested are invited to write for prices and samples which will be cheerfully furnished by this firm.

The Special this month is a new line of life model comics, which are illustrated on another page of this issue, and they speak for themselves. St. Valentine's day will demand Valentine cards, and Mr. MacFarlane is prepared to meet the demand in this respect. The post card trade demands constant newness and originality and Mr. MacFarlane states that he has a pleasing surprise in store for post card dealers every month. It is this happy knack of giving the people what they want just when they want it that has given this house the immense business which it now enjoys.

The wall and shelving in S. A. Lemon's large drug store, on Talbot Street East, St. Thomas, Ont., collapsed Dec. 23rd, and his whole stock of drugs was totally destroyed. The store is owned by Mr. Lemon. Loss about $1,500.

Ontario College of Pharmacy

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNCIL

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy opened at the College building, Gerrard Street East, Toronto, on Monday, December 3rd, and during the days following, when sessions were held and many problems of importance to druggists throughout the country were touched upon and some of them solved. One outstanding feature of the meetings was the first report of Registrar-Treasurer Graham, which contained many lucid and concise bits of information, as well as valuable comment. The By-laws and Legislation Committee, of which Mr. J. F. Roberts is Chairman, had an immense amount of work to dispose of, for the most part consisting of tangles regarding registrations, both of apprentices and graduates.

The members present at the opening on Monday were: Messrs. E. W. Case, President; J. R. Y. Broughton, J. F. Roberts, H. Watters, W. A. Karn, R. A. Harrison, J. H. Jury, G. E. Gibbard, and A. J. Johnston. Letters of regret were received from Messrs. John Hargreaves and A. Stewart, the former stating he was ill, while the latter was detained on account of civic business. Mr. T. Sweet, having left the Province, his resignation was placed in the Council's hands and was accepted.

It was moved by Mr. Gibbard and seconded by Mr. Karn, that Mr. Harry Southcott, of St. Catharines, be elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Sweet's resignation. In amendment, Mr. Jury moved, and Mr. Broughton seconded, that Mr. James Harrison, of Hamilton, be elected to the vacancy. Upon a ballot being cast, Mr. Southcott was the successful candidate, and he was notified by wire of his appointment. The minutes of the last meeting, which appeared in pamphlet form, were adopted.

A number of communications were presented by the Registrar-Treasurer, the majority of them being about registration, and these were referred to the different committees. Among others, was a letter from Mr. Wm. J. Dyas, publisher of The Canadian Druggist, offering to place that publication at the disposal of the Council as the official organ of that body under certain conditions. On motion by Messrs. Watters and Karn, the letter was filed for future reference.

In another letter an offer was received from Mr. P. Bawden, of Ridgetown, for a $10 prize in gold annually, for the best collection of Canad-

ian plants exhibited by a student of the O.C.P. Such a collection need not be assembled all in one year, but had to be the work of the student exhibiting. The award was to be made at the time of the Junior Botany examination, and Dean Heebner and Prof. Paul L. Scott were named as judges. This communication was referred to the Educational Committee.

Messrs. Roberts and Gibbard moved and seconded respectively, that Messrs. Harrison and Johnston be added to the By-Laws and Legislation Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the resignations of Messrs. Sweet and Graham, and the motion carried.

A number of accounts were passed before the Council adjourned.

When the session was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, all the members were present excepting Mr. John Hargreaves.

In a speech sparkling with gems of good humor and showing symptoms of eloquence, President Case welcomed the new members, Messrs. Southcott and Johnston. Besides these, Mr. F. S. Mearns, the Council's solicitor, and Mr. Charles Low, an ex-member, were present.

Part of the semi-annual report of Registrar-Treasurer W. B. Graham was as follows:

"I beg to submit my first semi-annual report of the finances of the College as Registrar-Treasurer. The books were audited by the College Auditors, Messrs. Watt and McKenzie, for the part of the term in charge of Mr. Lewis, and upon assuming the duties of the office, Vice-President, Mr. G. E. Gibbard, acted for the President, in installing me into office. We went over the report and found it correct, and I therefore give you a statement in full for the six months, the same as if I had been in charge for the full term, and, therefore, the auditing has been accomplished without being affected by the change. I cannot refrain from mentioning the great kindness shown me by my predecessor, Mr. I. T. Lewis, in assisting me to take over the work of the office, which was, of course, new to me, also my appreciation of our able assistant, Mr. Robert F. Williams, whose knowledge of the affairs, has helped me out of many a difficulty, while the Dean and staff have proven very kind whenever their assistance has been required.

"Over one hundred and sixty druggists were in arrears of fees, and I felt it my first duty to collect these, if possible, consequently the work has been greater and postage expense larger to accomplish an object which heretofore was expected to be done by the detective. You will notice that we have succeeded in collecting $643, including the new registrations, which are equally as hard to collect as the arrears, for so few understand the law, and nearly all are of the opinion that they are not required to pay a fee when they commence business until the first of May arrives, and that their diploma entitles them to do business during the interim. This together with the lack of knowledge in registration of apprentices and carelessness resulting therefrom, show the necessity of a few lectures on the "Pharmacy Act" during the senior course of the College on these important sections.

"I beg also to call your attention to the deficit in carrying on the College and the office, which can only be remedied by raising the fees of the students and should be done at this meeting, as you cannot expect more than 65 or 70 students in attendance each year during the next five years, owing to the small number of apprentices registered during the last five years.

"The amended act regulating joint stock companies carrying on drug stores came into force August 1st, and I am pleased to report that all have complied with the act, as I interpreted it, and the fees have been received, but not without protest in some instances, which were soon settled by notice of Police Court proceedings if not attended to forthwith.

"The following medical practitioners have taken out registration, viz.: Charles McGee, Carp; J. S. Shurie, Trenton; Walter Dales, Warren; P. J. McCue, Crediton; W. F. Babb, Thamesford. Eighty five apprentices have paid the fee and registered. The number of renewals since the first day of June was as follows:

RENEWAL FEES.

1	$3.00	(balance)	1897	$ 3.00
1	$4.00		1896	4.00
1	$4.00		1899	4.00
2	$4.00		1900	8.00
1	$4.00		1901	4.00
1	$4.00		1902	4.00
3	$4.00		1903	12.00
7	$4.00		1904	28.00
1	$2.00	(balance)	1904	2.00
18	$4.00		1905	72.00
2	$2.00	(balance)	1905	4.00
131	$4.00		1906	524.00
48	$2.00	(balance)	1906	96.00
3	$2.00		1907	6.00
1	$4.00		1907	4.00
				$775.00
Less 4 rebates, $2.00				8.00
Balance				767.00

"I beg to submit the following statement of receipts and disbursements for the last six months, ending Nov. 26, 1906:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand (last audit)	$ 175.74
Bank of Commerce balance (last audit).	2,462.90
Bank of Commerce, Savings Department (last audit)	3,000.00
Apprentice registration fees	85.00



Fancy Leather Goods

We have ready the best selling lines of leather novelties ever introduced in Canada. Every article is stamped with our name and guarantee, putting them in a class by themselves. We help you to the better class of trade with goods that you can thoroughly recommend.

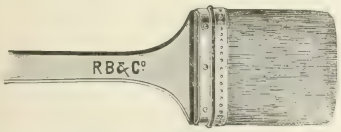
It is distinctly to your interest not to place any orders until you have heard our proposition. We make it our business to help your business. New plan, new methods, new results.

Heyes Bros. Ltd. 23 SCOTT STREET TORONTO

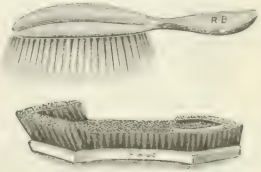
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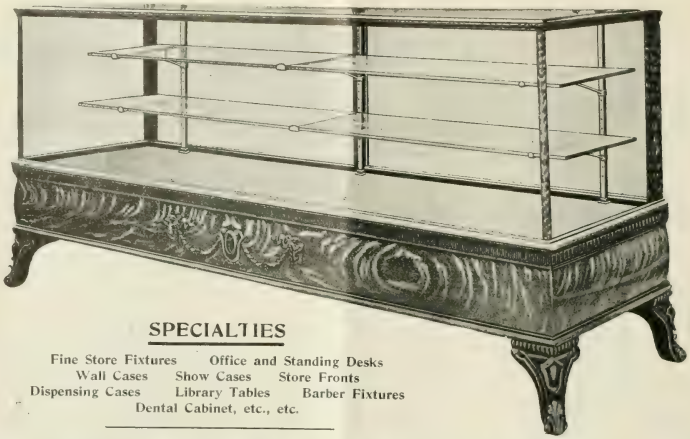
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Lecture fees	[illegible]
Druggists' Renewal fees	[illegible]
M. D. registration fees	[illegible]
New diplomas	[illegible]
Poison sales books	[illegible]
Liquor sales books	[illegible]
Infringement (fines and costs)	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]
Prof. C. F. Heebner, share for substitute lecturer	[illegible]
Advertisements in curriculum	202.50
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Rents, McGill Street houses	[illegible]
	$11,458.[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries	$8,[illegible]
Infringement	[illegible]
By-laws and legislation	[illegible]
Examination account	[illegible]
Council meeting	[illegible]
Divisional Associations	[illegible]
Insurance	[illegible]
Laboratory supplies	[illegible]
Coal account	[illegible]
Auditors	[illegible]
Gas	[illegible]
Water	[illegible]
Postage	[illegible]
Petty expenses	[illegible]
Apprenticeship registration fees returned	[illegible]
M. D. registration fees returned	[illegible]
Rebates on renewal fees	[illegible]
Printing announcement	[illegible]
Miscellaneous, opening College, etc.	[illegible]
Matriculation fee returned	[illegible]
Deposit fee returned	[illegible]
Lecture fees returned	[illegible]
Expenses, repairs O.C.P.	[illegible]
McGill Street property, taxes and water rates	[illegible]
McGill Street property repairs	[illegible]
	$9,[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce, balance general account	[illegible]
	$11,[illegible]

The statement of assets and liabilities was shown to be as follows:

ASSETS.

College building, as per last report	$35,[illegible]
College lot	[illegible]
McGill Street property	[illegible]
Furniture, etc.	[illegible]
Apparatus	[illegible]
Outstanding fees	[illegible]
Supplies, estimated	[illegible]
Poison and liquor sales books	[illegible]
Rentals McGill Street houses	[illegible]
Cash balance	[illegible]
Bank balance	[illegible]
Bank, Savings Department	[illegible]
Bank interest (savings account)	80.70
	$68,[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Salary account	485.61
Salary re solicitor	125.00
Library fund	[illegible]
Sundry accounts	[illegible]
Rebate, lecture fees, re student ill	52.00
Rebate deposit fees	240.00
Balance	[illegible]
	$68,256.35
To balance net assets	$67,085.14

"The report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund was read as follows:

Statement as per 1st June, 1906	$3,409.77
Canadian Savings and Loan Co. coupon.	60.00
Interest on bank account	5.05
	$3,474.82
Scholarship, A. R. Cairncross, London	$ [illegible]
Medal, A. R. Cairncross, London	20.00
Exchange on coupon	[illegible]
	$ 120.15
Balance	$3,354.67

Chairman Roberts presented the first report of the By-Laws and Legislation Committee, most of the recommendations taking the form of replies to students whose registrations were irregular. It was stated in this connection that some of the requests from students and others were not sufficiently clear as to the facts. The report was adopted.

At the request of the President, Mr. Mearns, the solicitor, made a statement of the results of an application to the Government to have a number of articles placed on the poison schedule. He told of the correspondence which had taken place with the Minister of Education and the Deputy Attorney-General. The latter official had given the opinion that such additions could not be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council, but were for the Legislature. He recommended that application for legislation be made.

On Wednesday afternoon, the By-Laws and Legislation Committee again submitted a report, and in this connection a complication confronted them, in the application of Mr. J. A. Dunkin, of Port Elgin, who asked to be registered in Ontario on a diploma from the Manitoba College of Pharmacy. The Committee recommended that his request could not be granted inasmuch as the Manitoba College of Pharmacy has no reciprocal relations with the Ontario College, but should the Manitoba College grant such relations such requests would be granted.

It was decided on motion of Messrs. Watters and Roberts, that the Dean be requested to arrange a meeting with Messrs. Gibbard and John Hargreaves and Solicitor Mearns in order that the present aspects of the Pharmacy Act might

be presented. It was only suggested that the commercial side of the act be discussed setting forth the duties of registration, the duties of a druggist towards an apprentice, his fellow-druggists, and the public. Such action was taken with a view to sending graduates out into the business with some knowledge of what the law required of them and the probability is that a few lectures will be given along this line in the College.

The Chairman of the Education Committee and Messrs. Gibbard and Watters and Solicitor Mearns were appointed a committee to obtain all information about any proposed legislation with reference to the drug profession, so that the members might be in a position to oppose any measure detrimental to them or give support to any proposals deemed in the best interests of the trade and the public.

A communication from Mr. W. G. Becker, Secretary of the Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Toronto Branch, urged the Council to require apprentices to register any change of preceptors. In reply to this request, it was pointed out that preceptors could avoid the difficulty by having the contracts always properly signed. It was also ordered that all diplomas dating from January, 1907, should be numbered.

An offer regarding the making of the Pharmaceutical Journal the official organ of the Council was not accepted, but action deferred.

According to the report of Dean Heebner, during the term just expired there had been 73 students in attendance, besides one occasional, though one had dropped out on account of illness. Two of these had come from Alberta, one from Cape Breton, one from California, one from Michigan, and the rest from Ontario. There had also been two lady students. The Dean further made a few complimentary remarks about the deportment of the student body. In arranging for the 28th annual session, the report stated that the staff would like it to commence on September 5, 1907, and continue till April 30, 1908. It was suggested that the junior term end December 18 and the senior term begin January 2, the former lasting fifteen weeks and the latter seventeen weeks. The report of the Dean, together with suggestions, was adopted. The offer of Mr. W. P. Bawden regarding the donation of an annual prize for collections of botany specimens was also accepted.

Mr. Broughton, Chairman of the Divisional Committee, brought in a report, part of which read: "The recent legislation places pharmacy where it rightly belongs, in the hands of the pharmacist, and in view of such the non-members of the College have evidently come to the conclusion that the day of evading the law by means of the Limited Stock Company is at end, as we have yet to learn of any new companies being formed since the enforcement of the same. In view of the proposed legislation at Ottawa which may be detrimental to the best interests of the pharmacist we would recommend all representatives to keep their districts well organized, that we may be able to avail ourselves of every means to combat every disadvantage that may arise."

Along this line, the following motion moved by Messrs. Harrison and Jury, was passed: "That the Chairman of the Legislation Committee, together with the College Solicitor, be instructed to watch and encourage any legislation which may be introduced into the Ontario Legislature to lessen the danger to the public arising from the hawking of medicines by irresponsible parties."

At the immediate instigation of the Finance Committee, the fees of students at the College were increased. For the junior term the fee was formerly $47, and this was raised to $60; for the senior term the fee was increased from $60 to $90. It was given out that the increased cost of tuition was the cause of this increase.

Mr. James M. Hargreaves, who has been a member of the Council for some years, tendered his resignation on account of selling his business, and Mr. E. R. Wigle, of Wiarton, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacancy. The Council adjourned Friday evening to meet again on the first Monday in June.

Many of the members remarked that it was a most singular thing how much work had been done in committee at the sessions. Almost every question of any import had been well threshed out in committee before being brought before the Council, eliminating much of the discussion that would doubtless have been caused.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY
Junior Examinations

—

PHARMACY.

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm.B.

1. A pharmacist dispenses 3iv. of apirin from an ounce package: (a) how many grains remain? (b) how many ? (c) in what proportions should powd. jalap containing 5 per cent., 8 per cent., 12 per cent., and 14 per cent. of resin, be mixed to make 3 lbs., containing 9 per cent. of resin.

2. Define (a) supersaturated solution; (b) upward filtration; (c) differentiate between fractional and destructive distillation, giving examples of each; (d) state the essential points to be considered in selecting a menstrum for liquid extracts; (e) what kind of drugs are not adapted for exhaustion by percolation?

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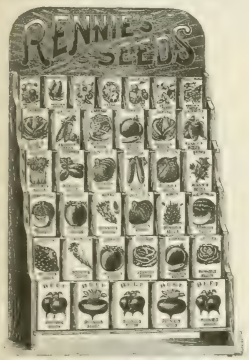
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1907

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1907

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3. (a) A bottle of distilled water at 15 degrees C. when filled to the neck, one fluid ounce what is the specific gravity of a liquid of like volume and temperature that weighs 656.25 grains? (b) a half-litre flask will hold how many grams of glycerin; (c) what is the volume of 5 lbs. of conc. phosphoric acid?

4. (a) What conditions modify the rate of evaporation? State (b) the principle, (c) utility and (d) construction of apparatus used in evaporation-in-vacuo.

5. Give specific gravity and strength of (a) Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, (b) Aether Purificatus, (c) Liq. Ammoniae, (d) Spiritus Rectificatus, (e) Acidum Sulphuricum.

6. Metrical System. Give the derivation of the units of (a) weight, (b) capacity. State the equivalents for (c) Imperial fluid-ounce, (d) grain, (e) inch; also in "Customary System," (f) cubic centimetre, (g) meter, (h) kilo. (i) Add the following and reduce the amount to Av. weight: 60 m.Gm., $3^{1}/_{4}$ Kilos, $1^{1}/_{2}$ Gms., 4 c.Gm., 6 H. Gm., 5 d.Gm., 20 D. Gm.

7. (a) Name the B. P. granular effervescent salts, and give strength of each. (b) State how Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens is prepared, and the (c) function of each of its ingredients.

8. (a) How may a one-ounce graduate be verified for the accuracy of its four drachm mark? (b) Explain why graduates should be "seasoned" before engraving?

9. What quantities should be used in dispensing the following prescription?

℞ Menthol 5 p.c.
Olei Gaultheriae 8 p.c.
Adipis Lanae Hydrosi q.s. ut ft. ℥ij
Misce secundum artem.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner—Chas. F. Heebner, Ph. G., Phm.B.

N. B.—Neatness of work, order of arrangement and cleanliness of desk, locker and outfit, will enter as important factors in your ratings.

1. Purify the specimen of Ammonium Chloride submitted, and return the purified salt in granular form, enclosed in wide-mouth bottle, properly labeled (Latin title). The impurities from which the salt is to be freed, are: Ammonium carbonate, iron, coloring matter, insoluble organic matter.

Report:

(a) Weight of impure Ammonium Chloride used ———— Gms.

(b) Weight of purified, granular salt recovered ———— Gms.

(c) State briefly your process of purification.

(d) Explain how each of the impurities were removed, using chemical equations where indicated.

(e) In granulating the salt, is it necessary to stir the solution continuously while evaporating, or what condition determines when you should commence?

(f) What is the solubility of Ammonium Chloride?

(g) What is the percentage strength of its saturated solution?

(h) State cause of change of temperature exhibited while undergoing solution.

(i) 100 c.m.³ of a saturated solution (sp. gr. 1.15) of Ammonium Chloride, when evaporated to 20 c.m.³ and cooled to 15 degrees C., will deposit how many grams of the salt?

2. Determine the specific gravity of the liquid submitted, and report on same according to the subjoined form:

(a) Liquid labeled ————.

(b) Quantity of liquid under investigation. (Give both weight and volume).

(c) Weight of an equal volume of distilled water.

(d) Specific gravity. (Exhibit figures in calculations required).

(e) What appliances were used in the above determination. (Answer this question by leaving upon the lower shelf for inspection each article made use of, excepting the balance and weights).

BOTANY.

Examiner—Paul L. Scott, M.B.

1. Mention the various functions of leaves.

2. Define the terms: Leaf cycle, Capsule, Caducous leaves, Legume, Achene, Mericarp, Imbricate aestivation, Papilionaceous corolla, Tuber, Trichome.

3. Flower clusters are of two main types depending upon whether the flowers have developed from terminal or lateral buds. Explain, using diagrams.

4. Describe the method of formation and the chemical and physical properties of starch.

5. Illustrate by diagrams:

(a) An inverted ovule, naming the various parts.

(b) An apetalous flower with extrorse stamens and an inferior ovary with free central placentation.

(c) A corm.

(d) The structure of the cell in Spirogyra.

(e) A cross section of a regular trimerous flower.

LATIN, POSOLOGY, ETC.

Examiner—J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B., M. D.C.M.

1. (a) Expand into full Latin the five following abbreviated phrases: cyath. vin., hor. vjtâ vespert., ex aq. p. c. sumend., ℞ Asafoe 3j., Ft. S.A.R.

(b) Translate them into English.

2. Define and briefly discuss the following terms: a secretion, an excretion, absorption, idiosyncrasy, escharotics, hypnotics, anaesthetics.

3. Explain, with diagram, the course of the blood through the heart.

4. Give in brief tabular form the various methods of administering drugs.

5. Give official dose of each of the following preparations: Acet. Scillae, Ac. Tartaric, Ac. Carbol, Ac. Mur. Dil., Aq. Anisi, Decoct. Aloes Co., Extr. Cannab. Ind., Extr. Casc. Sagr., Extr. Filicis Liq., Extr. Opii, Inf. Buchu, Inf. Digitalis, Liq. Ac. Chromici, Liq. Arsenicalis, Liq. Morph. Acet., Liq. Trinitrini, Liq. Calcis, Mist. Sennae Co., Ol. Ricini, Ol. Santali, Ol. Crotonis, Ol. Phosphoratum, Ol. Menth. Pip., Pil. Hydrarg., Pulv. Ipecac, Sp. Camphorae, Syr. Scillae, Tr. Digitalis, Tr. Valer. Ammon., Tr. Cinch. Co.

PHYSICS.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Define, latent heat of fusion of ice, specific heat, caloric, iron, anion.

2. Describe an experimental proof of Boyle's law.

3. How much heat is required to change ten kilogrammes of ice, 0 degrees C. into steam?

4. Explain the principle of the common pump.

5. State the laws of reflection of light. Draw a diagram illustrating the position of an image of an object placed in front of a plane mirror.

6. Describe the spectroscope. Explain, actinic rays, ultraviolet rays, Fraunhofer's lines.

7. Explain the chemical changes in the following galvanic cells: Grenet's, Daniel's, Groves'.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Graham Chambers, B.A., M.B.

1. Define, base, oxidation, allotropism, dissociation, electrolysis, element.

Why is water a chemical compound?

2. Calculate the weight of 1,000 litres of hydrogen at 10 degrees C. and 800 mm. bar.

3. What volume of sulphur dioxide, measured at 100 degrees C. and 700 mm. bar. can be prepared from 100 grammes sulphur?

4. Give an account of the chemistry of nitric acid.

5. Complete:

(a) $Sb_2S_3 + HCl =$
(b) $C + H_2SO_4 =$
(c) $Cu + HNO_3 =$
(d) $KOH + P + H_2O =$
(e) $P + HNO_3 + H_2O =$
(f) $SO_2 + I + H_2O =$

6. Give one method of preparation, with equation, of each of the following: Hydrogen peroxide, nitrous oxide, hydriodic acid, fuming sulphuric acid, metaphosphoric acid, chlorine peroxide.

7. Describe briefly the chemical properties of nitrous oxide and of hydrogen sulphide.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Geo. A. Evans.

Detect base and acid in Specimen "A."
Detect base and acid in Specimen "B."

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

Minor Examinations

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—E. Nesbitt.

1. What do you understand by Force? How is the Chemical Force distinguished from all other Forces?

2. (a) Enunciate the following laws: Avogadros', Boyles', Charles'.

(b) Explain the Atomic Theory.

3. (a) Sulphur: Occurrence, preparation, and atomic weight.

(b) Outline the process for the preparation of H_2SO_4.

4. What is Aqua Regia?

What peculiar characteristic does it possess, and to what is it due?

5. Complete the following equations and give English names of principal compounds formed in each case:

$K_2CO_3 + 2C_2H_4O_2 =$
$Na_2CO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 =$
$6KOH + 3I_2 =$

6. A quantity of NO measures 60 c.c. at a pressure of 750 m.m. and temperature of 20 degrees C. What would be its volume at normal pressure and temperature?

PHARMACY.

Examiner—A. Campbell.

1. In heating a substance, how would you secure a uniform heat of 212 degrees F. and if necessary increase the temperature using same apparatus?

(b) In evaporating by boiling, what effect has the removal of pressure upon the substance operated on?

2. Express in grains, etc., the following:

Aloin	075
Podophyllin	1875
Ext. Aloes	1 5
P. Zingib	75

M. et div. in pil. No. xii.

State how much Aloin is in each pill.

3. (a) What is the weight of 16 fluid ounces of Ether? Sp. gr. 0.735.

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Onyx Dispensing Counter 23 feet long. Refrigerator Back, Bar and Superstructure 23 feet long.

EQUIPMENT:

16 Patent CONSTELLATION SYRUP LIFTS
2 Ice Cream Refrigerators
2 Wash Basins for Tumblers
Large German Silver Drainer for Glasses.
2 Onyx Pillar Soda Water Fountains
1 Onyx Pillar Hot Soda Fountain
Hand Rail and Foot Rail
Fletcher Continuous Automatic Hot Soda Boiler

Our CONSTELLATION CATALOGUE is mailed POSTPAID.

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LIMITED

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Your Traveler

if the right sort, is just as anxious to minimize losses through bad debts, as you are. Over fifty thousand changes take place in Canadian business ratings and firms every year. Do not expect your representative to keep track of these and sell goods at the same time. Provide him with a copy of Dun's Reference Book and a letter of introduction. The cost is small, and we bind any group of Provinces required. Next issue, January 1st, 1907.

R. G. DUN & CO.

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A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

Containing Most Recent Information on New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

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Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

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AN EXCELLENT SELLING ARTICLE GIVING A LIBERAL PROFIT AND ENSURING REGULAR CUSTOMERS

A preparation which has the endorsement of physicians and the good-will of the public, is

Sleeman & Sons' Malt Extract

The best tonic and liquid food for invalids and weak constitutions.

The King of All Nourishments

Manufactured by

SLEEMAN & SONS
GUELPH, CANADA

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Samples, signs and advertising matter, for free distribution, will be shipped, prepaid, to druggists, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods
RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL
Sole Agents for Canada

(b) What is the volume of 1 lb. av. Chloroform? Sp. gr. 1.495.

4. Tell briefly what you understand the following terms to mean: Carbonization, Sublimation Deflagration Fusion, Calcination.

5. Tinct. Belladonna, B.P. contains Liq. Ext. Belladon., 2 fl. ounces Alcohol (60 per cent.), q.s. 30 fl. ounces. Write a formula for 8 fl. ounces and state how much Spt. Rect. you would use.

6. Give Latin titles of the following: Plummer's Pills, Lactose, White Precipitate, Elixir Vitrol, Sal Volatile.

7. A sample of moist Opium containing 10 per cent. Morphine, loses 30 per cent. in drying: what per cent. of Morphine would be contained in the dried sample?

8. Give best excipients for forming (1) a white Quinine Pill; (2) one containing a Volatile Oil; (3) one containing Pot. Permang.

9. (a) Imperial System of Weights and Measures. Name units of Measures of Mass; Measures of Capacity; and give their values.

(b) State under what conditions the Apothecaries' symbols and divisions are allowed.

10. Give B.P. doses for the following: Camphor, Sp. Anisi., Syr. Codeine, Inf. Ergot, Tr. Opii, Tr. Benzoin Co., Ext. Ergot, Tinct. Bellad., Vin. Antim., Tr. Jaborandi.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—M. Westaway.

1. Name three drugs, giving N.O. Bot Source, Habitat and Medicinal properties belonging to the Toxic class.

2. Asafoetida and Catechu: Give N.O., Habitat preparations, Medicinal properties and dose. Name at least one Pharmaceutical incompatibility belonging to each.

3. Name four drugs derived from the Mineral, five from the Vegetable, three from the Animal Kingdoms. Give at least one preparation from each.

4. Give the Latin Pharmaceutical names of each of the following:

(a) Sacred Bark, Dill, Nightshade, Bitter Apple, Spanish Fly, Blaudsmass, Foxglove and Henbane.

(b) From what are the following obtained: Coffeine Berberine, Guaiacol, Brucine, Thyroid adeps lanae.

5. Give two of each of the following: Gums, Resins, Alkaloids, Fruits, Barks, Glucosides, Essential Oils and Animal products.

6. What is the meaning of the following and name two drugs producing the effects of: Diuretics, Styptics, Cathartics, Vesicants Hydragogues and Myotics.

7. How would you distinguish between: Aconite and Calumbo Roots, Bucu and Senna Leaves, Cinchona and Cinnamon Barks, Gum Acacia and Gum Myrrh.

8. In cases of poisoning give antidotes for: Croton Oil, Paris Green, Nux Vomica, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Laudanum, Acid Sulphuric, Arsenic and Chloroform.

9. In one ounce of water at 60 degrees F., how many grains of each of the following can be dissolved: Pot. Brom., Bichloride of Mercury, Soda Biborate, Acid Carbolic, Ferri Sulph., Phenozone and Plumbi Acetate.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner—M. Westaway.

1. Construct the following into a prescription, using Latin text: Tincture of Indian Hemp, two drams; Tincture of Opium, three drams; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, four drams; Powdered Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient quantity; water enough to make six ounces; mix, label. Let the patient take one teaspoonful every two hours.

2. Convert into English:

(a) Spts. Aether Nit., Tr. Guaiaciam, A. A., S.V.R., Mitte, P.C.

(b) Sig.: Cujus Capiat Cochleare Amplus H.S. et H. Mat.

(c) Fiat Haustus sumat cras nocte.

3. State how you would dispense the following:

℞ Tr. Gent. Co. ℥vi
Spts. Chlorof. ℥iv
Bismuth Subnit. ℥i
P. Tragacanth. q.s.
Elix. Lactopep. ℥ii
Aq. ad. ℥vi

4. Give B.P. dosage for: Antropine, Cocaine, Iodine, Nitrate of Silver, Antim. et Pot. Tart., Salol, Sod Salicylate, Acid Benzoic, Tr. Campho. Co., Belladonna, Pepsia, Thyroid, Ext. Nux Vomica and Morphine Acetas.

5. Give the dose of each of the following in a four ounce prescription governed by dessertspoonful doses:

(a) Three drams Liq. Arsenicalis.
(b) Six grammes Bismuth Subnitrate.
(c) Four C.C. Tr. Opii.

6. A prescriber calls for an eight ounce bottle of a nine per cent. solution of Boracic Acid.

(a) Give amount required.

(b) How much Pot. Iodide will be required to make a 4 oz. saturated solution?

DISPENSING.

Examiner—A. Campbell.
Miss Love.

1 ℞ Bismuth. Subnit. ʒi
Sodii Bicarb. ʒi
P. Tragacanth q.s.
Aquae ad. ℥ii
M. Sig. ʒi t.i.d.

Mr. Joy.

2. R Hyd. Ammon. 5i
Acid Tannici..... gr. xv
Ungt. Paraffini..... 5i
M. Ft. Ungt.
Sig. Omni Nocte utend.

Miss Joy.

3. R Ferri Sulph. Ex..... gr. ii
Pot. Carb. gr. ii
M. Ft. Cap. No. i. Mitte xii.
Sig. Cap i bis in die p.c.

Mr. Love.

R 4. Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. i
Pot. Iodid. 3ss
Tr. Cinch. Co..... 5ss
Aquae ad..... 5ii
M. Sig. gtt. xx. ex aq. t.d. a.c.

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

The Canadian Rubber Company, the Granby Rubber Company and the Maple Leaf Rubber Co. have been taken over by the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, Limited, with a capitalization of $5,000,000 stock and $2,600,000 forty-year 6 per cent. gold bonds.

It is understood that Mr. S. H. C. Miner, the head of the Granby Company, will be President of the new concern, while Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.L.A., who has recently directed the Canadian Rubber Company, will be Vice-President. Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon will be Second Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Consolidated.

A few months ago the announcement was made that a group of progressive young men had seen the vast possibilities of the trade, and had bought a controlling interest in the Canadian Rubber Company.

The business kept steadily increasing in volume, and then followed a community of interest deal by which the Canadian and Granby concerns joined hands.

A few weeks ago the campaign of conquest was still on, and the Maple Leaf Company, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., was brought in.

The creation of a big holding company for the three concerns means the final step in a campaign that has already practically revolutionized the Canadian rubber trade.

VALENTINE POST CARDS

With the first of the year comes the reminder that St. Valentine's day is fast approaching, and that many a young man and girl, and for the matter of that, not a few grown up people will be in quest of the tender missive to send to those in whom they take a special interest, while many a comic card will also be sent on its way to the amusement or irritation of the receiver. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, in order to ensure that repeat orders will be filled have placed with the publishers of valentine post cards the largest order ever given and will be able to supply all the wants of the trade, but early orders, of course, will secure the largest selection. These cards include animal and floral cards, Cupids, etc., embossed heart-shaped designs on bronze background, birch bark and delicately-colored background effects, also "cute" cards, "Bow" series, with bows of white, red, green, black, blue and yellow on each card. On application, an illustrated valentine catalogue will be sent giving a complete description of all lines.

The new Canadian post cards representing the progress of Canada are having a great sale, showing as they do the interest John Bull and Uncle Sam are now taking in Canada, and views of typical western scenes, etc. They come at $1.50 per hundred, with special prices in large quantities. They have also a set of 30 entirely new subjects, all works of art that will be quick sellers, including "comic frog" series, "hunting" series, "Dollie's prayer" series, "heads" series, "College Mascots" series, "Bryson heads" series. Each subject is put up separately and may be ordered in that way, or an assortment of the subjects may be ordered. The price is $1.50 per 100 cards.

LARGE COUNTER FOUNTAIN

N. Snellenburg & Co., the prominent Philadelphia department store firm, has just placed with the American Soda Fountain Company an order for an "Innovation" fountain which is doubtless the largest counter dispensing fountain ever ordered. Its counter will be 112 feet long and will provide accommodation for 12 dispensers. Every modern device will be included in its equipment—it will be a model of up-to-dateness in every particular. There will be no wood in the fountain's construction, but onyx, marble, metal and glass.

PROPITIOUS

An English daily had the following advertisement: "Wanted—A gentleman to undertake the sale of patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees it will be profitable to the undertaker."

When ordering goods consult the columns of The Canadian Druggist.

HISTORY OF THE CAPSULE INDUSTRY

The gelatin capsule was invented by A. Mothe, a French pharmacist, about the year 1833. Experiments had doubtless been made before, but no earlier evidence of success nor public acknowledgment of the fact has been found. The capsules were first known, after their inventor, as "capsules gelatineuses de Mothes," and were manufactured by the firm of Mothes & Dublanc, Paris. In 1850, Mothes improved his method of manufacture, a description of which may be found in the Journal de Pharmacie et Chimie of that year, page 204.

Since the first invention of gelatin capsules by Mothes many manufacturers have engaged in the industry, which to-day is a constantly growing one, not only in France, but in Germany, England and this country.

The real capsule industry in America dates from 1836, when H. Planten, who had emigrated from Holland in 1835, and was employed for a short time by Dr. Robert B. Folger, established a capsule business above the latter's drug store, at No. 3 Chambers Street, New York, at the place where the East River Savings Bank institution is now located. Filled capsules according to French formulas and methods were manufactured and new varieties added as the demand increased. These capsules were first sold as "Mothes' capsules," and the directions were printed in both English and French.

As the industry grew, the premises became too small, and Mr. Planten removed to 95 Chatham Street. Here the business again outgrew the building, and in 1847 he removed to 224 William Street. Here improvements and additions from time to time were made, the floor space covered by them being over 10,000 square feet and used exclusively in the manufacture of gelatin capsules. In 1863, Mr. Planten took up the manufacture of empty capsules for powders and liquids, these being then known as "Jujube paste capsules."

The great growth of business having made it absolutely necessary that a new and much larger manufactory should be secured, the firm decided to locate its new factory in the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, and last year it purchased the property at the southeast corner of Henry and Pineapple Streets, and thereon erected a five-story and basement red brick building.

Situated on the corner, the interior of the new Planten Building derives plenty of daylight from numerous windows. The first floor is used for offices and shipping department and on the four floors above are the laboratories. The arrangement and equipment of this new building are thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. The manufacture of capsules requires great skill and the use of special machinery of wonderful capacity and great power. Such machinery is very expensive, and many of the machines used are the invention of Mr. Planten, as the result of the firm's seventy years' of experience in this particular industry. The output amounts to millions of capsules per annum, and some idea of the capacity of the machines may be derived when it is stated that one stamping produces 400 capsules from a sheet of gelatin. Since 1895, the capsule industry has materially changed, and a great deal of work is done by an "airless process," invented by H. Rolfi Planten, the manager of H. Planten & Son.

In 1857, Mr. Planten admitted his son, J. R. Planten, to partnership, and the firm became known as H. Planten & Son. Nine years later, the senior partner and founder of the firm retired, leaving the business to his son, who continues it under the original firm name. In 1875, H. Planten died, at the ripe age of 80 years. For several years the manufacturing department of the business has been in charge of H. Rolfi Planten, son of J. R. Planten, who commenced his drug career with the firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., which house, together with several other well known firms, he represented at the International Exhibition at Amsterdam, Holland, in 1883, and was instrumental in securing the gold medal for all the firms he had in charge.

The firm at present manufactures over 500 varieties of filled gelatin capsules and "perloids" (improved French "perles"), both "soluble hard" and "elastic soft," and are constantly adding new varieties, as called for by physicians.

The capsuling of private formulas for others has developed considerably during the past few years, and several workers are kept constantly employed in this branch of the business. Their line of empty capsules covers many varieties, for powders, solids, liquids, vagina and uterus, rectum (Wellcome shape), horses and cattle, beef extract, blueing, inks, etc.—in fact the uses to which empty capsules are being put are ever increasing and very diversified.

Planten's capsules have secured a reputation for reliability not only throughout the United States and Canada, but also in many foreign countries, which it is the constant aim of the firm to fully maintain in every respect.—American Druggist.

SANAS

A filtered and sterilized glycerin extract of fresh cod livers, obtained by cold maceration, with subsequent expression and removal of oil. Recommended for local application in tuberculosis of the larynx.—(Pharm. Journal).

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE LINES OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

After taking Christmas week to get their samples into shape, the travellers of Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Toronto, are now out with one of the completest lines of prayer books, Bibles, poets, and staple stationery that they have ever carried. There are many new lines in post cards, too, for the new year, and a very great variety of novelties in staple stationery.

This firm has always made a special exhibit in their warehouse of import druggists' sundries each year, and we are authorized to state that these will be on view on or about March 15, and the display and variety will be larger, more tasty, and even better sellers than usual. This opening has always been looked forward to by druggists, and they make it the occasion of a special trip to Toronto to look over the lines and make selections for their stock. It will pay those who have not yet seen this display in former years to make arrangements to do so now. It will be quite feasible for them to get away for a few days from business between March 15th and April 15th, as that is not such a very busy time for druggists. Of course, the earliest visitors get the best selection. Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter inform us that many of their customers who placed orders for import novelties during the spring of 1906, sent in repeat orders later on, but, as the firm are solely an import house as regards all the goods on exhibition, they regretted having to disappoint many patrons. It would be well this year to make the orders a little larger, as all these lines are good sellers.

Among the novelties that will have a good run this year are satin, hand-painted post cards, which are made up by the purchaser into fancy sofa cushions and various forms of d'oyleys, centre pieces and tea cosies, or even into patch-work quilts. This line is sure to have a very large sale on account of their tasty, attractive appearance when made up. A pillow with the floral cards makes an exquisite piece of work. The other designs are coats-of-arms, actors and actresses and scenic. Sample cards with instructions how to make up and arrange the cards are supplied free to the retailer on application. A few of the other novelties handled by this firm are several new lines of Congress playing cards, and their lines of tally cards and game accessories were never more complete.

TOWARDS THE ABSOLUTE ZERO

Various considerations have led physicists to fix upon 273 degrees below zero on the Centigrade thermometer as absolute zero, the absence of all heat. This means 491 degrees below freezing-point on the more familiar Fahrenheit. Recent researches with liquid air and liquid hydrogen are leading physicists nearer and nearer to this nadir of temperature. Thus, Professor Dewar has been able to record an absolute temperature of 13 degrees, that is 13 degrees above absolute zero, or 260 degrees below zero Centigrade. Is there any prospect of a still lower temperature being attained? Helium has not yet been liquefied, having resisted all the devices by which even such refractory gases as nitrogen and hydrogen have been reduced. The inference is that helium has a lower boiling point than hydrogen. Hence, if it ever is reduced, then liquid helium will furnish us with an even lower temperature than the lowest yet registered by means of liquid hydrogen.

SPECIAL TERMS ON CASTORIA

Castoria—"the kind you have always handled"—is made by The Centaur Co., 77 Murray Street, New York, of which Charles H. Fletcher is President. Mr. Fletcher thinks that almost any druggist ought to be able to sell a dozen bottles of his specialty a month, or one gross a year, and to induce effort in that direction he authorizes jobbers to allow a discount of 5 and 2½ per cent. on gross lots.

Druggists are invited to send for counter wrappers, cartons and other advertising matter.

A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

To those handling music and musical instruments. Start the New Year right with your other resolutions, resolve to get all your requirements in the musical line from the firm of R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, Toronto. It will mean to you a big saving in time and patience. The quantity cuts no figure, whether it be large or small, they want the business, and can prove their title to it if granted an opportunity. If you are after the best that brains, experience, money and business methods can produce in everything in the musical line, as well as talking machines, this is the best place in Canada to find that combination existing. Why not let them relieve you of this portion of your troubles? They guarantee a cure, and merely ask that you give the remedy a trial.

ANGLO-SAXON

With the turn of the year there will commence an active campaign of advertising on behalf of the Anglo-Saxon Stock Food, Gall Cure, Heave Cure, and other remedies of this meritorious line. A line to Mr. H. F. Naisbitt, Niagara Falls, N. Y., will bring a proposition for exclusive agency within stated limits. A full stock is carried by Elliot & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Pierce Stands Pat



HE druggist is entitled to protection because he has to spend years learning his profession; he is hard working; his profits are small; he is usually at his store at half past eleven at night, pale, tired, yet always ready to serve his patrons. Retail druggists do not get excessive prices for their goods. They get only a fair profit, for there never was a time in the history of the world when a dollar would go so far in a regular retail drug store as to-day. We want to do our part, heartily and forcefully to maintain our old prices on Dr. Pierce's medicines, and keeping them from going to a starvation basis.

We are advised by able counsel that the Pierce direct-contract with the retailer in Canada is valid and good, and we shall continue to require that Dr. Pierce's medicines be sold according to contract **and at the contract price.**

We ask our friends in the retail trade to patronize those who stand by and protect them in getting fair and equitable prices and a living profit for such proprietaries. We are not one of those who get panicky and willing to put up the "white flag" the moment there is opposition or a ruling of the court which **seems** not to bear out a contract form.

We believe our contract to be legal because we put it out at our own initiative, without consulting the trade of Canada, so there can be **no conspiracy.**

Our present contract differs only slightly from the signed contract or pledge which we required from each purchaser of our goods in the U.S. in the year 1890.

We trust the druggists of Canada will appreciate our efforts to market our goods so that they may get a fair and living profit out of them and that they will send to us for window displays with a view to increasing the sale of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Yours very truly,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

R. V. PIERCE, President.

Webb's Webb's



By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The Harry Webb Co., Limited
TORONTO

Webb's Webb's

COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Value in QUALITY

In nothing offered as merchandise does value in quality count as much as in the articles handled by the druggist for medicinal use. In everything else poor quality may have a value, but in medicine it has none.

The sole aim of every manufacturer and compounder should be to manufacture the best his abilities will permit him. For such goods he should obtain a fair honest price. When the druggist compounds something on his own account he tries to make trustworthy goods, and when he buys from those who manufacture for him he should be equally as particular.

We are particular in making our products and we ask every buyer of them to be particular also and test them by comparing them with other productions.

WE THRIVE ON COMPARISONS

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited, - TORONTO, MONTREAL and WINNIPEG

LEARN PHARMACY AT HOME
Taught by Mail — Diplomas Awarded



It is not necessary to go to college to learn pharmacy. We teach you by mail. Our graduates and students in 44 states, including Mexico, England, New Zealand, Canada, Prince Edward Island, India, British Honduras, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, Bahama Islands, Australia, and Newfoundland, will attest by the great value of our course. We give exactly the same instructions given by the colleges at a decided saving of time and money. Our graduates are successful before the State examining boards. Write for particulars. Our terms are easy.

THE OHIO INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY Columbus Ohio.

BRITISH MADE

BOTTLES

For all purposes for
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS and GROCERS, Etc.
Send for Sample Bottles and Prices to

J. A. CURLE, Limited
Wholesale and Export Manufacturers
Perseverance Glass Works, Homer Road, South Hackney, LONDON

The Eastman Capsule Filler



For the rapid and accurate filling of capsules, it is indispensable in the prescription department.

IT WILL PAY YOU to Investigate. Capsule filling made easy, cleanly and more profitable than by the old tedious hand method.

For ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, prices, duties, terms, description, etc., etc., write to

L. K. EASTMAN, Detroit, Mich.

OLIVE OIL

Olive Oil to be beneficial must be **ABSOLUTELY PURE.** This is most essential.

Warrick Freres, of Grasse, France, whose make of Olive Oil has been declared by the Dominion Analyst to be perfectly pure and free from any adulteration, in addition make a good line of essential oils.

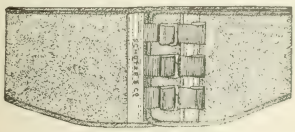
The Olive Oil comes in 5 gall. tins, 1 gall. tins, ½ gall. tins; also in ½, 1 and 2 pint bottles.

This oil is no more expensive than most inferior makes.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited

Sole Agents for the above Firm — TORONTO, ONT.

The MASTER Belt



Will drive away Chills and Lumbago and keep the body warm as toast.

Made of finest English Felt, in grey and red colors. Each one on a card.

A Rapid Seller at this Season.

$9.60 per Dozen. Sizes 32 to 40 inches.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y

LIMITED

164 BAY STREET, - TORONTO

A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA

Antikamnia

OPPOSED TO PAIN.

GUARANTEED!

THE new Pure Food and Drugs Act requires all manufacturers to sell their products under a guaranty, and a general guaranty should be filed in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

The following is a copy of a letter issued from the Department of Agriculture to us:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

Gentlemen:—

Your guarantee as to the character of the ma-

Respectfully,

All Antikamnia Preparations are sold under this guaranty and our Serial No. 10 appears on every package sold under the new law, thus assuring the retail drug trade of the absolute reliability of these pharmaceuticals.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Souvenir Post Cards

Special Offer

1000 Assorted Colored Cards, $10.00
1000 Assorted Black and White, 7.00

Every card a seller. The assortment consists of prominent city views, beautiful country scenery, river and mountain scenes, all Canadian views. A most attractive line for tourists and collectors.

FANCY CARDS We make up samples assortments of the best selling lines, ranging from $1.00 to $6.00 per hundred **Price $5.00.** This lot, sold at retail prices, will bring $12.50, giving $7.50 profit to the dealer.

Post Card Albums, for 100 Cards, $2.00 per doz.
" " " 200 " 3.50 "
" " " 300 " 5.25 "
" " " 500 " 9.00 "
Post Card Racks.....$1.50 and $2.00 each

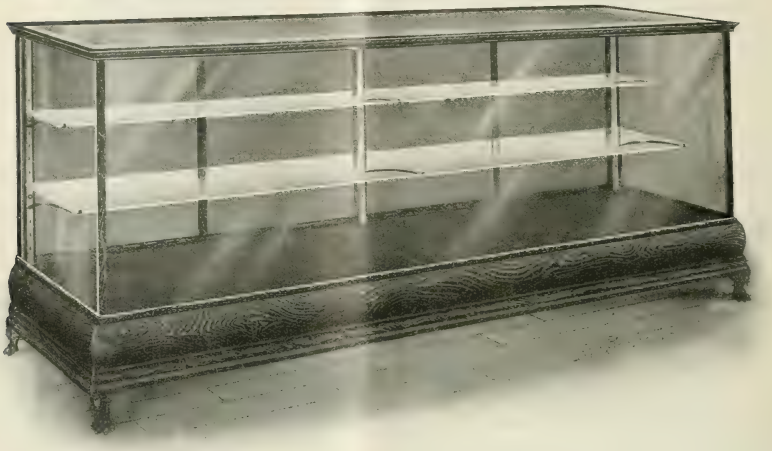
We publish local views from your own photos with customer's name on each card.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND SAMPLES

MONTREAL IMPORT CO.

P.O Box 696 :: MONTREAL

SHOW CASES



"CENTURY"

Knock Down

This is the best Silent Salesman on the market. We have ONE PRICE only, whether you buy one case or one hundred. It will pay you to have your name among the following up-to-date druggists to whom we have sold either partial or complete outfits during the last six months.

Booth, W. - - - Trenton, Ont.	Gauthier, J. T. Art. - Valleyfield, Que.	Patrick, R. A. - - Yorkton, Sask.
Brennan, A. J. J. - - Welland, Ont.	Gibbard, G. E. - - - Toronto	Proctor, G. F. - - - Toronto
Brown, F. K. - Port Colborne, Ont.	Gillespie, J. R. - - Orangeville, Ont.	Raney, W. H. - - - Prescott
Campbell Dalton - - Gravenhurst, Ont.	Graham, Geo. - - Treherne, Man.	Rorabec, A. C. - - North Bay, Ont.
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. - Toronto	Grant Bros. - - Stellarton, N.S.	Rowland, H. A. - - - - Toronto
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. East Toronto	Hanson, Jno. S. - - - Toronto	Richardson, H. - Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Cairns, J. A. - - - - Toronto	Hoar, Wesley R. - - - Toronto	Rutledge, W. H. - - - Toronto
Clark, A. H. - - - Radisson, Sask.	Humphries, F. C. - - - Toronto	Sinclair, Wm. - - Manor, Sask.
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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMACOPOEIA

The Committee of Reference in Pharmacy nominated by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and appointed by the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council have presented the following recommendations re criticisms of the B.P. (1898):

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE

Acaciae Gummi.—The Committee does not support Alcock's suggestion to limit the insoluble matter to 0.2 per cent. A small proportion of insoluble matter might disqualify a very good gum, and there does not appear to be any necessity for such a provision.

Acetanilidum.—Omit the test with ferric chloride, which has no value. The melting point might be fixed at 113 degrees.

Acidum Aceticum.—Commercial samples often contain higher fatty acids—e.g., butyric acid—and a test should be inserted for their detection.

Acidum Aceticum Glaciale.—Titration requires 98.9 per cent., while the melting point requires 99.5 per cent. The fifth line of characters and tests should therefore read: "And does not entirely melt until the temperature rises above 14.7 degrees C."

Acidum Boricum.—Thomson's method of titrating with alkali in presence of glycerin might be substituted for the present quantitative test, and should indicate 98 per cent. at least. There is no test for free sulphuric acid in the present British Pharmacopoeia.

Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum.—The proportion of water should be increased in order to lower the temperature of solidification. Fifty grains of phenol in each fluid drachm would be a convenient proportion.

Acidum Gallicum.—The statement about tartarated antimony is incorrect.

Acidum Oleicum.—The tests are rather too stringent, and exclude good commercial samples suitable for medicinal use.

Acidum Phosphoricum Concentratum.—The United States Pharmacopoeia volumetric test appears to be simpler than the British Pharmacopoeia test with lead oxide.

Acidum Tannicum.—The presence of water of crystallization is doubtful.

Aconiti—Radix.—The official description sufficiently excludes the Japanese variety, and this is necessary owing to the undoubted difference in the nature and physiological action of the alkaloids contained in the two drugs. The assay for total alkaloid has been decided upon and undertaken by the Brussels Conference. A process of assay for ether-soluble alkaloid only, which would be chiefly aconitine, would be preferable.

Adeps.—The iodine value should be introduced. The saponification number is not necessary. The monograph requires re-writing.

Adeps Benzoatus.—Benzoated lard should be prepared with Sumatra benzoin. There is no advantage in using Siam benzoin, which contains no greater quantity of benzoic acid, the preservative required, and is of less agreeable odor.

Adeps Lanae.—Elborne's modification of the cholesterin test is unnecessary. The iodine value does not appear to be of much use; it is not included in the Austrian, the Dutch, or the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Aether.—It should distil at a temperature not under 34 degrees C.

Aether Purificatus.—The test for aldehyde should be carried out with solid caustic potash and not solution of potash. Ether always gives the reaction after exposure to light, and should be stored in a dark place. The test by odor requires more detailed instructions.

Aloe Barbadensis.—There is no sufficiently accurate method for determining aloin, although one is desirable. The monographs for aloes require complete revision.

Ammoniacum.—The limit of matter insoluble in alcohol should be made the subject of further experiment. The ash should not exceed 7.5 per cent.

Ammonii Carbonas.—The requirements of the volumetric test should be slightly lowered.

Amyl Nitris.—Omit the words "the bulb of the thermometer not dipping below the residual fluid."

Amylum.—Experiment is wanted with different starches, to determine their relative covering power, and any possible differences in the mucilages they yield. The reaction to litmus is not fulfilled by the majority of commercial starches, which are, as a rule, maize starch.

Anethi et Anisi Fructus.—It is necessary that some process should be included for determining whether these fruits in common with other umbelliferous fruits, and fruits used for the distillation of essential oil, have been partially exhausted or not. It is a well known fact that caraway fruits, fennel fruits, and cloves are partially exhausted of their oil and are put upon the market again mixed with unexhausted fruits. This does not apply so much to anise, which is not much used for the distillation of essential oil, the bulk of the anise oil in commerce being the oil of star anise. Probably the ether-extract would be the most convenient method of detection.

Antimonii Oxidum.—The antimonous oxide is completely soluble in acid potassium tartrate only when freshly prepared. As it is little used, very few samples taken in pharmacies can pass the test. Alcock's suggestion (P.J., 362, 1.,

1000) dissolving in hydrochloric acid in the cold with the addition of Rochelle salt and excess of sodium bicarbonate before titrating with standard iodine solution—is preferable to the official method. The addition of Rochelle salt prevents the precipitation of any antimony compound, and the solution in hydrochloric acid avoids turbidity due to calcium tartrate.

Antimonium Sulphuratum.—The product made by the official process will not comply with the tests given in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Antimonium Tartaratum.—Alcock's modification, of adding Rochelle salt, as in the examination of Antimonii Oxidum, is also available here.

Apomorphinae Hydrochloridum.—Should be soluble in 59 (not 50) parts of water. 1 gramme dissolves in 48 Ml. of per cent. alcohol.

Aqua Cinnamomi.—Assay process not required.

Aqua Sambuci.—No alteration necessary.

Araroba.—As this is used only as a source of chrysarobin, there is no object in raising the requirements; presumably the crude drug will be omitted.

Argenti Oxidum.—The weight of silver left after heating the oxide might be introduced as a quantitative test.

Arnicae Rhizoma.—Although not much used in powder, this, in common with certain other rhizomes with small roots, should have an ash figure quoted, as a means of ensuring freedom from excess of earthy matter.

Arsenii Iodidum.—The salt should be directed to be recrystallized, so as to exclude the use of a melted mixture of arsenium and iodine, which is very indefinite in composition. Its aqueous solution should be acid to litmus, and colorless.

Asafetida.—The monograph requires complete revision.

Balsamum Peruvianum.—The official drug is already assayed for cinnamein, but the test requires revision. The saponification should refer to a definite weight of residue; the cupric acetate test for colophony might be introduced, and, if possible, one should be framed which would exclude artificial substitutes.

Balsamum Tolutanum.—The test requires revision.

Belladonnae Folia.—The suggestion of the International Conference at Brussels was that the dried leaf only should be used. If this is carried out, we presume that the green extract prepared from the fresh herb will be omitted. The anatomical characters should be framed so as to exclude scopola leaves.

The Committee is of opinion that, from some points of view, belladonna leaves are to be preferred to the root as a starting point for galenical preparations of belladonna, owing to the fact that the ratio of alkaloid to extractive is not so variable.

Belladonna Radix.—If this is retained in the Pharmacopoeia, then in order to have preparations of uniform physical characters the root to be used for them must be of a definite standard, and the Committee would suggest a limit between 0.4 and 0.5 per cent. of total alkaloids. This may seem a somewhat narrow margin, but it is the margin between which the majority of good belladonna root of commerce falls.

Benzoinum.—For Sumatra benzoin, 10 per cent. insoluble in alcohol, and 5 per cent. of ash, seem fair limits. The two varieties of benzoin should be described separately, and the permanganate test given to distinguish the Sumatra variety. It is a question, however, whether there is any object in retaining Siam benzoin, and for those preparations in which the benzoic acid only is required it might perhaps be well to introduce the Palembang variety, which contains the highest proportion of that acid.

Bismuthi Carbonas.—Determination of bismuth in this and other official salts is better made as oxide than as sulphide, which is the method now official. The percentage of Bi_2O_3 should be 89-91.

Bismuthi Salicylas.—The United States Pharmacopoeia test for the free salicylic acid is better. Five grammes treated with 30 Ml. purified ether should yield not more than 3 Mgms. of salicylic acid.

Bismuthi Subnitras.—The percentage of bismuth in this preparation should be raised.

Caffeina.—Caffeina loses its water of crystallization by keeping under ordinary conditions, and samples taken from stock do not show the loss at 100 degrees C. stated in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Caffeinae Citras.—The formula for making this preparation requires revision, and the tests also.

Calcii Chloridum.—The formula given corresponds to a crystalline variety which is not obtainable under the conditions described. The characters and tests are very vague, but are most nearly descriptive of anhydrous calcium chloride. This might be made official, with an allowance for moisture absorbed by so deliquescent a substance.

Calcii Phosphas.—The description is obscure and may be understood to allow the use of both $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ and $CaHPO_4$.

Columbae Radix.—Alcock's supposed adulterant was stemmy drug. As it is used in powder to some extent, the microscopic characters should be given, and also an ash percentage.

Calx Sulphurata.—In the copper test a definite quantity of acid should be prescribed to be added in portions and not all at once.

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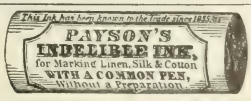
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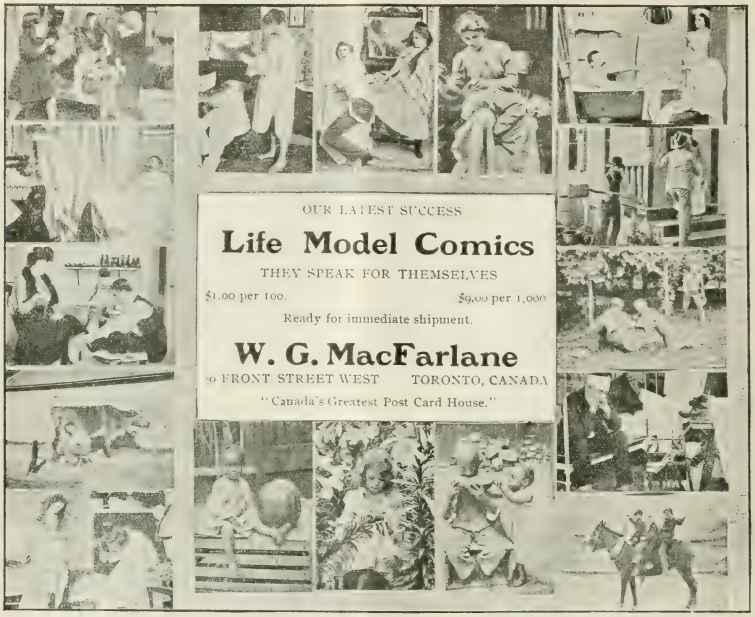
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Cambogia.—If this is retained, not more than 30 per cent. should be insoluble in alcohol. Much of the gamboge met with in commerce, even of fair varieties, does not yield as much as 70 per cent. to alcohol (90 per cent.).

Cannabis Indica.—If a yield to alcohol is included, then it should be higher than that of the Austrian Pharmacopoeia, which is 8 per cent., and certainly not lower than the 10 per cent. required by the Dutch Pharmacopoeia. Our experience is that for good Cannabis Indica the yield to 90 per cent. alcohol is rarely less than 11 per cent.

Cantharides.—This drug should be assayed to contain 0.5 per cent. total cantharidin. The different processes should be compared. Our experience of the process of Greenish and Wilson (P. J., 4, 4, 255) is quite satisfactory. Other processes have been published since that one, and it would be advisable to make comparison of all of them.

Capsici Fructus.—Restrict the drug as now to the fruits of Capsicum minimum. As the drug is used largely in the form of powder, a standard for ash should be introduced, and a standard for oleo-resin also. There is, however, a difficulty in the introduction of a standard for oleo-resin arising from the varying proportion of fixed oil, which is extracted by such solvents as remove the oleo-resin. Experiments will be necessary with various solvents, with a view to extracting the oleo-resin without the fixed oil. The microscopical characters of the entire drug, as well as of the powder, should certainly be introduced; they form the only means known of identifying the genuine fruits when powdered.

Cardamomi Semina.—The percentage of ash should be raised to 6 per cent. as a maximum. As the finely powdered seeds are used, microscopical characters of the powder should be given, as they afford the only definite means of detecting the pericarp.

Caryophylla.—A limit of ether extract should be included, as the quality of cloves cannot be conveniently judged without it. Partially exhausted cloves are sold for mixture with natural cloves either whole or in powder.

The ash percentage should be included. There is perhaps little reason for the inclusion of microscopical characters, as the drug is very seldom seen in powder.

Catechu.—The standard should not be raised without further investigation. Dietrich's gambier-fluorescin test might be introduced, and further details also for the test for starch.

Cera.—It is necessary that two separate monographs should be included for white and yellow wax. For yellow beeswax certain other details are necessary in addition to those in the present monograph. The present test for paraffin is adequate and should be revised. The solubility tests should be made more definite.

The monograph for white wax must be one for chemically bleached white wax, and the characters will be slightly different from those for the natural yellow variety.

Cerii Oxalas.—It would be better to omit the formula, as the substance originally used in medicine and supposed to be cerium oxalate is now known to have been a mixture of cerium oxalate with many other allied oxalates. Pure cerium oxalate is now obtainable, but it is not known if this would have the desired medicinal effect.

Cetaceum.—The monograph requires complete revision. The saponification number (possibly 125 to 130) should certainly be introduced.

Choral Hydras.—The quantitative test requires some modification and more detailed directions. The isonitrile test should be added. The temperature of solidification also requires alteration.

Chloroformum.—The test by odor would be more conveniently carried out with 10 Ml. instead of 20 Ml. The sulphuric acid test requires revision.

Cimicifugae Rhizoma.—The Committee does not favor the inclusion of an assay for alcoholic extract in this drug. The section of the rhizome should be described, and the ferric chloride test made with an infusion.

Cocae Folia.—The drug should be restricted to the Bolivian variety, either as grown in South America or in Ceylon.

If the galenical preparations of the drug are retained it would be advisable to have a limit of alkaloids for the leaves, and the Committee would suggest as a fair one 0.5 per cent. of total alkaloids.

Cocainae Hydrochloridum.—The permanganate test as described in the British Pharmacopoeia is altogether unreliable, and should be modified as described in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Codeina.—In the color test, sodium arsenate should be substituted for potassium ferricyanide. Add to the tests "codeine which has been dried at 100 degrees C., melts at 155 degrees C."

Codeinae Phosphas.—The formula should be $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3H_3PO_4ZH_2O$

Colchici Semina.—It is suggested by the International Conference that the seeds only, and not the corms; should be used for galenical preparations. There is considerable variation in the alkaloidal strengths of the seeds—from 0.5 to 0.8 per cent.—and an assay of the finished preparations should be included.

Colocynthidis Pulpa.—Ash values should be included—both minimum and maximum—which might be 9 and 12 per cent. respectively. A limit

for fixed oil, as shown by extraction with petroleum spirit, should be included. Microscopical characters of the powder are most necessary.

Conii Folia.—Presumably the leaves will be omitted, and any preparation included made from the fruits.

Conii Fructus.—These should be assayed, and also probably the finished preparations. The United States Pharmacopoeia has fixed a minimum of 0.5 per cent. of Coniine, which is too low.

Cubebae Fructus.—As much is used in powder, and there are numerous substitutes in commerce, either intentional or accidental, the genuine fruits should have microscopical characters carefully detailed. There should also be an ash limit, and a standard for oleo-resin (not less than 17 per cent.).

Crocus.—This drug will probably be omitted. If it is not, there is very little to complain of in the present official monograph.

Digitalis Folia.—Chemical assay appears impossible, and physiological assay not feasible. Presumably, therefore, some directions must be given for the careful drying and storing of the leaves.

An ash limit should be given, and the microscopical characters revised.

Emplastrum Belladonnae.—An assay process is desirable; the processes that have been recommended should be tried.

Extractum Belladonnae Alcoholicum. — The wording should be more definite; the product should be required to be in the form of a dry powder.

Extractum Belladonnae Liquidum.—The process of assay requires amendment.

Extractum Belladonnae Viride.—The extract should be standardized to contain 1 per cent. of alkaloid, and an assay process inserted.

Extractum Cannabis Indicae.—The process requires improvement, the product of the present one being liable to variation in physical characters.

Extractum Cascarae Sagradae Liquidum.—The present proportion of alcohol is insufficient, and the process requires amendment.

Extractum Cinchonae Liquidum.—The official assay process requires amendment.

Extractum Cocae Liquidum.—The preparation should be standardized, and the various published processes recommended for this purpose should be investigated.

Extractum Gentianae.—No change is desirable.

Extractum Hyoscyami.—The extract should be standardized and an assay process introduced.

Extractum Ipecacuanhae Liquidum.—The process for making this is unsatisfactory, and one should be adopted in which the use of lime is entirely avoided. The method of assay is unsatisfactory, and requires amendment.

Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum.—If retained should be standardized and a method of assay given.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae Liquidum.—The process for making this should be modified so as to ensure the absence of fat from the finished product. The assay process is not satisfactory, and requires thorough revision.

Extractum Pareirae Liquidum.—The process needs alteration.

Extractum Strophanthi.—It is desirable to standardize this, but no process of assay should be adopted without thorough and lengthy investigation.

Ferri Arsenas.—The titration of ferrous iron is of doubtful value, and should be supplemented by determination of the arsenium.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras.—The United States Pharmacopoeia has adopted the iodemetric method for the determination of the iron, which is preferable to the present British Pharmacopoeia method.

Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus.—Reference to temperature for drying should be omitted, or a temperature of 100 degrees to 110 degrees C. mentioned.

Ferrum Redactum.—The United States Pharmacopoeia adopts a limit of 1 in 100,000 for arsenic, and 90 per cent. for metallic iron. The last test is too stringent, although attainable under ideal conditions.

The United States Pharmacopoeia also employs an iodometric method for the determination of the iron.

Ferrum Tartaratum.—An iodometric method for the determination of the iron is preferable to the official process.

Galbanum.—Fifty per cent. should be the maximum proportion insoluble in alcohol; the ash should not exceed 10 per cent.

Gelsemii Radix.—Ash limit not necessary.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici.—The process requires amendment with the view of producing a more uniform result.

Glycerinum Boracis.—No alteration necessary.

Glycerinum Pepsini.—A method for testing its activity should be given.

Glycyrrhizae Radix.—The powder of this drug, as imported from abroad, has been found to be grossly adulterated with olive stones, etc.; ash determination and microscopical characters should therefore both be included. There is also so great a variation in the extractive of liquorice root that it might be desirable to include a test of either the extractive or the glycyrrhizin value.

Gossypium.—"Solution of copper ammonio-sulphate" should read: "Ammoniacal solution of cupric oxide."

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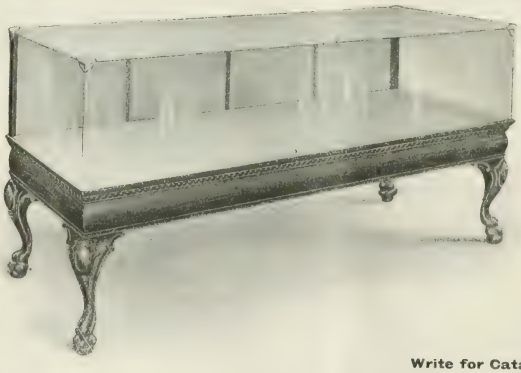
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Granati Cortex.—Presumably this drug will be omitted; if it is not, then there is little necessity for ash figure, as it is not used in powder.

Guaiaci Resina.—Not less than 40 per cent. soluble in alcohol, not more than 3 per cent. of ash. Experiments should be made with the acid value.

Hamamelidis Cortex et Folia.—Ash limit not necessary.

Hydrargyri Oleas.—The oleate made by direct combination of mercury oxide and oleic acid is better.

Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum.— The standard of mercury is too high, and not attainable in practice. It should not be higher than 77 per cent., and the preparation should be directed to be dried at a temperature not exceeding 30 degrees C.

Hydrastis Rhizoma.—Ash limit necessary.

Hyoscyami Folia.—The Brussels Conference has decided to make the extract from the dried leaves and standardize it. Both tincture and extract might be made from a liquid extract, and one standardization process serve for the two.

An important question arises, however, as to the properties of henbane and the principal use of henbane as a sedative—whether it has not rather some other effects principally diuretic, and whether it would be desirable to standardize henbane preparations to proportion of mydriatic alkaloids, seeing that other more powerful drugs, having practically the same active principles, are included in the Pharmacopoeia. From reported observations the Committee is of opinion that if the drug is retained at all, it should not be retained on the grounds of its importance as a competitor, as it were, with belladonna.

Ipecacuanha Radix.—The Brussels Conference has decided that only the Brazilian root, containing 2 per cent. of total alkaloid, is to be used. Experiments are desirable as to whether it would not be preferable to introduce solutions of emetine as expectorants, and solutions of cephaeline as emetics; or to make two series of preparations from the Brazilian and Carthagena varieties for the two different purposes. If it is decided to retain only the Rio variety, either as imported from Brazil or as cultivated in India, then there does not appear to be any insuperable difficulty in the determination of the emetine value by the preparation process of Paul and Cownley.

Jaborandi Folia.—If the drug is retained, Pilocarpus Microphyllus should be substituted for the present official variety, and the galenical preparations standardized. A limit might be fixed for leaves of 0.5 and 0.75 per cent. of total alkaloid. The ratio of pilocarpine to other alkaloids appears to be practically constant in this variety.

Jalapa.—Retain the standard as at present, and give a description of powder on the general assumption that it is a drug which the pharmacist is not able to powder for himself.

Kino.—The solubility is a matter for investigation.

Limmentum Aceticum Sesquichloricum.—Desirable if a reliable process can be found.

Linimentum Belladonnae.—The insertion of an assay process is desirable.

Linimentum Camphorae.—A method for determining the percentage of camphor should be given, and a minimum limit fixed.

Linimentum Terebinthinae.—The formula needs modification.

Liquor Ammoniae Fortis.—The specific gravity and the percentage of ammonia are not in agreement. The official specific gravity 0.891 corresponds to 31.5 per cent. NH_3, instead of 32.5 per cent. Sulphuric acid should be substituted for hydrochloric acid in the test for "tarry matters." Absence of residue after evaporation and ignition would be a useful test.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.—The concentrated preparation, 1 to 7, should be introduced in the place of this, together with a test for lead, the specific gravity, and an amended test for neutrality.

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis.—The formula requires alteration. The processes that have been suggested should be investigated.

Liquores Concentrati.—If these are retained, all the formulae, with the exception of that for quassia, will require amendment, and the published recommendations should be tried and reported upon.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortis.—A solution of specific gravity 1.42 will not yield the quantity of ferric oxide stated. The specific gravity might be altered to 1.49; the yield of oxide would then be 1.6 grammes from 5 Ml.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi.—Should be preserved in amber bottles.

Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi.—In the gasometric assay, magnesium sulphate solution should be used in place of brine. Volumetric processes with iodine and thiosulphate or potassium bichromate would be preferable. Tests for limit of free acid and for fluoride should be added.

Liquor Morphinae Hydrochloridi.—Reduce the acid to 1 mil and the alcohol to 20 Ml.

Liquor Pancreatis.—Glycerin should be added in the formula, and the test should be modified.

Lithii Carbonas.—The analytical data actually work out to 99.5 per cent. and not 98.5 per cent. as stated; this standard is difficult to attain. A volumetric test, as in the United Pharmacopoeia, would be better.

(To be continued.)

Formulary

CLOTHES CLEANERS

PASTE.

1. Soft (potash) soap	2 lbs.
Potassium carbonate	8 ozs.
Hot water, sufficient.	

Dissolve the potassium salt in about 8 ounces of hot water, and add the soap, keeping warm over a water bath and stirring occasionally until solution is effected.

2. Powdered borax	1 part
Extract soap bark	1 part
Oxgall (fresh)	4 parts
Castile soap	15 parts

First make the soap bark extract by boiling 5 parts of the crushed bark in water until it has assumed a dark color, then strain the liquid into an evaporating dish, and by the aid of heat evaporate it to a solid extract; then powder and mix it with the borax and the oxgall. Melt the castile soap by adding a small quantity of water and warming, then add the other ingredients and mix well.

JELLY.

1. Thoroughly shake together 3 fluid ounces of tincture of quillaja and 1 pint of benzin. Set aside over night, and next morning the jelly will be ready for use.

2. Powd. white soap	1 dr.
Ammonia water	2 dr.
Water	1 oz.
Benzin	4 pints

Dissolve the soap in the water and ammonia water previously mixed and add to it the benzin in portions of ½ ounce at a time, shaking rapidly after each addition.

LIQUID.

1. Borax	1 oz.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Sodium carbonate	3 dr.
Ammonia water	5 fl. oz.
Alcohol	4 fl. oz.
Acetone	4 fl. oz.
Hot water, to make	4 pints

Dissolve the borax, sodium bicarbonate and soap in the hot water, mix the acetone and alcohol together, unite the two solutions, and then add the ammonia water. The addition of a couple of ounces of rose water will render it somewhat fragrant.

2 Castile soap	1 dr.
Chloroform	1 fl. dr
Ammonia water	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol	4 fl. dr.
Water, to make	8 fl. oz.

This should be well shaken and kept in a not too-tightly corked bottle, as it is inclined to blow the stopper out.

MENTHOL LOTION

Menthol	1 part
Tincture of quillaya	170 parts
Glycerin	200 parts
Perfume	q.s.
Water enough to make	2,500 parts

Dissolve the menthol and the perfume in the tincture of quillaya; mix the glycerin and water, then add it to the solution, little by little, with frequent and vigorous agitation.

CAPSICUM COLLODION

Flexile collodion	9 parts
Liquid extract of capsicum	1 part

PATENT LEATHER SHOE POLISH

Yellow wax or ceresin	3 ozs.
Spermaceti	1 oz.
Oil turpentine	11 ozs.
Asphaltum varnish	1 oz.
Borax	80 grs.
Frankfort black	1 oz.
Prussian blue	150 grs.

Melt the wax, and add the borax and stir until an emulsion has been formed. In another pan melt the spermaceti; add the varnish, previously mixed with the turpentine; stir well and add to the wax; lastly, add the colors.

PAROGEN

Paraffinum Oxygenatum; Vasoliment.—A mixture of liquid paraffin, 4; oleic acid, 4, and ammoniated alcohol (3 per cent.), 2.

Parogen, Thick (Parogenum Spissum; Thick Vasoliment).—A mixture of hard paraffin, 12; liquid paraffin, 48; oleic acid, 30, and ammoniated alcohol (3 per cent.), 10.

Pepsorthin is stated by Rodari to be a mixture of papain, magnesium peroxide, benzonaphthol and sodium bicarbonate. Recommended for use in the treatment of gastric disorders due to insufficiency of hydrochloric acid and pepsin in the gastric juice.—Phar. Zeit.

Biosozo is an antiseptic of unknown constitution. It is injected under the skin and is said to be non-toxic.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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SELF-TONING PAPER

A writer in the Photo Beacon gives the following method of making a print-out paper that will give brown tones without a gold bath. A fairly smooth writing paper without a water mark should be used. This requires a preliminary sizing, which is effected as follows:

Arrowroot	90 grains
Cold water	5 ozs.

Rub into a cream and add—

Glucose	20 grains
Hot water	5 ozs.

Mix well and boil the mixture for two minutes. When cool soak the paper in it till saturated, and hang up to dry.

The sensitiser is—

Nelson's gelatin	6 grains
Water	1 oz.

Soak for an hour and melt by the aid of a water bath, and add in the following order:

Tartaric acid	8 grains
Silver nitrate	9 grains
Ammonio-citrate of iron	40 grains

A subdued light should be used, and the mixture filtered. Use a good sized sheet of cardboard, larger than the paper to be coated, on this should be laid a sheet of blotting paper, and then the paper to be sensitized, and the whole pinned together with drawing pins. A two-inch flat brush is also required. A little of the sensitizer should be poured into the middle of the paper and rapidly distributed with the brush, and the paper hung up in the dark to dry.

The paper should be printed in as bright a light as possible until slightly darker than an ordinary P.O.P. print, then washed for five minutes, and immersed in a 2½ per cent. solution of hypo till the desired color is obtained, and then washed and dried.

TARIFF CHANGES

In view of the numerous enquiries which we have had from our retail friends in regard to the effect of the New Tariff on the drug business, we have had printed a list of all the principal lines which are affected, and have pleasure in handing you a copy herewith.

The most serious change in the Tariff is on non-alcoholic liquid proprietary medicines, especially those of British manufacture. Under the old tariff, the duty on this class of goods was: "Non-alcoholic, 25 per cent.; alcoholic, 50 per cent." This item now reads: "When dry, Preferential, 20 per cent.; Intermediate, 25 per cent.; General, 25 per cent.; all others 50 per cent., 50 per cent., 50 per cent." Thus under the old Tariff, articles such as Horsford's Acid Phosphates came in at 25 per cent. duty, whereas now we are obliged to pay 50 per cent. On English preparations such as Murray's Fluid Magnesia, the rate of duty was 25 per cent., less the preference in favor of Great Britain of 1-3, reducing the rate to 16 2-3 per cent. Now, the Tariff on these goods, all three columns, "Preferential," "Intermediate," and "General," is 50 per cent.; thus the duty on these lines is three times what it was previously.

All "Dry" English proprietary articles will be slightly increased in price. The duty previously was 25 per cent. less 1-3, equalling 12 2-3 per cent., whereas, under the new Tariff, the British Preferential rate is 20 per cent.

Medicinal wines is another line on which the duty is much higher. Formerly these came in at $1.50 per gallon specific, now the rate of duty is 50 per cent. ad valorem. This class of goods is not a very important one, and comprises principally such lines as Chevrier's Wine, Dandurand's Wine, Quina Laroche, etc.

Another important change is on toilet articles, the rate of duty on which has been increased from 30 to 35 per cent.

Prepared infants' foods. On this line the duty is lower. Previously the rate was 30 per cent., now it is 25 per cent.

There are a number of other slight alterations in the Tariff, which, however, will hardly affect our selling prices. For instance, the rates of duty on brushes are now: "British Preference," 17½ per cent.; "Intermediate," 25 per cent.; "General," 27½ per cent. As no country yet enjoys the benefit of the "Intermediate" rate, it simply means that brushes from Great Britain are 17½ per cent. (formerly 25 per cent. less 1-3), and from all other countries, with the exception of Germany, 27½ per cent. instead of 25 per cent. German goods are still subject to the surtax of 1-3 of the all "General" rate.

On drugs and chemicals the changes are slight. Under the old Tariff muriatic and nitric acids were 20 per cent., and sulphuric 25 per cent. Under the new Tariff the rates of duty on nitric acid are 15, 20 and 22½ per cent., and sulphuric and muriatic will, in future, be subject to specific duties of 17½c., 22½c., and 25c. per 100 pounds. The C.P. acids only are imported. The nitric, therefore, will remain about the same; sulphuric and muriatic will be slightly lower.

As regards chemical glass, the rate of duty has been very materially increased. Under the old Tariff the rate was 20 per cent., now it is 20, 30 and 32½ per cent. Practically all chemical glass comes from Germany, and the rate, therefore, is now 32½ per cent., plus surtax of 1-3, equalling 43 1-3, whereas previously it was 25 per cent., plus 1-3, equalling 33 1-3 per cent.

Surgical instruments. The new Tariff reads:

"Surgical and dental instruments of metal free." Under the old Tariff all instruments were free. A great many instruments are not made of metal, and we cannot get definite information from the Appraiser in regard to them. Clinical thermometers, for instance, are made of glass, the regular duty on which is 20, 30 and 32½ per cent. The Appraiser states, however, that these may possibly be entered under "Item 657" which covers "Magic lanterns, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, not otherwise specified, 17½, 22½ and 25 per cent." Catheters made of rubber and gum elastic will now take the rubber rate, viz.: 15, 25 and 27½ per cent.

REVISED PRICES DUE TO TARIFF CHANGES

Acetocura, see Coutts'		
Albert's Grasshopper Pills, small.	per doz.	$ 3.50
Albert's Grasshopper Pills, large..	per doz.	9.00
Albert's Grasshopper Ointment, small	per doz.	3.50
Albert's Grasshopper Ointment, large	per doz.	9.00
Anturic Salts (bath)	per doz.	6.00
Antezema	per doz.	4.25
Antipon, 2s. 6d.	per doz.	11.00
Antipon, 4s. 6d.	per doz.	20.50
Bazin's Depilatory Powder	per doz.	6.00
Batchelor's Hair Dye	per doz.	11.50
Boudault's Pepsine Wine	per doz.	14.00
Bravais Wine	per doz.	13.50
Brou Injection	per doz.	9.00
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits	per doz.	3.40
Brand's Essence Beef, small	per doz.	5.00
Brand's Essence Beef, large	per doz.	10.00
Benzoinol, 1 lb.	each	1.40
Benzoinol, ¼ lb.	per doz.	7.00
Blair's Gout and Rheum. Pills, 1s. 1½d.	per doz.	3.75
Blair's Gout and Rheum. Pills, 2s. 9d.	per doz.	9.60
Bromo Chloralum	per doz.	6.50
Benger's Infant Food	per doz.	5.25
Beecham's Pills	per doz.	2.40
Beecham's Cough Pills	per doz.	2.40
Carnogen	per doz.	15.50
Carnine, Lefrancq, see Lefrancq..		
Coudray Huile Philocome, No. 1,089	per doz.	4.00
Coudray Creme Sapoderma, No. 1,374	per doz.	4.00
Cadet Injection	per doz.	8.00
Catillon Vin Peptone	per doz.	12.60
Clin Gouttes' Cacodylate Soda....	per doz.	12.00
Clin Gouttes' Metharsinate	per doz.	13.50
Clin Solution	per doz.	18.50
Chassaing Wine	per doz.	13.50
Clark's Pills, B 41	per doz.	15.00
Cyllin, 16 oz.	per doz.	6.75
Cyllin, half gallons	each	1.40
Capillaris	per doz.	6.25
Condy's Fluid, red	per doz.	5.00
Condy's Fluid, green	per doz.	2.65
Coutts' Acetocura, small	per doz.	5.65
Coutts' Acetocura, large	per doz.	8.50
Dandurand's Wine	per doz.	25.00
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 10c. size	per doz.	1.25
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 35c. size	per doz.	3.25
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 50c. size	per doz.	4.80
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, half lb.	per doz.	7.50
Damchinsky's Hair Dye, large	per doz.	8.50
Damchinsky's Hair Dye, small	per doz.	5.50
De Jongh's C. L. Oil	per doz.	12.00
Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia	per doz.	4.25
Elixir Godineau	each	5.50
Ede's Gout Pills	per doz.	3.75
Eskay's Food, small	per doz.	2.75
Eskay's Food, medium	per doz.	5.50
Eskay's Food large	per doz.	9.00
Edward's Harlene, 1s.	per doz.	3.75
Edward's Harlene, 2s. 6d.	per doz.	9.00
Elliman's Embrocation, Royal, 8½d.	per doz.	2.60
Elliman's Embrocation, Royal, 1s.	per doz.	3.75
Elliman's Embrocation, Royal, 2s.	per doz.	7.50
Elliman's Embrocation, Universal, 8½d.	per doz.	2.60
Elliman's Embrocation, Universal, 1s. 1½d.	per doz.	3.75
Eno's Fruit Salt	per doz.	8.40
Eno's Fruit Salt (if full dozen)...	per doz.	8.25
Follet Syrup	per doz.	10.80
Fenning's Cooling Powders	per doz.	3.25
Fenning's Fever Cure	per doz.	5.25
Faulconer's Worm Powders	per doz.	3.25
Fellow's Bronchial Leaflets, 7½d..	per doz.	2.25
Fellow's Bronchial Leaflets, 2s. 9d.	per doz.	12.00
Fairchild Bros. & Foster's Enzymol	per doz.	7.25
Fairchild Bros. & Foster's Glycerinum Pepticum	per doz.	17.50
Gelle Freres' Pate Dentifrice	per doz.	4.00
Grimault's Syrup Hypophos. Lime	per doz.	8.00
Grimault's Syrup Phosph. Lime..	per doz.	9.00
Grimault's Matico Injection	per doz.	8.00
Geneau Liniment	per doz.	15.00
Goudron Guyot	per doz.	6.50
Guillermond Syrup	per doz.	9.50
Graham's (Mad.) Kosmeo	per doz.	4.50
Glover's Eye Lotion	per doz.	6.00
Glover's Liniment	per doz.	6.00
Glover's Mange Cure	per doz.	6.00
Glover's Vermifuge	per doz.	6.00
Hay's Hair Health	per doz.	6.50
Houde Syrup Dentition	per doz.	9.00
Houde Vin Caffeine	per doz.	12.50
Holloway's Ointment, 1s. 1½d.	per doz.	3.75
Holloway's Ointment, 2s. 9d.	per doz.	9.50
Holloway's Pills, 1s. 1½d.	per doz.	3.75
Holloway's Pills, 2s. 9d.	per doz.	9.50
Hooper's Female Pills	per doz.	3.75
Hagan's Magnolia Balm	per doz.	7.50
Horsford's Acid Phos., small	per doz.	6.25
Horsford's Acid Phos., large	per doz.	12.50
Humphrey's W.H. Oil, small	per doz.	3.50
Humphrey's W.H. Oil, medium	per doz.	7.00
Humphrey's W.H. Oil, large	per doz.	14.00
Izal Lozenges	per doz.	3.75
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Lefrancq, Carnine, ¼ litre..... per doz. 24.00
Lefrancq, Carnine, ½ litre..... per doz. 39.00
Lablache Face Powder per doz. 6.25
Livonienne's Gouttes..... per doz. 9.50
Lechaux Wine..... per doz. 13.50
Lamplough's Saline..... per doz. 8.50
Lysol, 1 litre..... each 1.10
Lysol, half litre..... each .60
Lyon's Tooth Powder..... per doz. 3.00
Magda Toilet Cream, Countie's... per doz. 6.25
Martin's Apiol and Steel Pills..... per doz. 15.00
Maroon Toilet Brushes..... per doz. 4.00
McArthur's Syrup Hypophos..... per doz. 15.50
Merchant's Gargling Oil..... per doz. 3.00
Mexican Mustang Liniment..... per doz. 3.50
Murdock Liquid Food..... per doz. 8.50
Mellin's Food, English, 1s. 6d..... per doz. 5.25
Mellin's Food, English, 2s. 6d..... per doz. 8.50
Murray's Fluid Magnesia per doz. 3.25
Miles' Remedies—
Restorative Nervine..... per doz. 12.00
Wine of Sarsaparilla..... per doz. 11.00
Restorative Tonic..... per doz. 11.00
Restorative Blood Purifier. per doz. 11.00
Cure for the Heart..... per doz. 11.00
Nerve and Liver Pills..... per doz. 2.50
Nerve Plasters..... per doz. 2.50
Laxa Cold Cure..... per doz. 2.50
Anti Pain Pills..... per doz. 2.50
Mum per doz. 3.50
Morse's Walnut Stain..... per doz. 7.50
Nourry Wine per doz. 12.00
Naldire's Worm Powders..... per doz. 3.00
Norton's Pills, 1s. 1½d..... per doz. 2.25
Norton's Pills, 2s. 9d..... per doz. 4.50
Odet Solution..... per doz. 7.00
Oriental Cream..... per doz. 18.75
Owbridge's Lung Tonic..... per doz. 7.00
Parker Pray's Diamond Nail Enamel per doz. 2.00
Parker Pray's Rosaline..... per doz. 2.00
Parker Pray's Vanola..... per doz. 2.00
Parker Pray's Ongaline per doz. 8.00
Peppers Sulpholine Lotion, small. per doz. 8.00
Peppers Sulpholine Lotion, large. per doz. 15.00

Pautauberge's Solution..... per doz. 10.00
Parr's Life Pills..... per doz. 3.75
Pyrozone Solution, 3 per cent..... per doz. 6.50
Pelleterine Tanret..... per doz. 10.00
Pearson's Antiseptic, ozs..... per doz. 1.10
Pearson's Antiseptic, quarter lbs. per doz. 3.00
Pearson's Antiseptic, half lbs..... per doz. 7.00
Pearson's Antiseptic, one lb..... per doz. 13.00
Pearson's Antiseptic, half gallon tins..... each 1.00
Pearson's Antiseptic, one gallon tins each 1.50
Prophylactic Tooth Brushes..... per doz. 2.50
Pompeian Massage Cream, 2 oz... per doz. 3.25
Pompeian Massage Cream, 5 oz... per doz. 7.75
Pompeian Massage Cream, 6 oz... per doz. 10.50
Piver's Poudre de Riz, Safranor, etc..... per doz. 8.00
Piver's Poudre de Riz, assorted... per doz. 2.40
Piver's Cosmetique..... per doz. 1.00
Piver's Poudre Sachet, No. 8,870. each 1.50
Pinaud's Cire de Moustache..... per doz. .65
Pinaud's Poudre, Violette de Parme per doz. 3.00
Pinaud's Poudre, Royal Lilac..... per doz. 3.00
Pinaud's Hongroise, No. 612..... per doz. 1.20
Pinaud's Hongroise Blanche..... per doz. 2.00
Pinaud's Poudre, Loria, No. 4,814. per doz. 1.75
Parker's Nipple Oil..... per doz. 7.25
Parker's Hair Balsam..... per doz. 6.50
Quina Laroche, plain, small..... per doz. 10.00
Quina Laroche, plain, large..... per doz. 15.00
Quina Laroche, Ferrug., small..... per doz. 10.00
Quina Laroche, Ferrug., large..... per doz. 15.00
Quinine Labarraque, small..... per doz. 10.00
Quinine Labarraque, large..... per doz. 20.00
Revalenta Arabica, half lb..... per doz. 7.50
Revalenta Arabica, one lb..... per doz. 13.50
Rendalls Pessaries per doz. 6.00
Robert's Poor Man's Friend..... per doz. 3.50
Ridge's Food..... per doz. 3.60
Russell's Emulsion..... per doz. 15.50
Roche's Embrocation..... per doz. 17.00
Roche Sirop..... per doz. 15.00
R. & G.'s Pomade Hongroise, No. 52C..... per doz. 1.25
R. & G.'s pomade Hongroise, Rose, No. 1,310..... per doz. 1.50
R. & G.'s Rouge, Cerise, large, No. 1,889..... per doz. 2.00
R. & G.'s Pate Dentifrice, No. 1,808 per doz. 2.80
R. & G.'s Poudre, Veloute de Lis, No. 1,903..... per doz. 3.75
R. & G.'s Poudre, Violette de Parme, No. 1,156..... per doz. 2.80
R. & G.'s Poudre de Riz, No. 833. per doz. 1.10
R. & G.'s Poudre de Riz, Heliotrope, No. 4,203 per doz. 3.75
R. & G.'s Poudre de Riz, Vera Violetta, No. 3,121..... per doz. 10.80
R. & G.'s Poudre de Riz, Peau d'Espagne, No. 4,206..... per doz. 3.75
R. & G.'s Poudre de Riz, Peau d'Espagne, No. 1,917..... per doz. 10.80
R. & G.'s Cold Cream, No. 879. per doz. 1.85
Shadeine, large..... per doz. 10.00
Shadeine, small..... per doz. 7.50
Sirop Roche, see Roche.....
Swans Syrup Comp..... per doz. 13.50
Swans Syrup Iron per doz. 13.50



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Swans Syrup Lime	per doz.	13.50
Savory & Moore's Datula, Tatula, small	per doz.	8.00
Simpson's Cattle Spice	per doz.	1.75
Singleton's Eye Ointment	per doz.	7.50
Stedman's Powders	per doz.	2.75
Steedman's Powders	per doz.	3.25
Sheffield's Dentifrice	per doz.	2.50
Sulphume	per doz.	12.00
Scrubb's Cloudy Ammonia	per doz.	4.50
Savory & Moore's Food, 1s	per doz.	3.00
Savory & Moore's Food, 2s	per doz.	6.00
Swanson's Pills, 25c.	per doz.	2.15
Swanson's Five Drops	per doz.	10.50
Swanson's Plasters	per doz.	2.15
Swanson's Salve	per doz.	2.15
Swanson's Stomach Tablets, 50c.	per doz.	4.50
Swanson's Corn Cure	per doz.	2.65
Swanson's Inhalers	per doz.	2.15
Swanson's Cough Cure	per doz.	5.25
Sanitol Tooth Paste	per doz.	2.50
Sanitol Tooth Powder	per doz.	2.50
Sanitol Tooth Cream	per doz.	2.50
Sanitol Toilet Powder	per doz.	2.25
Sanitol Tooth Brushes	per doz.	3.00
Simon Face Powder	per doz.	5.00
Therapion, No. 1	per doz.	6.00
Therapion, No. 2	per doz.	9.00
Therapion, No. 3	per doz.	9.00
Tidman's Sea Salt	per doz.	2.50
Twinberrow's Pills, small	per doz.	4.00
Twinberrow's Pills, large	per doz.	10.50
Tatcho Oily and Non-Oily, 1s	per doz.	4.00
Tatcho Oily and Non-Oily, 2s. 9d.	per doz.	9.75
Vial Wine	per doz.	15.00
Valentine's Meat Juice	per doz.	14.40
Whelpton's Pills, 1s. 1½d.	per doz.	3.60
Whelpton's Pills, 7½d.	per doz.	2.25
Widow Welch's Pills, small	per doz.	3.75
Widow Welch's Pills, large	per doz.	9.60
Winchester's Hypophosphites	per doz.	13.50
Zed Syrup	per doz.	9.00

Bioforina is, says the Centralhalle, a granulated mixture of calcium-glycero-phosphate, 50 parts; extract of cinchona bark, 10 parts, cacao, with vanilla extract, 30 parts; extract of kola, 20 parts; extract of coca, 5 parts, and sugar, 875 parts. Do not confound with Bioferin.

Drug Report

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1906.

Business during December has been quite up to the mark. For special prices see our most complete price list:

A. Advanced. D. Declined.
A. Acid Oxalic.
A. Balsam Peru.
A. Canella Bark.
A. Camphor.
A. Castor Oil.
A. Codeia.
A. Copper Sulphate.
A. Mustard Seed.
A. Morphia.
A. Iceland Moss.
A. Otto Rose.
A. Paris Green.
A. Potass. Chloroplatinate.
A. Quinine.
A. Elaterium.
D. Theobromine Soda Salicylate.
D. Cocaine.
D. Bayberry Wax.
D. Lithia Citrate.
D. Pot. Iodide.
D. Veronal.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Great Clearance House in America or Canada for Drug Store buyers and sellers. Free service to buyers and those needing employees. Drug men of all kinds furnished positions anywhere. Established 1904. Special Plan. Expert Service. Strictly Reliable.

F. V. KNIEST, R.P.,
"The Drug Store Man,"
N.Y.L. Bld., Omaha, Neb.
U.S.A.

FOR RENT

Good first-class Drug Stand with well established connection, on good business corner. Up-to-date fixtures. Only three in the town. Rent reasonable. For particulars apply to P. A. Nolan, Cornwall, Ont.

PRICES CURRENT AND INDEX OF NEW REMEDIES.

Prices given below are *actual values* for small quantities ruling in the Canadian Market to-day. Quotations are subject to change without notice. Physicians must expect to pay an advance on prices reported, since these values are actually charged to the trade, and do not cover expenses of any kind.

ACETAMIDE, oz	$0 60
ACETONE, C.P.	85
" Commercial, lb	15
ACID ACETIC, B.P.	15
" Acetic, 99½ per cent. lb	45
" Acetyl Salic., oz	10
" Arsenious (Arsenic), lb	15
" " (pure) oz	10
" " (Red Lump) oz	05
" Benzoic from gum, oz	15
" Benzoic from Toluol, oz	10
" Boracic Crystals, lb	12
" Boracic, Pulv., lb	12
" Butyric, oz	25
" Cacodylic, 5 grain bot., each	30
" Camphoric, oz	45
" Caprylic, oz	2 50
" Carbolic, 1 lb. bots	30
" Carbolic, 5 lb. tins, lb	26
" Carbolic, 10 lb. tins, lb	24
" Carbolic, Crude, opt., gal	1 50
" Carbolic, Crude Com'l gal	75
" Cetraric, 15 grain bot., each	80
" Chloroacetic, oz	50
" Chromic, Pure Cryst., oz	12
" " Highly Pure Cryst., oz	25
" Chrysophanic, oz	30
" Cinnamic, oz	40
" Citric, lb	60
" Citric, Pulv., lb	65
" Dichloracetic, oz	1 00
" Fluoric, 1 lb. bots., each	1 00
" Fluoric, ½ lb. bots., each	60
" Fluoric, ¼ lb. bots., each	15
" Fluoric, oz	10
" " C.P. lb	1 40
" Formic, 1-20 oz	10
" Fumaric, oz	3 00
" Gallic, oz	12
" Glycerino phosphoric, oz	60
" Hydriodic, oz	30
" Hydrobromic, lb	35
" Hydro-Silico Fluoric	3 10
" Hypophosphorus, oz	55
" Iodic, oz	1 00
" Lactic Concent'd, oz	12
" Mallic, oz	1 50
" Meconic, oz	2 00
" Molybdic, pure, oz	20
" " extra pure	40
" Monochlor. acetic, oz	40
" Muriatic, Com'l, lb	6
" Muriatic, C.P., lb	20
" Nitric, Com'l, lb	21
" Nitric, C.P., 1 lb	25
" Nitrous, lb	30
" Oleic, oz	5
" Osmic 1 gramme tubes, each	3 00
" Oxalic, lb	15
" Oxalic, Pulv., lb	15
" Oxalic, C.P., lb	50
" Perchloric, oz	50
" Perosmic, ½ grn tubes, ea	1 50
" Phosphoric, Concent., 1500, lb	45
" Phosphoric, Dil., lb	16
" Phosphoric, Glacial, oz	10
" Phosphoric, Syrupy 1750, lb	50
" Picric, lb	70
" Prussic, 5 grn bots., doz	1 25
" Pyrogallic, Merck's, oz	30
" Pyrogallic, Schering's, oz	32
" Pyroligneous, lb	12
" Salicylic, lb	50
" Salicylic, natural oz	50
" Soda Phosphate, oz	15
" Silicic, natural oz	20
" " wet process dried oz	25
" " Soda Phosphate oz	30
" Sulphamilic, oz	45
" Sulph. Aromat., lb	65
" Sulphocarbolic, oz	10
" Sulpho. sicinic, oz	50
" Sulpho. salicylic, oz	50
" Sulphl Com'l, lb	6
" Sulph C.P., lb	20
" Sulph. Oleic, oz	$ 3 50
" Sulphurous,	15
" Stearic, oz	35
" Tannic, lb	85
" Tartaric, Cryst., lb	38
" Tartaric, Pulv., lb	35
" Tartaric, C.P., Cryst., lb	85
" Tartaric, C.P., Pulv., lb	90
" Titanic, one-eighth oz. for	25
" Trichloria	2 00
" Trichloracetic, oz	35
" Uric, oz	1 00
" Valerianic, oz	35
ACOIN, 1 gramme, each	50
ACONITINE, Pure Amorph., grain	40
ADEPS LANAE, Hydrous, lb	40
AEROL, 25 gramme packets, e ch	75
AIROL, oz	1 00
ALBUMEN, from egg, oz	15
ALBUMEN, from blood, oz	10
ALCOHOL, gal	5 00
" Absolute, pint	1 35
" Allylic, oz	75
" Amyllic C. P., lb	1 50
" Benzylic Iso., oz	80
" Butylic, Iso., lb	1 25
" Columbian Spt., gal	2 10
" Et ylic Deodor, lb	1 25
" Methylic C. P., lb	1 25
" Methylated, gal	1 75
" Wood, gal	1 25
ALDEHYDE, oz	20
ALKANNIN, oz	60
ALMONDS, Bitter, lb	50
ALMOND MEAL, lb	50
ALOIN, oz	12
ALOIN, pure, oz	20
ALUM, lb	3
" Ammoniated, lb	35
" Chrome, lb	10
" " Pure, lb	25
" Potash, lb	30
" Pulv. lb	4
ALUMINIUM, coarse powder, oz	25
" Acetate, oz	15
" Acetotartrate, oz	12
" Bromide, oz	40
" Chloride, pure, oz	20
" Hydrate, pure, oz	30
" Metal, oz	15
" Nitrate, pure, oz	15
" Oxide, pure, oz	25
" Salicylate, oz	50
" Sulphate, pure, oz	20
" Tartrate, oz	20
ALUMNOL, 25 grammes, ea	40
ALYPIN, 16 gr bottle, ea	25
AMALGAM, cu Soda, 10 per cent lb	3 35
AMIDOL, oz	70
AMMONIA, Aromatic, oz	1 50
AMMONIA, Acetate, oz	15
" Arseniate, oz	30
" Benzoate, oz	12
" Bichromate	20
" Borate, oz	20
" Bicarbonate, oz	25
" Bromide, lb	50
" Bisulphite, oz	25
" Carbonate, lb	14
" " C P. Howard's., lb	60
" " C.P. Merck's., lb	50
" Carbonate, Powd., lb	20
" Fluoride, oz	40
" Glycerophosphate, oz	45
" Hydrosulphide, lb	60
" Hydrosulphide, oz	12
" Hypophosphite, oz	2 00
" Iodide, oz	25
" Liquor fort., lb	12
" Molybdate, oz	12
" Muriate, lump, lb	20
" " Gran., lb	20
" " C.P., lb	20
" Nitrate, com'l, lb	12
" " C.P., lb	20
" Nitrite, oz	40
" Oxalate, oz	10
" Persulphate	15
" Phosphate, ordinary, oz	05
" " Purified, oz	75
" Tartrate, oz	25
" Salicylate, oz	30
" Sesquichlor Solution, oz	20
" Sulphide, oz	65
AMMONIA, Sulphocyanide	$ 1 20
" Succinate, oz	30
" " Sulphate, com'l, lb	8
" " Sulphate, C.P., lb	26
" Sulphide (Solution), lb	55
" Sulphide, Pure Cryst., oz	65
" Sulphite, oz	15
" Sulphocarbolate, oz	30
" Sulphocyanide, oz	10
" Sulphurated, oz	1 25
" Tartrate neutral, oz	25
" Tungstamate, Para, oz	10
" Valerianate, oz	35
" Vandate, oz	1 50
AMYL, Acetate Oxide, oz	10
" Butyrate, oz	10
" Formate, oz	25
" Nitrate, o	25
" Nitrite, oz	25
" Valerianic, oz	30
AMYLENE, Hydrate, oz	80
ANAESTHESIN, 25 gramme packages, each	1 50
ANALGEN, 25 grammes for	2 00
ANEMONINE, for 1 grain tube	20
ANETHOL, oz	80
ANILINE, Pure, oz	15
" Chloride, oz	35
" Sulphate, oz	40
ANISOL, oz	1 25
ANTHRACENE, purified, oz	30
ANTHRAROBIN, oz	70
ANTIFEBRINE, lb	40
ANTIKAMNIA, oz	1 40
" Vest Pocket Box, doz	2 00
ANTIMONY, metal, oz	10
" Pulv. pure, lb	28
" Pulv. com., lb	15
" Arsenate, oz	40
" Chloride, oz	15
" Liver (crocus), lb	30
ANTIMONY, Oxysulph (Sulph. Precip.) lb	55
" Oxide White (Acid Antimonic), oz	25
" Sulphate, oz	25
" Sulphide (Black) lb	50
" " (Golden), oz	12
" Tart. Pulv. (Tartar Emetic), lb	40
ANTIPONIN, oz	2 25
ANTIPYRINE, Knorrs, oz	45
" Salicate, 25 grammes for	50
" Swiss, oz	25
ANTISPOSMINE, 15 gramme bots., each	80
ANTITOXINE, Neuralgic, oz	1 15
APIOL, Green, oz	65
APOCODEINE, Hydrochlor, 1 grain bots., each	25
APOLYSINE, oz	90
APOMORPHIA, Muriate, ¼ oz for	40
ARBUTIN, Crystals, oz	1 20
ARECA, Nuts, lb	1 50
" Pulv., lb	25
ARECOLINE, Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot, each	35
ARGENTAMINE, oz	1 25
ARGENTUM Crude (Collargulum), oz	85
ARGONINE, oz	3 50
ARGYROL, oz	90
ARISTOCHIN (Bayers)	2 10
ARISTOL (Bayers), oz	3 25
ARROWROOT, Bermuda, lb	2 10
" Com., lb	50
ARSENIC, Metal), oz	20
" Bromide, oz	20
" Chloride, oz	40
" Iodide, oz	45
" Sulphide Red (Realgar), oz	60
ASAPROL, oz	12
ASEPTOL, oz	2 00
ASIDES, Pearl, lb	25
" Tan, lb	12
ASPARAGIN, ¼ oz. each	12
A PHALTUM, lb	20
ASTERIN, oz	12
ATROPA, Pure, oz	65
" Sulphate, 5 gr. each	7 50
" Valerianate, 5 gr	90
ATOXYL, oz	1 60
BALSAM, Canada, lb	3 75
" Copaiba, Para	65
" Copaiba, Amer., lb	85
" Peru, oz	55
" Sulphur, lb	15
" Tolu,	30
BARK, Ash Prickly, lb	5
" Angostura, lb	35

BARK, Bayberry, lb $ 25
" Canella, lb 30
" Cascara, lb 20
" Cascarilla, lb 30
" Cherry Black, lb 15
" Coto, lb 1 40
" Cotton Root, lb 20
" Condurango, lb 65
" Elm, lb 30
" Hemlock, lb 10
" Mezereon, lb 25
" Peruvian, Red, lb 40
" " Yellow, lb 20
" Pomegranate, lb 45
" Poplar, lb 13
" Sassafras, lb 20
" Soap, lb 14
" Tamarac, lb 15
" Wahoo, lb 35
" Witch Hazel 15
" White Pine, lb 12
BARIUM, Acetate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 20
" Carbonate, Pure, lb 40
" " C.P., lb 75
" Chlorate, oz 20
" Chloride, Coml., lb 20
" " Pure, lb 40
" Hydrate, oz 10
" Hypophos, oz 40
" Nitrate, oz 5
" Oxide Hydrate, Com'l, oz 15
" " " Pure Crystals, oz 25
" Peroxide Anhydrous, Pure, oz 5
" Peroxide, Coml., lb 50
" Phosphate, oz 70
" Sulph Precip., oz 5
" Sulphide, Pure, oz 6
BEANS, Calabar, oz 5
" Locust, ground, lb 6
Tonquin Angustura, lb 1 60
" " Para, lb 6
" " Surinam, lb 1 10
" " Vanilla, Mexican, oz 40
" " Bourbon, oz 20
BERBERINE, Muriate, oz 1 60
" Sulph, oz 1 00
BENZANILIDE, oz 1 25
BENZOLE, lb 50
BENZOINAL, lb 1 25
BENZOSOL, oz 1 00
BENZYL, Chloride, com., oz 40
" " pure, oz 60
BENZYLAMIDE, oz 6 00
BERRIES, Buckthorn, lb 60
" Cocu us Indicus, lb 15
" Cubebs, lb 20
" French, lb 20
" Juniber, lb 10
" Laurel, lb 15
" Prickly Ash, lb 25
" Poke, lb 20
" Saw Palmetto, lb 30
BETOL, oz 65
BISMAL, oz 75
BISMUTH, Acetate, oz 50
" Ammon Cit., oz 40
" Benzoate, oz 50
" Betanapthol, oz 60
" Bromide, oz 55
" Carb, lb 2 40
" Citrate, oz 50
" Lactate, oz 1 00
" Liquor, lb 45
" Metal, oz 20
" Nitrate Crystals, oz 35
" Oxalate, oz 50
" Oxide, oz 30
" Oxychloride, oz 40
" Oxyiodide, oz 60
" Oxynitrate, oz 35
" Phosphate, oz 70
" Salicylate, oz 22
" Subgallate, oz 22
" Subiodide, oz 50
" Subnitrate, lb 2 25
" Sulphate, oz 80
" Tannate, oz 45
" Tribromphenol (Xeroform) 00
" Trichloride Crystal, oz 90
" Valerianate, oz 55
BOLE, Armenia, lb 7
BORAX, C.P., Cryst., lb 35

BORAX, C.P. Pulv., lb $ 40
" Cryst., lb 6
" Pulv., lb 6
" Glass, lb 30
BORIC, Hydroxide, oz 20
BOROGLYCERINE, oz 20
BROMALINE, oz 1 25
BROMINE, oz 10
" C.P., oz 25
" Chloride, oz 50
BROMIPIN, oz 25
BROMOFORM, oz 30
BROOMTOPS, lb 30
BRUCINE, oz 1 20
" Hydrobromate, oz 1 75
" Hydrochlorate, oz 1 75
" Nitrate, oz 1 75
" Sulphate, oz 1 75
BUCKTHORN JUICE, lb 40
CADMIUM, oz 20
" Bromide, oz 18
" Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 35
" Nitrate, oz 20
" Oxide, oz 50
" Sulphate, oz 20
" Sulphide, oz 20
CAFFEINE, oz 35
" Arseniate, ½ oz., ea 20
" Benzoate, ½ oz., ea 20
" Citrate, oz 25
" Hydrobromate, oz 50
" Hydrochlorate, oz 35
" Nitrate, oz 1 25
" Salicylate, oz 50
" Sulphate, oz 80
" And Soda Benzoate, oz 1 00
" And Soda Citrate 1 00
" And Soda Hydrobromate, oz 1 00
CAFFERINE, Valerianate, oz 80
CALAMINE, prepared, lb 6
CALCIUM, Acetate, oz 40
CALCIUM, Arseniate of 25
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 20
" Carbide, lb 15
" Carbonate, Pure 30
" " Precip., lb 10
" " Prepared, lb 5
" Chlorate, oz 25
" Chloride, Coml., lb 30
" " Pure, oz 15
" Fluoride, oz 10
" Glycerophosphate, oz 30
" Hippurate, ½ oz, ea 25
" Hydrate, Pu e Crys al, oz 15
" Hypochlorie, oz 10
" Hyophos, oz 40
" Iodate, oz 12
" Iodide, oz 80
" Lactate, oz 65
" Lactophosphate, oz 20
" Nitrate, oz 20
" Permanganate, oz 25
" Phos. Precip., lb 1 00
" Phosphate, C.P, oz 50
" Phosphide, oz 20
" Saccharate, oz 45
" Salicylate, oz 25
" Silicate, oz 25
" Sulphate Precip., oz 20
" Sulphide, oz 10
" Sulphite, oz 15
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Tungstate, ½ oz., ea 30
CAMPHOR, in Cells, lb 1 70
" ¼ blocks, lb 1 73
" oz. blocks, lb 1 75
" ½ oz. blocks, lb 1 80
" Powdered, lb 2 00
CANNABINE TANNATE, 15 grain tubes, ea. 20
CANTHARIDES, whole, Chinese, lb 1 30
" Powder, Chinese, lb 1 40
" Whole, Russian, lb 1 90
" Powder, Russian, lb 2 00
CANTHARIDIN, 5 grain tube, ea 75
CARBON, Bisulph, lb 15
" Tetrachloride, oz 05
CARDOL, powd., oz 1 75
CASEINE, oz 25
CASTOREUM, oz 80
CELLOIDIN, 40 grammes, ea 2 00

CERIUM, Nitrate, oz $ 25
" Oxalate, oz 10
" Sulphate, oz 50
CHALK, French lump, lb 25
" French, powd., lb 5
CHIRETTA, lb 40
CHLORALAMID, oz 30
CHLORAL, Ammonia, oz 1 50
" Caffeine, oz 1 50
" Hydras, lb 1 20
" Hydrocyanate, lb 1 60
CHLORALOSE, oz 2 75
CHLOROFORM, D. & F. Blue Label, lb 1 00
" D. & F. Pure, lb 2 00
" D. & F. Methyl, lb 1 65
" German, lb 65
" Lyman's, lb 1 25
" Smith's, lb 90
CHLOROPHYL, for spirits, oz 30
" for oils, oz 30
" for water, oz 30
CHROMIUM, Acetate, oz 40
" Carbonate, oz 50
" Chloride, soluble, oz 1 20
" Chloride, solution, oz 20
" Metal, oz 60
" Nitrate, oz 30
" Oxide, oz 10
" Powdered, oz 30
" Sulphate, oz 20
CHINAPHENIN, oz 1 85
CHRYSAROBIN, oz 30
CINCHONINE, Muriate, oz 30
" Pure Crystal, oz 40
" Sulphate, oz 30
" Salicylate, oz 50
CINCHONIDIA, Sulph., oz 50
CINCHONIDINE, pure Cryst., (z 1 00
" Hydrochlor., oz 60
" Iodide, oz 80
" Tannate, oz 80
CITARIN, oz 1 25
CITROPHEN, 25 gr. pkt., ea 90
COBALT, lb 25
" Chloride, oz 25
" Carbonate, oz 40
" Metallic Powder, oz 60
" Nitrate, oz 25
" Oxide, oz 45
" " pure, oz 75
" Sulphate, oz 35
COCAINE, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz., ea 1 00
" Carbolate, 15 grain bot., ea 90
" Muriate, oz 3 60
" Nitrate, oz 11 00
" Oleate, 5% oz 75
" Salicylate, 1 gr. tubes, each 40
" Solution, 4% oz 1 00
COCHINEAL, lb 80
" Pulv., lb 85
COCOA BUTTER, lb 50
CODEIA, Cryst., oz 3 60
" Citrate, ⅓ oz., ea 1 60
" Hydrochlor., ⅓ oz., ea 1 00
" Phosphate, ⅓ oz, ea 70
" Sulphate, ⅓ oz, ea 70
COLCHICIN, C.P. Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea. 3 00
COLOCYNTH, Apple, lb 65
" Pulv., lb 70
COLLODION, lb 65
" Canthar., oz 12
" Flexible, oz 5
" Styptic, oz 10
COLORING, Brandy, lb 15
" Cochineal, lb 25
CONFECT, Aromatic, lb 60
" Opium, lb 75
" Roses, lb 70
" Senna, lb 35
" Sulphur, lb 40
CONIINE, Alkaloid, oz 6 40
" Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot., ea.. 50
CONVALLAMARINE, 15 grain bot., ea.... 75
CONVALLARIN, 15 grain bot., ea 75
COPPER Acetate pure, oz 10
" Arseniate, oz 25
" Arsenite, oz 25
" Aluminated, oz 5
" Ammoniated, oz 10
" Ammonia Sulph., lb 65
" Ashes, lb 35
" Bromide, oz 75

COPPER, Carbonate, oz. $ 10
" Chloride Bi., oz 12
" Cyanide, oz. 20
" Filings, oz 12
" Foil, oz 15
" Gauze, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 75
" Metal, oz. 25
" Nitrate, oz. 12
" Oxalate, oz. 20
" Oxide, black, oz 20
" " red, oz 10
" Oxyacetate, oz 10
" Shot lb 1 25
" Silicate, Fluoride, oz 25
" Sulphide, oz 25
" Sulphate, Coml., lb. 09
" Sulphate, pure, lb. 35
" Tartrate, oz. 15
" Trimmings, lb 50
" Wire, pure, oz 10
COTOINE, True, 5 grain bots., ea. 30
COWHAGE, oz. 75
CORNATINE, Citrate, 5 grain bots., ea 5 00
CREOSOTE, B.W., lb 1 20
" C.P. white, lb 80
" Carb., oz. 35
" Valerianate, oz 40
CRESALOL, Para, oz. 1 75
CROCUS, Martis, lb. 20
CROTON, Chloral, oz 40
CUBEBINE, oz. 5 00
CUMARIN, oz. 50
CUTTLE FISH BONE, lb. 30
" Powd., lb 40
CYSTOGEN, powder, oz. 1 00
" Tablets, oz. 1 10
CURARE, with active principle, 1 grain bot., ea. 2 50
DATURNINE, pure, 5 grain bot., ea. 80
" Hydrochlor., " " " 80
" Sulphate, " " " 80
DECOCT. Aloes Co., lb. 40
" Sarsac, lb 40
DELPHININE, 15 grain bot., ea. 1 25
DIABETIN, 100 grammes for 2 00
DIAPHTHERINE, oz. 75
DIAFENTE, lb. 25
DIASTASE, oz. 70
DIASTINE, oz. 2 00
DIGITALIN, Amorph., grain 4
DIGITALIN, German, pure, ⅛ oz. bot. for. 80
" Digitine, pure, 5 grain tube, ea. 40
DIGITOXIN, Cryst., 1 grain tubes, ea. 1 25
DIMETHY LAMIDO-AZO-BENZO Pure, oz.. 1 25
DIONIN, 15 grain tube, ea. 40
DIPHENYLAMINE C.P. White, oz 25
DI THYMOL DI IODIDE, oz. 50
DIURETIN, Knoll, oz. 1 30
" Merck's (Theobromine and Soda Salicyl) oz. 1 10
DORMIOL, Solution, 100 gramme bot., ea. 1 25
DUBOISINE, Sulphate, 2 grain tube, ea. 70
DULCIN, oz. 25
EDINOL, powd., oz. 75
EIGON, Alpha, 20 gramme bot., ea. 1 00
" " and Sodium " 1 00
" Beta, " 1 00
EIKONOGEN, oz. 35
ELATERIUM, ⅛ oz. bot., ea. 35
ELATERIN, Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea. 1 25
EMETINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea. 1 25
" Resinoid, ¼ oz., ea. 1 25
EMPYROFORM, 23 gramme ea 75
EPICARIN, Veterinary, oz 1 00
" Pure, oz. 1 10
ERGOT, lb. 85
" Pulv., lb. 1 00
ERGOTINE, Bonjean, oz. 50
ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE TABLETS, bots. of 50, ea. 2 00
ERYTHROSIN, oz 60
ERYTHROPHLEINE, Hydrochlor., grain .. 35
ESERINE, C.P., 5 grain tube, ea. 90
" C. P., 2 " " 45
" C. P., 3 " " 60
" Citrate, " " 75
" Hydromate, " " 75
" Hydrochlorate, " " 50
" Nitrate, " " 75
" Pilocarpine, 3 grain tubes, ea 65
" Salicylate, 5 grain tubes, ea 85
" Sulphate, " " 65

ESERINE, Tartrate, 5 grain tubes, ea. $ 75
ETHER, Sulph., German, lb. 45
" " Squibbs, 100 grammes, tins each 40
ETHYLENE, Bromide, oz. 60
" Chloride, oz 50
ETHYLIDINE CHLORIDE, oz. 1 20
ETHYL, Bromide, oz. 40
" Butyrate, oz 20
" Formate, oz. 20
" Iodide, oz 20
EUCAINE, A, 5 gramme tube, ea. 75
" B, " " " 75
EUCALYPTOL, oz. 15
EUDOXINE, oz. 2 25
EUGENOL, oz. 60
EUMENOL, oz. 40
EUMYDRIN, 1 grain tubes, ea. 10
EUONYMIN, oz. 90
EUPHORIN, oz 1 00
EUQUININE, 10 gram pckt., ea 1 00
EURESOL, 25 " " 1 00
EUROBIN, 25 " " 1 00
EUROPHEN, oz. 2 15
EXALGINE, oz 1 25
EXIDIN TABLETS, ½ gramme each. (Boxes of 10 tablets), box. 50
FERRATIN, oz. 1 25
FERROPYRINE, 25 gram pckt., ea. 1 35
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb. 20
" Chamomile, German, lb. 25
" " Roman, lb. 30
" Calendula, lb. 80
" Elder, lb. 30
" Lavender, lb. 25
" Rose, oz. 10
FORMALDEHYDE, lb. 22
FORMALINE, Scherings, lb. 65
" Pastilles, box of 20, ea. 30
" Lamps, Scherings, ea. 1 75
" Dusting powder in ½, lb. 80
FORMIN, Merck's, oz. 15
FORMOL, lb 55
FLUOR SPAR, powd., lb. 12
FLUORESCEIN, oz. 1 00
FLUORESCIN, oz. 1 00
FULLER'S EARTH, lb. 8
" Powd. 6
GADUOL, oz. 40
GALENA, oz. 5
GALLANOL, oz 1 25
GALLICIN, oz. 1 25
GALLOBROMOL, oz. 1 25
GALLS, lb. 25
GARLIC, lb. 25
GELANTHUM, ½ kilos, ea. 85
GELATINE, for Hypodermic use, 100 grammes, ea. 1 00
" Coopers, lb 75
" Cox's, per doz. 1 35
" French, Bronze label, lb. 35
" " Gold " 55
" " Red " 75
" " Silver " 40
GENTIAN VIOLET, oz. 2 50
GELSEMINE, oz. 80
GELSEMININE, C.P., 5 grain bot., ea. 80
" Hydrobromate, " " 80
" Hydrochlorate, " " 80
" Sulphate, " " 80
GINGERINE, oz. 75
GLASS WOOL, oz. 50
GLUCOSE, lb. 6
" Pure, oz 20
GLUTOL, oz. 1 00
GLYCERINE, Chemically pure, lb. 22
" Merck's, lb. 60
" Price's, lb 60
GLYCIN, oz. 60
GLYCOCOLL, oz. 75
GLYCOLINE, lb 4 00
GLYCOZONE, ½ bottles, each 32
GOLD BROMIDE MONO, 5 grain bots., each 90
" Bromide Tri, 5 grain bottles, each. 75
" Chloride and Sodium, 15 grain bots., doz 3 75
" " " Solution, oz. 3 15
" " Dry, 15 grain bottles, doz .. 8 00
" Cyanide Mono, 5 grain bots., each. 1 00
" " Tri, 5 grain bottles, each 1 00
" Oxide, 5 grain bottles, each 75
GRAIN'S PARADISE, lb. 30
GRALIQUINE, oz. 1 70

GUAIACOL, oz. $ 35
" Benzoate, oz 1 25
" Carbonate, oz 40
" Salicylate, oz. 1 60
" Valerianate, oz 80
GUAIACUM RASPID, lb. 15
GUAIALINE, oz. 1 75
GUAIAQUIN, 25 grammes, each 3 00
GUARANA Pulv., oz. 12
GUETHOL, oz. 1 40
GUM ALOES Barb, lb. 20
" Aloes Barb Pulv., lb 30
" " Cape, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 30
" " Socot, lb. 50
" " " Pulv., lb 60
" Ammoniac, lb. 50
" Arabic Select, lb 40
" " 2nd Sel., lb 30
" " Sorts, lb 20
" " Pulv. Opt., lb. 30
" " Pulv. Sorts, lb. 30
" Assafoetida, lb 30
" " Pulv., lb 55
" Benzoin, lb. 60
" " Opt., lb. 1 00
" Catechu Com'l. (Japonica) lb 12
" " Cubes, lb. 25
" " Pulv., lb. 30
" Copal, lb 90
" Damar, lb. 40
" Elemi, lb. 60
" Euphorbium, lb 40
" " Pulv., lb 50
" Galbanum, lb. 1 00
" Gamboge, lb. 1 35
" " Pulv., lb. 1 40
" Guaiacum Ordina y, lb 45
" " Pulv., lb 50
" " Opt., lb 1 00
" Kino, lb. 70
" " Pulv., lb 80
" Mastic, lb. 80
" Myrrh, lb. 50
" " Pulv., lb. 60
" Olibanum, lb. 25
" Sagapenum, lb. 1 00
" Sandrac, lb 40
" Sang Draconis, lb. 50
" " Pulv., lb 1 10
" Scammony, oz 40
" " Pulv., oz. 45
" Seedlac, oz. 5
" Shellac, Orange, lb. 70
" " Bleached, lb. 75
" " Powd., lb 70
" Storax, lb 45
" Spruce, lb. 1 20
" Substitute Yellow Dextrine, lb .. 10
" " White, lb. 15
" Tamarac, lb 25
" Thus. (Turpentine), lb. 20
" Tragacanth, Extra Select, lb. 65
" " Pulv., lb. 1 15
" " 2nd Select, lb 80
" " 2nd Select Pulv., lb. 90
" " Sorts, lb. 30
GUN COTTON, oz. 55
HAEMATOXYLIN, oz. 2 00
HAEMOGALLOL, oz 65
HAEMOGLOBIN, oz. 1 60
HAEMOL, oz. 80
" Arsenic, oz. 80
" Bromo, oz. 80
" Cupro, oz 80
" Iodized, oz. 1 10
" Zinc, oz. 80
HARTSHORN SHAVINGS, lb. 40
HEDONAL, oz 1 50
HELENIN, 15 grain bottle, each 90
HELIOTROPIN, oz. 60
HELMITOL, oz. 1 00
HEMATEIN, 15 grs., ea. 50
HEMATIN, 15 grs., ea. 2 00
HEROIN, 16 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 16 grain tubes, each .. 35
HOLOCAINE, 1 gramme bottles, each 20
" Hydrochlor, 1 gramme each 20
HOMATROPINE, Pure, 1 grain tubes, ea. 35
" Hydrobromate, 1 grain tube, each 35
" Salicylate, 1 grain tube, each 50
" Sulphate, 1 grain tube, each 50

HONEY, lb $ 15
HOPS, in packages, lb 28
HYDRASTIA, Wht. Alkaloid, 15 gr. tu., ea 40
HYDRASTIN, Keith's, oz 3 50
" Muriate " oz 4 50
" Sulphate " oz 5 00
" Hydrochlor, 15 grain bottles, each 60
" Sulphate, 15 grain bottles, each 55
HYDRASTININE, 15 grain bottles, each 2 00
" Hydrochlor, each 1 50
HYDRIC, Acetate, oz 25
HYDROQUINONE, oz 20
HYDROXLAMINE Hydrochlor, ½ oz., each 1 25
HYOSCINE Hydrobrom 1 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 1 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydriodate, " each 35
" Pure Amorphous " each 35
" Sulphate, " each 35
" Pure, 1 grain tubes, each 35
HYOSCYAMINE, Hydrob'mate, 5 gr tu's, ea 35
" Hydroiodate, " each 35
" Hydroclor, " each 35
" Sulph Amorphous, grains 35
HYPNONE, oz 1 25
IATROL, oz 1 50
ICHTHALBIN, oz 1 00
ICTHARGAN, 10 gramme pckts., each 1 75
ICTHYFORM, oz 1 40
ICHTHYOL, oz 35
" Sodium, oz 60
INGLUVIN, oz 1 25
INSECT POWDER, lb 30
INCENSE, lb 45
IODINE Bromide, oz 75
" Chloride Tri., oz 75
" Commercial, oz 40
" Resublimed, oz 45
IODOCHLORIDE, oz 80
IODOFORM, Cryst. or Powder, oz 45
" Bitumenized, oz 75
" Deodorized, oz 60
IODOMUTH, oz 1 10
IODOFORMOGEN, 25 grammes, each 60
IODOL, oz 1 20
IODOPIN, 10 gramme pckt., each 1 25
IODOPHENIN, oz 2 00
IODOTHYRINE, 5 gramme pckt., each 1 50
IODOPYRINE, 10 gramme bottles, each 50
IONONE, grain 5
IRIDIN, oz 2 50
IRON Acetate, oz 20
" Albuminate Scale, oz 20
" " Powd., oz 30
" " Saccharated, oz 25
" " Solution, lb 50
" " Alum, oz 05
" Ammonia Sulph., oz 10
" Ammoniated, lb 1 00
" Ammon Mur, lb 50
" Asenate, oz 15
" Arseniate, oz 20
" Arsenite, oz 20
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 25
" by Hydrogen, oz 10
" Carb Precip., lb 15
" " Sacch., lb 30
" Chloride (Ferric), oz 10
" " (Ferrous), oz 12
" Chromate (Ferric) oz 30
" Citrate, oz 10
" " Ammonia, lb 65
" Citrate and Quinine, 4 per cent., oz 15
" Citrate & Quinine, 10 per cent., oz 17
" " " B.P., oz 19
" " " and Strych., oz 25
" " " and Strychnine, oz 25
" Dialysed, lb 40
" Ferrocyanide, Pure, oz 6
" " Soluble, oz 12
" Filings, Iron, lb 20
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 35
" Hypophos, oz 12
" Iodide, oz 50
" " Saccharated, oz 3
" Lactate, oz 15
" Lacmoid, oz 1 00
" Lactophosphate, oz 20
" Malleate, oz 1 50
" and Manganese Citrate, oz 20
" " Ferrous, oz 20
" " Peptonized oz 20
" " " Solution, lb 65

IRON, Nitrate Crystals, oz $ 25
" Oxalate, oz 15
" " Ferric Scales, oz 25
" " and Ammonia 25
" " " Potassium, oz 25
" " Ferrous, oz 20
" " Oxide Commercial, lb 25
" " Black, oz 20
" " Brown Pure, lb 65
" " Red Saccharated, b 50
" Oxide, Brown B.P., oz 20
" " Red, oz 10
" Peptonized, oz 25
" Perchloride, oz 5
" Persulphate, oz 10
" Phosphate Scale, oz 10
" " lb 75
" Pyrites, lb 25
" Pyrophos and Ammon Cit., lb 80
" " Soluble Scales, oz 15
" Rubigo, lb 20
" Salicylate, oz 25
" Sesquichloride, oz 12
" Silicate, oz 20
" Subsulphate, oz 10
" Succinate, oz 30
" Sulph, Exsic, lb 20
" " Pure, lb 10
" " Extra Pure, lb 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Sulphocyanide, oz 30
" Sulphuret, lb 16
" Tannate, oz 25
" Tart and Potash, oz 10
" Valerianate, oz 25
" Wire, fine, lb 50
" Sulphide Lumps, lb 20
" " Sticks, lb 25
ISINGLASS, American Fish, oz 10
" Brazil, oz 15
" Russian, oz 40
ITROL, oz 1 75
JALAPIN, oz 75
JALAP RESIN, oz 4 00
IOTHION, oz 1 50
JUICE PAWPAW, oz 1 25
KAMALA, oz 25
KAOLIN, lb 10
KEFIR, fungi, oz 1 00
KERATIN, Peptonized, oz 3 75
KOLA NUTS, lb 10
KOUSSO, oz 40
KOUSSEIN, oz 6 00
KRESSAMINE, oz 1 00
KRYOFINE, oz 1 10
LACTOPHENIN, oz 1 00
LACTUCARIUM, oz 75
LAEVULOSE, Diabetic, 100 gram. tin, ea 75
" Syrupy, Microscopy, oz 75
LANOLINE, lb 50
LANTHUS NITRUM, oz 40
LARD, Benzoated, lb 30
LARGIN (5 gramme tubes), each 60
LEAD, Acetate, C. P. Cryst., lb 30
" " lb 12
" " Powdered, lb 15
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Carbonate, Neutral, lb 50
" Chloride, Pure, oz 15
" Dioxide, oz 10
" Foil, Assay, lb 30
" Iodide, oz 40
" Monoxide, lb 50
" Nitrate, Pure, oz 10
" " Com., lb 12
" Oleate, oz 25
" Oxide, Black, oz 10
" " C.P., lb 75
" " Red, Pure, lb 50
" Oxalate, oz 20
" Peroxide, oz 30
" Powder, extra fine, lb 1 90
" Protoxide, oz 15
" Silicate, oz 10
" Sulphate, C.P., oz 16
" Sulphide, oz 15
" Tannate, oz 25
" Tartrate, oz 15
" Test, lb 25
" Tetroxide, oz 20
LEAVES, Aconite, lb 15
" Bay, lb 15

LEAVES, Belladonna, lb $ 25
" " Powdered, lb 30
" Buchu, lb 35
" Chestnut, lb 20
" Coca, lb 40
" Damiana, lb 35
" Digitalis, lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Eucalyptus, lb 20
" Henbane, lb 25
" " Pulverized, lb 30
" Henne, lb 80
" Jaborandi, lb 30
" Matico, lb 60
" Savin, lb 15
" Senna, ordinary, lb 16
" " Opt., lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Stramony, lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Uva Ursi, lb 20
LEAVULOSE 100 grammes for 75
LECITHIN (60 grain tube), each 75
" Tablets (100 in bottle), bot 1 75
LEECHES, doz 1 00
LENIGALLOL (25 gramme pckt). each 1 65
LENIROBIN (25 gramme pckt), each 1 00
LEMON PEEL, lb 20
LEPTANDRIN, oz 50
LIME, Carbolate, lb 10
" Chloride, bulk, lb 4
" " ½ lb 6
" " ¼ lb 8
" Chloride ¼ lb 10
" free from Sulphur, oz 8
LINIMENT, Aconite, pt 1 10
" Belladonna, pt 1 10
" Camph. Co., pt 75
" Cantharides, oz 12
" Chloroform, oz 5
" Croton, oz 10
" Iodine, oz 12
" Opii, oz 5
" Pot. Iodide, oz 10
" Saponis Co., pt 50
" Sinapis Co., pt 2 50
" Terebinth, pt 50
" Terebinth Acet., pt 55
LIQUOR, Ammon. Acet., lb 30
" " Citras. Fort., lb 50
" Antim. Perchlor, lb 17
" Arsenici Hydrochlor., lb 20
" Arsenicalis, lb 12
" Atropia Sulph., oz 20
" Bismuth, lb 45
" Camphor Co, for B.P. Tincture. lb 1 30
" Carbo Detergens, lb 50
" Donovani, lb 25
" Ferri, Acetas Fort., lb 65
" " Iodide, lb 2 40
" " Perchlor Fort., lb 12
" " Pernit, lb 20
" " Persulph, lb 20
" " Phos., lb 80
" Hydrarg Perchlor, lb 30
" " Nit. Acid, lb 1 00
" Plumbi, Acetas, lb 12
" Potassae, lb 15
" Pot Citras, lb 40
" Sanitas Saw. C, lb 1 50
" Soda Chlor., lb 15
" Soda Ethylate, oz 25
" Strychnine, lb 40
" Zinci Chlor., lb 60
" Acetate, oz 55
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 30
LIQUORICE, Paste, lb 25
" Powd. Extract, lb 35
" Solazzi, lb 50
" V & S Sticks, 6 to pound, lb 30
" " Acme Pellets, 5 lb tins 2 00
LITHIA, Bitartrate, oz 50
" Carbonate, oz 30
" Chlorate, oz 40
" Chloride, oz 40
" Citrate, oz 15
" Glycerinophos, oz 1 00
" Iodide, oz 75
" Metal (15 grain bottles), each 1 05
" Nitrate, oz 50
" Salicylate, oz 25

LITHIA, Tartrate, oz $ 75
LITMUS, Granular, lb 60
LITMUS, Cubes, lb 40
LORETIN (25 grammes), each 60
LOSOPHEN (25 grammes), each 2 00
LUPULIN, oz 10
LYCOPODIUM, lb 90
LYCETOL, oz 3 25
LYSIDINE (25 grammes), each 2 00
LYSOL, 1 kilo, each 1 20
" ½ " each 65
" ¼ " each 35
" 100 grammes, each 20
MAGNESIUM, Acetate, oz 10
" Ammonia Phosphate, oz 20
" Borocitrate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 25
" Carb. (ounces), lb 20
" " (ponderous), lb 30
" " (powdered), lb 20
" Calcined, lb 50
" " (ponderous), lb 1 00
" Chloride, oz 5
" Citrate, lb 27
" Glycerophosphate, oz 50
" Hypophosphite, oz 30
" Iodide, oz 80
" Nitrate, oz 15
" Oxide, oz 10
" Phosphate, oz 20
" Powdered, oz 30
" Ribbon, oz 60
" Salicylate, oz 30
" Sulphate, C. P. dried, lb 33
" " Commercial, lb 3
" Sulphite, oz 25
" Sulphocarb., oz 25
" Wire, oz 60
MALAKIN, oz 1 50
MALLEIN (5 gramme tubes), each 1 25
MALTOSE, oz 90
MANGANESE, Borate, oz 20
" Bromide, oz 60
" Carbonate, oz 25
" Chloride, oz 20
" Citrate, oz 40
" Hypophos, oz 25
" Iodide, oz 1 00
" Metal, oz 30
" Oxide, pure heavy, oz 15
" " Commercial, lb 7
" " Black, pure, lb 50
" " Black, granular, lb 10
" Peptonized, oz 35
" Peroxide, oz 15
" Phosphate, oz 30
" Phosphite, oz 15
" Sulphate, oz 12
" Sulphite, oz 40
MANGANOUS Chromate, oz 45
" Sulphat, ½ oz 35
MANNA, oz 10
MANNIT, oz 15
MEDULLADEN, 25 grammes ea 4 00
MENTHOL, oz 30
MENTHOXAL, oz 20
MERCAPTOL, oz 25
MERCURO-IODO HEMOL, oz 1 2
MERCUR-THYMOL, Acetate, oz 75
MERCURIC, Nitrate, pure, oz 25
" Sulphide, Red, oz 25
MERCURIOUS, Nitrate, oz 25
" Sulphate, oz 20
MERCUROUS, Oxide Black, oz 35
MERCURY, lb 85
" Acetate, oz 35
" Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimate), lb 1 00
" " Pulv., lb 1 00
" Biniodide, oz 25
" Bisulphate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 60
" With Chalk, oz 5
" Chloride and Soda (Calomel) lb 1 10
" Chlor. Ammon (White Precip.), oz 10
" Cyanide, oz 35
" Gallate, oz 40
" Iood Chloride, oz 35
" Iodo Viride, oz 30
" Nitrate Cryst, oz 15
" Nitric Oxide (Red Precip.), lb 1 10
" Oleate, 10%, oz 5
" " 20%, oz 10
MERCURY, With Morphia, oz $ 20
" " B.P., 1898, oz 10
" Oxide Flav., oz 10
" Oxychloride, oz 10
" Oxycyanuret, oz 55
" Salicylate, oz 40
" Sulph. Flav. (Turpeth Mineral), oz 10
" With Sulph. (Ethiops Min'l), oz 10
" Sulphate bi., oz 25
" Sulphocyanide, oz 30
" Tannate, oz 25
MESOTAN, oz 75
METHACETIN, oz 1 50
METHYLAL, pure, oz 1 35
METHYLENE, Bichloride, oz 65
" Iodide, oz 2 00
METOL, oz 70
MICROCOSMIC SALTS, oz 10
MIGRAENIN, 25 grammes, ea 1 50
MILK SUGAR, lb 27
MISTURA, Ferri Co., lb 30
" Glycyrrhiza Co. (U.S.P.), lb 50
MOLYBDENUM, metal, pure, oz 1 75
" Oxide, pure, oz 1 50
" Sulphide, oz 1 50
MORPHIA, Alkaloid, oz 3 50
" Acetate, oz 2 15
" Bromide, oz 3 50
" Hydrobromate, oz 3 50
" Meconate, oz 3 60
" Muriate, oz 2 15
" Phtalate, oz 6 00
" Sulphate, oz 1 90
" Tartrate, oz 3 50
" Valerianate, oz 4 50
MOLLIN, ½ kilo tins, ea 1 00
MONOCHLOROPHENOL, oz 60
MOSS, Iceland, lb 20
" Irish, lb 12
" " bleached, lb 20
MULBERRY JUICE, oz 10
MUSK, Canton, oz 1 50
" Pure grain, grain 10
MYDRINE, 1 grain bots, grain 60
MYRTOL, oz 1 50
NAPTHA, Mineral, pt 30
" Wood, pt 85
NAPTHALINE, C.P. Cryst, oz 12
" C.P., Fulv., oz 15
" Balls, lb 6
" Crystals, lb 7
" Recryst, Medicinal, oz 10
NAPTHOL, Alpha, Recryst., Medicinal, oz 25
" Beta, Recryst., Medicinal, oz 12
" Beta, Benzoate, oz 35
NARCEINE, Pure Cryst, ½ oz., ea 1 50
" Hydrochlor, ½ oz., ea 2 50
NARCOTINE, ½ oz., ea 40
NEURODIN, 25 grammes, ea 2 00
NICKEL, Metal, oz 15
" Bromide, oz 30
" Carbonate, oz 20
" Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 85
" Nitrate, oz 15
" Oxide, oz 15
" Phosphate, oz 20
" Salt, lb 25
" Sheet, oz 10
" Sulphate, oz 10
NITRO BENZENE, oz 20
NOSOPHEN, oz 1 75
NUX VOMICA, powd., lb 14
NYLANDERS, Reagent, lb 1 00
OIL, Amber, crude, lb 40
" " rectified, lb 50
" Amygdal Amara, pure, oz 60
" " artificial, oz 10
" " Persic, oz 45
" " Dulz, lb 40
" Angelica, oz 1 20
" Aniline, oz 10
" Anise, oz 20
" Apple, oz 55
" Banana, oz 10
" Bays Green, oz 5
" Bay Rum, oz 30
" Bergamot, oz 20
" Cade, oz 5
OIL, Cajeput, oz 12
OIL, Camphor, lb $ 25
" Capsicum, oz 60
" Carraway, oz 25
" Cassia, oz 15
" Castor, English 1sts, lb 15
" " 2nds, lb 14
" " Pharmaceutical, lb 16
" " Italian, lb 21
" " French, lb 17½
" Cedar, pure, lb 85
" Cedar, No. 2, lb 55
" " Wood, lb 50
" Cedrat, oz 60
" Cedri Ligni for Microscopy, oz 50
" Celery, oz 1 00
" Chaulmoogra, oz 12
" Chamomile, oz 1 50
" Cinnamon, True, oz 1 20
" Citronella, Coml, lb 65
" " Opt., oz 10
" Cloves, oz 15
" Cocoanut, lb 20
" Cod Liver, N.F., gal 1 25
" " " Norway, gal 1 75
" Cognac, Green, oz 1 75
" " White, oz 5 50
" Cologne, oz 80
" Copaiba, oz 10
" Coriander, oz 1 10
" Cotton Seed, gall 80
" Croton, oz 12
" Cubebs, oz 15
" " Oleo Resin, oz 25
" Cumin, oz 40
" Dill, oz 30
" Erigeron, oz 20
" Eucalyptus, oz 10
" Fennel, oz 20
" Fusel, pt 80
" Geranii Rose, Opt., oz 2 00
" " " True, oz 1 50
" " " Turkish, oz 50
" Gin, oz 1 00
" Golden Rod oz 50
" Goose, lb 60
" Hemlock, pure, lb 90
" " No. 2, lb 40
" Jasmine, oz 25
" Juniper Berries, oz 12
" " Wood, lb 60
" Lavender, English, oz 90
" " Exotic, oz 12
" " French, oz 30
" " Garden, oz 5
" Lemon, Opt., lb 1 50
" " No. 2, lb 1 25
" " Grass, oz 35
" Linseed, Boiled, gall 68
" " Raw, gall 64
" Mace, Essential, oz 20
" Mace, Expressed, oz 12
" Mullein, oz 50
" Malefern, oz 25
" Magnet, oz 75
" Mustard, Artificial, oz 35
" " Essential, oz 50
" Myrbane, lb 20
" Neatsfoot, gall 1 30
" Neroli, oz 4 25
" Nutmegs, oz 15
" Olive, green, gall 1 75
" " yellow, gall 1 50
" Orange, oz 25
" Origanum, white, oz 15
" Origanum, red, pure, lb 65
" " No. 2, lb 40
" Palm, lb 15
" Palma Rose, oz 40
" Patchouli, oz 1 00
" Pennyroyal, oz 20
" Pepper, black, oz 90
" " oleo resin, oz 2 50
" Peppermint, American, oz 30
" " English, oz 1 00
" " Todds, oz 40
" Petit, gran., oz 75
" Petrolarum, gall 50
" Phosphorated, oz 10
" Pimento, oz 35
" Pine needles, oz 20
" Pinus, pumilion, oz 35

Oil, Pinus, Sylvestris, oz $ 15
" Poppy, oz 10
" Rangoon, pure, lb 25
" Rhodii, oz 06
" Rose, No. 2, 1/8th, ea 85
" " virgin, 1/8th, ea 1 10
" Rosemary, opt., oz 10
" " coml, lb 65
" Rue, oz 20
" Rum, oz 20
" Salad, pure, gall 3 00
" " patent, gall 90
" Santal, opt., oz 35
" " W.I. oz 20
" " Pearl's, oz 40
" " Allen's, oz 35
" Sassafras, lb 1 00
" Sassafras, Artificial, lb 50
" Savin, oz 12
" Sesame, gall 1 75
" Skunk, lb 60
" Spearmint, oz 50
" Sperm, gal 1 50
" Spike, Coml., lb 35
" " Fleur, oz 1 50
" Spruce, lb 1 25
" St. Johnswort, lb 50
" Tansy, oz 40
" Tar, lb 10
" " Birch, lb 10
" Wine, oz 20
" Wintergreen, oz 25
" " Artificial, oz 8
" Wormseed, oz 25
" Wormwood, oz 35
" Ylang Ylang, oz 6 50
Oakum, lb 12
Oil Cake, ground, lb 2
Ointments, Belladonna, lb 60
" Blue, lb 65
" Boracic Acid, lb 50
" Calamine, lb 40
" Cantbar, lb 75
" Carbolic, lb 40
" Cetaceum, lb 60
" Cocium, lb 80
" Elder Flower, lb 1 00
" Gallae, lb 35
" " Co., lb 80
" Hyd. Ammon. Chlor., lb 60
" " Biniodide, lb 75
" " Compd, lb 1 25
" " Nitratis, lb 35
" " Oxide Flav, lb 90
" " Oxide Rub, lb 50
" Iodine, lb 70
" " Compd, lb 75
" Iodoform, lb 1 00
" Picis, lb 45
" Plumbi Acetas, lb 45
" " Iodide, lb 1 20
" Resin, lb 30
" Simplex, lb 40
" Sulphur, lb 40
" Sulphur Compound, lb 20
" Veratrine, lb 2 00
" Zinci Oxide, lb 40
Oleocreosote, oz 1 50
Oleo-Resin Capsicum, oz 50
" " Malefern, oz 25
Opium, lb 4 25
" " Pulv., oz 40
Orange Peel 13
" Ground 15
Orexin, Basic, oz 3 00
" Tannate, oz 2 50
Orthoform, oz 1 40
Ortol, oz 1 00
Ovarin Powder, oz 3 00
Oxymel Squills, lb 30
Oxyspartein Hydrochlorate, 1/5 grain tube, ea 65
Palladium, Chloride Cryst., 1 gramme bots., ea 75
" Chloride Dry, 15 grain bots, ea .. 1 00
Pananalid, 4 oz. bottle for, ea 1 00
Pancreatine, Pure Active, oz 30
Papaine, Finkler, oz 2 50
" Mercks, oz 1 00
Paracetphenetidine, oz 12
Parachlorsalol, oz 1 00
Paracotoin, 15 grain bottle, ea 35

Paracresol, oz $ 50
Paraformaldehyd, oz 30
Paraldehyde, oz 12
Pelletierine, Sulphate, 15 grain bottle, ea 1 65
" Tannate, 15 grain bottle, ea 50
Pellotine, Hydrochlor, 5 grain bot., ea. 6 25
Pental, 10 gramme bottle, ea 75
Pepsine, Boudaults, oz 1 40
" Scale Pure Soluble, lb 4 50
" Pure Soluble Powder, oz 25
Peptone, Meat Dry, oz 35
Pepper, Long, lb 40
Petrolatum, Yellow, lb 12
" White, lb 15
" Snowwhite, lb 25
Phenacetine, oz 35
Phenamid, Powd, oz 1 10
Phenocoll, Hydrochlorate, 5 grammes, ea 35
Phenalgine, Capsules, oz 1 40
" Powd, oz 1 40
" Tablets, oz 1 40
Phenazone, oz 25
Phenol, Bismuth, oz 85
" Chloride, oz 40
Phenophthalein, 1/5 oz. ea 12
Phenosalyl, oz 25
Phenylene, diamine meta hydroch, oz.. 1 20
" Diamine para pure, oz 1 25
Phenylhydroxine, Hydrochlor, oz 50
Phloroglucin, 1/5 oz., ea 65
" Vanillin, 1/5 oz., ea 20
Phosphorus, lb 95
" Pentachloride, oz 50
" Pentoxide, oz 60
" Red, oz 10
" Trichloride, oz 55
Picrotoxin, oz 5 00
Pilocarpine, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea. 50
" Hydrobromate, 5 grain bottle, ea.. 50
" Muriate, " " " .. 30
" Nitrate, " " " .. 50
" Salicylate, " " " .. 50
" Sulphate, " " " .. 50
" Tannate, " " " .. 1 25
" Valerianate, " " " .. 50
Pipe Clay, in squares, lb 6
Piperazine, 1/2 oz., ea 50
" Tablets, 10 only, 16 grains ea. in tube, tube 1 25
Piperine, oz 1 50
Pitch, Black, lb 5
" Burgundy, lb 10
Platinic Chloride, 5 per cent, sol. oz. 1 50
Platinum, Bichloride, 1/5 oz. bottle, ea.. 3 50
" Chloride, Solution oz 2 00
" Spongy, oz., pieces 3 80
" and Barium Cyanide, 5 grain bots., each 75
" Foil, grain 12
" Wire, grain 12
Plumbago, lb 10
Podophyllin, oz 36
Poppy Heads, per 100 1 00
Potassium, Pure, 1/2 oz., ea 53
" Acetate, lb 45
" " C.P., lb 50
" Arsenate, oz 20
" Arsenite, oz 20
" Benzoate, oz 30
" Bicarb, lb 15
" " Pulv., lb 16
" " C.P., Cryst., lb 40
" Bichromate, lb 12
" " C.P., lb 50
" Bisulphate, lb 50
" Bisulphite, lb 75
" Bitart, Pulv., lb 27
" " " C.P., lb 75
" Bromate, oz 10
" Bromide, lb 60
" " C.P., oz 32
" Carbonate, lb 10
" " C.P., lb 12
" Caustic, Purif. by Alcohol, lb 50
" " Pure Sticks, lb 85
" " Strictly C.P., oz 55
" Chlorate, lb 20
" " Pulv. lb 14
" " C.P., lb 16
" Chloroplatinate, 15 gr. bot., ea 40

Potassium, Chloride, oz $ 5
" Chloroplatinate, 15 gr. bot., ea 1 15
" Chromate Yellow, C.P., oz 10
" Citrate, lb 75
" " Eff. Bishop's, 1 lb. bot., ea .. 1 50
" and Cobalt Nitrite, oz 1 25
" Cyanide, Coml, lb 22
" " C.P., lb 30
" Ferric Cyanide, Pure Cryst., oz ... 12
" Ferri " " ... 10
" Ferro " " ... 10
" Fluoride, Pure, oz 20
" Glycerophosphate, oz 2 00
" Hydrogen Sulphide, oz 25
" Hypophos, oz 12
" Hyposulphate, oz 50
" Hyposulphite, oz 25
" Iodate, oz 1 00
" Iodide, lb 3 00
" " C.P., oz 50
" Lactate, oz 50
" And Mercury Iodide, oz 80
" Metabisulphite, oz 8
" Metantimonate, oz 10
" Nitrate, lb 8
" " C.P., lb 35
" Nitrite, oz 12
" Oxalate Neutral, lb 30
" Perchlorate, oz 10
" Permanganate, lb 25
" " Large Crystals, pure, oz. 10
" Picrate, oz 30
" Phosphate, C.P., oz 12
" Prussiate Red, Cryst., lb 60
" " Red, Pulv., lb 75
" " Yellow, Cryst., lb 25
" " " Pulv., lb 30
" Pyrophosphate, oz 20
" Salicylate, oz 25
" Silicate, lb 25
" " Pure dry, oz 40
" And Soda Borotartrate, oz 20
" and Soda Tartrate, C.P., Cryts., lb. 65
" Sulphate, Cryst., lb 15
" " Pulv., lb 20
" " for fertilizing, lb 6
" " C.P., Cryst., oz 5
" " C.P., Powd., oz 6
" Sulphite, lb 50
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Sulphocyanate, oz 15
" Sulphocyanide, oz 12
" Sulphide, lb 60
" Sulphuret, lb 25
" Tartrate, lb 70
" Tellurate, 15 grain tubes, ea 75
Propylamine, oz 60
" Chlor., oz 2 50
Protargol, oz 1 70
Protan Powder, oz 50
Pulvis, Aloes Co., lb 30
" Amygdal, lb 60
" Antimon Co., lb 60
" Aromatic or Cinnamon Co., lb 75
" Creta Aromat., lb 50
" " Camph., lb 2
" " C. Opii, lb 75
" For Mistura Creta, lb 35
" Ipecac Co., oz 10
" Jalap Co., oz 5
" Kino Co., oz 10
" Licorice Co., lb 20
" Opii Co., oz 10
" Rhei Co., lb 50
" Scammony Co., oz 30
" Seidlitz, lb 20
" Tragacanth Co., lb 45
" Thompson's Composition, lb 30
Pyalin, Active, oz 1 25
Putty Powder, lb 60
Pyoktannin, Blue, 10 grammes for 80
" Yellow, 10 grammes for 80
Pyramidon, oz 2 25
Pyrocatechin, oz 60
Pyridin, C.P., oz 35
Pyrodin, C.P., oz 1 60
Pyrogallol, Bismuth, oz 1 35
Pyrolighine, oz 1 20
Pyrozone, 3% doz 5 50
Quartz, Cryst, oz 8
Quassia Chips, lb 10

Quassin, Crest., C.P., 15 grain bot., ea. $ 2 25
Quinalgen, oz. 1 00
Quinapthol, oz. 3 00
Quinidine, Pure, Cryst., oz. 1 60
Quinioidine, Pure, Cryst., oz. 30
Quinine, Acetate, oz. 85
" Alkaloid, oz. 85
" Arsenate, oz 85
" Bisulphate, oz 65
" Borate, oz 75
" Bromide, oz 65
" Cacodylate, oz 2 00
" Citrate, oz. 70
" Dihydrochlorate, oz. 1 25
" Ferro Cyanide Hydro, oz 75
" Glycerinophosphate, oz. 1 60
" Hydrobromate, oz. 80
" Hydrochlorate, oz 80
" Hydriodate, oz 75
" Hypophosphite, oz 70
" Iodide, oz. 57
" And Iron Valerianate, oz. 1 00
" Lactate, oz. 75
" Phosphate, oz. 75
" Salicylate, oz 65
" Sulphate, German, oz. 26
" " Howards, oz. 32
" Tannate, oz 40
" And Urea Hydrochlorate, oz. 1 00
" Valerianate, oz. 75
Quinoline, oz 75
Resorcin, oz. 12
" Resublimed, oz. 50
Rhigoline, lb 75
Rice Flour, lb 9
Rodinal, 3 oz. bottle for 50
Root, Aconite, lb. 25
" Aconite, Pulv., lb 30
" Alkanet, lb. 25
" Angelica, lb 30
" Arnica, lb 30
" Belladonna, lb 20
" " Powd, lb. 30
" Blood, lb 20
" " Pulv., lb 25
" Burdock, lb 20
" " cut, lb 21
" Calamus, lb 50
" Colchici, lb 25
" Columba, lb. 15
" Curcuma, Pulv., lb. 15
" Dandelion, lb. 15
" Dock, Yellow lb. 16
" Elecampane, lb. 15
" " Pulv., lb 25
" Galangal, lb 10
" Gentian, lb. 15
" " Pulv., lb 10
" Ginseng, oz. 55
" Golden Seal, whole, lb 2 00
" " powdered, lb 2 52
" Hellebore, White, Pulv., lb 16
" Ipecac, oz. 22
" Jalap, lb 30
" " Pulv., lb. 40
" Leptandrin, lb. 30
" Licorice, Extra Select, lb. 12
" " small sticks, lb 18
" " Pulv., lb 13
" Mandrake, lb. 20
" " Gr'd, lb 22
" Marshmallow, lb 40
" Orris, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 30
" Pareira Brava, lb. 20
" Pleurisy, lb. 20
" Pyrethrum, lb. 35
" Rhatany, lb. 50
" Rhei, E.I., lb. 60
" Rhei, E.I., Pulv., lb. 1 00
" " Turkey (so-called), lb. 3 00
" " " " Pulv., lb 3 10
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras, lb. 50
" Sarsaparilla, Mexican, lb. 30
" Senega, lb 1 10
" Serpentaria, lb. 65
" Sombul, lb 40
" Spigelia, lb 1 00
" Squills, white, lb. 25
" " Pulv., lb. 35
" Stone, lb 20
" Tormentilla, lb. 30
" " Pulv., lb. 60
" Valerian, lb. 15
" Veratrum Viride, lb. 25
Rosaniline, oz. 60
Saccharine, oz. 25
Saffron, American, oz 12
" Spanish, oz 1 00
Sal Acetosella, lb 20
" Carlsbad Artificial, lb 15
" Craborchard, lb 40
" Epsom, lb 3
" " Howard's, lb. 5
" Glauber, lb 2
" Nitre (Posh), Crystal, lb 8
" " Gran., lb 8
" " (Soda) Crystal, lb 6
" " Gran., lb. 6
" Prunella, lb 25
" Rochelle, lb 25
" Rochelle, Crystal, lb. 35
" Rock, lb. 2
" Soda, lb 2
Salicine, oz. 50
Saligenin, 15 grain bots. each 50
Salol, oz. 10
Salipyrine, 25 grammes, ea. 25
Salophen, oz. 1 20
Sanguinarine, Alkaloid, 5 grain bots., each 50
" Nitrate, 5 grain bots., each 50
" Sulphate, 5 grain bots., each. 50
Sanoform, oz. 1 00
Santonine, oz. 1 00
Saponin, ½ oz. bot., each 15
Scillipicrin, 15 grain bots., each 35
Scopolamine Hydroch'or, 5 grain bots. each 1 25
Seeds, Angelica, lb. 35
" Anise, lb. 10
" " Pulv., lb. 12
" " Star, lb 40
" Annatto, lb 16
" Burdock, lb 30
" Canary, lb 8
" Cardamon, Decort., lb 70
" " Malabar, lb 90
" " Pulv., lb. 90
" Carraway, lb 12
" " Pulv., lb. 15
" Celery, lb. 15
" Colchici, lb 45
" " Pulv., lb. 50
" Conium, lb 30
" Coriander, lb 18
" " Pulv., lb. 20
" Croton, lb. 25
" Cumin, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 25
" Dill, lb. 20
" Fennel, lb 15
" " Pulv., lb. 20
" Flax, lb 4
" " Pure ground, lb. 4½
" Fœnugreek, Pulv. 7
" Hemp, lb. 6
" Hyoscyamus, lb. 50
" Hyssop, lb. 15
" Jambui, oz 15
" Lobelia, lb. 75
" Maw, lb 20
" Mustard, white, lb 12
" Pumpkin, lb 30
" Quince, lb. 60
" Rape, lb 6
" Sabadilla, lb 30
" " Pulv., lb 35
" Stavesacre, lb 35
" " Pulv., lb. 54
" Stramonium, lb 30
" Strophanthus, oz. 10
" Sunflower, lb. 10
" Wormseed, lb. 30
Seleimi in sticks, oz. 2 50
Silica, Powd., oz 20
Silver, Bromide, oz. 2 90
" Chloride, oz. 1 00
" Citrate, oz. 2 50
" Cyanide, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz. 2 00
" Nitrate, Cryst., oz 75
" " Fused, oz 90
" Oxide, oz. $ 1 50
" Precipitated, oz 3 50
" Sulphate, oz. 1 50
" Wire, oz. 6 00
Snuff, Copenhagen, lb. 1 40
" Macc, lb 65
" Scotch, lb. 65
" " Garrillards, lb 90
Soap, Arsenical, lb 40
" Barilla Ash, lb 25
" Castile, Contr'd, lb 17
" " Shell, lb 10
" " Pulv., lb 18
" Curd, lb. 25
" Cocoanut, lb. 25
" Soft English, lb. 8
" Viride, lb 30
" Whale Oil, lb 12
Soda, Acetate, lb. 20
" " C.P., oz 5
" " Pure fused, oz. 13
" Aluminate, oz. 25
" and Ammonia Phos. (Microcosmic Salts), lb. 85
" Arsenate, Pure dry, oz. 15
" Arseniate, Pure Cryst., oz. 8
" Arsenite, Pure, oz 10
" Ash, lb 3
" Benzoate, oz. 5
" " from Benzoic acid, oz. 35
" Bicarb, lb. 4
" " Chance's, lb. 10
" " Crystals, lb 40
" " Howard's, lb 15
" Bichromate, fused, oz 5
" Bisulphate, pure cryst., lb. 45
" Bisulphite, lb. 30
" Pure dry, lb. 50
" Bromide and Caffeine Citrate, lb. 1 00
" Bromide Gran. lb 45
" Cacodylate, oz. 1 30
" Carb. C.P. Cryst. lb 35
" " Dried, lb. 35
" Carbolate, oz. 25
" Caustic, lb 6
" " Gran., lb 10
" " Sticks, lb. 40
" " " " Pure by Alcohol lb. 60
" Chlorate, lb 40
" Chloride, pure, oz 12
" Choleate, oz 20
" Cinnimate, oz. 75
" Citrate, lb 90
" Dithio Salicylate Beta, oz. 1 25
" Ethylate, Dry, oz 1 00
" " Solution, oz. 25
" " Richardson's, oz. 75
" Formate, oz 15
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 35
" Hypochlorite Solution, oz 10
" Hypophosphite, oz. 10
" " C.P., oz. 50
" Hyposulphate, oz 30
" Hyposulphite, lb. 4
" Iodide, oz. 45
" Lactate Syr., oz 35
" Meconate, oz. 2 25
" Naphtholate, oz. 75
" Nitrate Crude, lb 5
" " Pure Cryst., oz. 15
" Nitro-prus-ide, oz. 1 00
" Nitrite, lb. 60
" " C.P. Sticks, oz. 55
" Oleate, oz. 25
" Oxalate, oz. 02
" Paracresotate, oz. 71
" Sodium, Perborate Medicinal, oz. 40
" Permanganate, oz. 10
" Phosphate Gran., lb. 10
" Pho-phate, Pure, lb. 20
" " C.P. Cryst., lb. 35
" " C.P. Pulv., lb. 40
" " " Dry, lb. 55
" Phosphite, oz. 40
" Phosphomolybdate, oz. 20
" Pyrophosphate, lb. 90
" " Pure, oz. 10
" Salicylate, lb. 60
" " Natural, oz. 30
" Santoninate, oz. 80
" Silicate, lb. 6
" Silicate, natural, oz. 40

SODA, Silicofluoride, oz $ 35
" Succinate, oz 20
" " C.P. Cryst., lb 25
" " C.P. Dried, lb 35
" Sulphite Cryst. or Granulated, lb .. 7
" " C.P., lb 35
" " Dried C.P., lb. 50
" " Pure Recryst., oz. 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 10
" Sulphosalicylate, oz 65
" Sulphovinate, oz 12
" Tannate, oz 20
" Tartrate, C.P., oz 55
" Neutral, oz 15
" Tellurate, 15 grains for 25
" Tetroborate, oz 50
" Tungstate, lb 55
" C.P., oz 15
" Uranate, oz 40
" Valerianate, oz 45
SODIUM, Metal, ½ oz. bots., each 18
" Acetic Theocin, oz 3 25
" Fluoride, oz 20
" Glycohollate, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz 40
" Plumbate, oz 25
" Stannate, oz 20
" Sulphohydrate, oz 30
SOLANINE, 15 grain bot., each 2 25
SOLUTION Clemens (Arsenic Bromide) lb. 50
" Dobell's, lb 20
" Fehlings No. 1, oz 5
" Fehlings No. 2, oz 10
" Hydrarg Bichlor. 65
" Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent., oz 15
" 10 per cent., oz 20
" 25 per cent., oz 35
" Potash Hydrosulphide, lb 40
" Platinate, oz 15
" Soda Hypochlorate, oz 25
" Vlemmicks (Calcium Sulphide), Wr 65
" Normal Volumetric Acid Hydrochlor., Wr 2 25
" " " Sulph., Wr 2 25
" " " Potash, Wr 2 25
SOMATOSE, oz 57
" and Iron, oz 60
SOMNAL, oz 65
SOY, Indian, gal 75
SOZIODOL, Mercury 1 75
" Potassium, oz 1 25
" Sodium, oz 1 00
" Zinc, oz 1 60
SPARTEIN, Sulphate, ½ oz. bot., ea 15
SPERMACETI, lb 50
SPIRITS, Ammon. Aromat., lb 65
" Camphor, pt 85
" Chloroform, lb 65
STANNOUS Chloride, C.P., oz 15
" Nitrate, (solution) oz 30
" Sulphate, oz 20
STANNIC, Chlorate C.P., oz 25
" Sulphate, oz 40
STARCH, Iodized, oz 30
" Powd., lb 8
STEARINE, lb 30
STOVAINE, 25 gramme package, ea 1 75
STRONTIA, Acetate, oz 30
" Bromide, oz 10
" Chlorate, oz 20
" Chloride, oz 10
" Iodide, oz 35
" Lactate, oz 15
" Muriate, oz 5
" Nitrate, lb 20
" " dry, lb 25
" Oxalate, oz 10
" Oxide Caustic Cryst., pure, oz 10
" Phosphate, oz 20
" Salicylate, oz 20
" Sulphide, oz 20
STROPANTHIN, oz 2 00
STRYCHNINE, oz 75
" Acetate, oz 2 00
" Arsenate, oz 2 00
" Arsenite, oz 2 00
" Citrate, oz 2 25
" Glycerophosphate, oz 3 20
" Hydrobromate, ½ oz. for 35
" Hydrochlorate, " 25
" Hypophos., ½ oz. for 40
" Nitrate, " 25

STRYCHNINE, Phosphate, " $ 20
" Salicylate, " 25
" Sulphate, oz 75
" Valerianate, ½ oz. for 35
STYPTICIN, 15 grain bot., ea 40
STYPTICIN TABLETS box, ea 35
STYPTOL TABLETS, tubes of 20, ea 40
STYRONE, Liq., oz 1 50
SUCCUS CONIUM, lb 75
" Tarasc, oz 10
SUCROL, oz 1 25
SULFONAL, oz 30
SULPHAMINOL, oz 2 00
SULPHUR, Chloride, oz 30
" Iodide, oz 50
" Precipitated, lb 12
" " opt., lb 20
" Powdered, lb 3
" Sublimed, lb 4
" " extra, lb 4½
" Roll, lb 3
" Vivum, lb 6
SYMPHORAL, 25 grammes for 2 50
TAMARINDS, lb 10
TANNALBIN, oz 65
TANNIGEN, oz 85
TANNOFORM, oz 35
TANNOPINE, oz 80
TAR, Barbadoes, lb 15
" Stockholm, lb 15
TARTARUN BORASCATUS, oz 20
TEREBENE, oz 10
TERPIN, Hydrate, oz 10
" Peroxide, oz 1 00
TERPINOL, Liquid, oz 40
TETRARTHYL, Ammonium Hydroxide, ½ oz for 1 50
TETRONAL, 25 grammes for 3 50
THALLINE, Sulphate, oz 3 60
" Tartrate, oz 3 25
THEINE, oz 70
THEOBROMINE, oz 1 20
" Salicylate, oz 15
" and Soda Salicylate, oz 70
THERMODIN, 25 grammes for 2 00
THERMOL, oz 1 00
THIOCARBAMIDE, oz 1 00
THIOCIN, oz 3 60
THIOCOL, oz 1 40
THIOFORM, oz 75
THIOL, oz 50
THIOSINAMINE, oz 90
THORIUM, Nitrate, oz 50
THYMOL, oz 30
THYRADEN, 25 grammes for 1 30
THYROIDINE, oz 1 25
THYRIODIN, 25 grammes for 1 25
TIN, Metal Sticks, oz 15
" Granulates, lb 1 00
" Mono Sulphide, oz 25
" Powder, lb, oz 20
" Rasped, oz 12
TITANUM, oz 75
TOLUENE, lb 70
TOW, lb 30
" Carbolated, lb 40
" Styptic, lb 35
TRIBROMPHENOL, oz 1 60
" Bismuth, oz 65
TRIETHYLAMINE, oz 50
TRIFERRIN, oz 1 20
TRIKRESOL, oz 15
TRIMETHYLAMINE, oz 55
TRIONAL, oz 1 20
TRIPHENIN, oz 65
TROPACOCAINE, 5 grains for 20
TRUMATICIN, oz 20
TUMENOL, 25 grammes for 55
TURPENTINE, Chian, oz 40
" Venice, lb 12
UNGUENTUM, Crede, oz 1 20
URANIUM, Acetate, oz 1 00
" and Ammon. fluoride, oz 1 50
" Chloride, oz 90
" Iodide, oz 75
" Nitrate, oz 50
" Oxide, oz 55
" Sulphate, oz 80
" Sulphocarbolate, lb 80
UREA Crystals, pure, oz 30
" Nitrate, oz 45
URECIDIN, oz 60
URETHANE, oz 50

UROTROPIN, oz $ 2 35
" Schering's, oz 80
VALIDOL, 25 grammes each 1 55
VANILLINE, oz 90
VERATRIA, pure, ½ lb oz. for 40
VERDIGRIS, Balls, lb 20
" Pulverized, lb 30
VERONAL, oz 1 85
" Tablets, tubes of 10 each 60
VINEGAR, Cantharides, lb 60
" Squills, lb 10
WATER, Anise, lb 10
" Camphor, lb 10
" Cherry Laurel, lb 25
" Chlorine, lb 10
" Cinnamon, lb 8
" Dill, lb 10
" Distilled, gal 10
" Elderflower, lb 30
" Fennel, lb 10
" Lime, pt 7
" Orange Flower, lb 25
" Peppermint, lb 20
" Rose, lb 25
WAX, Bayberry, lb 60
" Brazil or Carnauba, lb 70
" Ceracine, lb 30
" Japan, lb 30
" Paraffin Sterilized, 25 gramme packages, ea 65
" Parafine, lb 20
" White, No. 1, lb 70
" " No. 2, lb 50
" Yellow (Beeswax), lb 45
WINE, Aloes B.P., lb 60
" Antimony, lb 35
" Colchici. Rad., lb 50
" " Sem., lb 50
" Ergot, lb 50
" Ipecac, lb 60
" Iron, lb 40
" " Citrate, lb 50
" Opium, lb 90
" Orange, lb 25
XYLOL, oz 10
YOHIMBINE, Crystal (3 grain tubes), each 1 50
" Tablets (tubes of 10), each 90
ZINC, Acetate, pure, oz 10
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 20
" Carbolate, oz 40
" Carbonate, lb 30
" " Precip., oz 10
" Chlorate Fused, oz 15
" Chloride, Fused, oz 12
" " Granul., oz 12
" Cyanide, oz 12
" Ferrocyanide, oz 15
" Foil, oz 20
" Granulated, lb 15
" " free from Arsenic, oz 6
" Hypophospbite, oz 65
" Iodide, oz 65
" Lactate, oz 15
" Metal, pure, oz 10
" Nitrate, pure, oz 15
" Oleate, oz 5
" Oxide, lb 15
" " Pure, lb 20
" " Hubbuck's, lb 60
" " Dry process, lb 30
" " Wet process, lb 1 00
" Permanganate, oz 60
" Phosphate, oz 15
" Phosphide, oz 30
" Salicylate; oz 20
" Stearate, oz 30
" " Comp., oz 50
" " With Aristol, oz 3 00
" " With Ichthyol, oz 80
" Sulphate, pure, lb 15
" " C.P. Cryst., lb 20
" " C.P. Gran., lb 25
" " C.P. Dried, lb 50
" Sulphide. pure, oz 15
" Sulphite, oz 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 10
" Sulphydrate, oz 35
" Sulfuratum, oz 12
" Tannate, oz 10
" Valerianate, pulv., oz 20
" " Cryst., oz 30

The
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THE
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MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3233 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

THE SALE OF HABIT-FORMING DRUGS

It has become quite customary for daily newspapers as well as other publications having wide circulations to dwell upon the enormity of the evil created by the sale of such "habit-forming" drugs as cocaine, morphine, etc., and at the same time their editors almost invariably place the blame on the druggist, as if he was not only the purveyor of the article sold, but also the instigator of the purchase.

No doubt much of this erroneous suggestion, which has led to a great deal of misconception in the minds of the general public, is actuated by a desire to say something startling, and as some one has to be the "scape-goat," the unfortunate druggist is made to assume the "role."

Unfortunately the public has not yet realized the fact that all the pharmacy laws for the protection of the people now upon the statute books, not only of Canada, but elsewhere, have been placed there at the instigation of pharmacists, and that the very laws which are now in existence, and which, in a measure at least, have proved so helpful, have actually been framed by them, and through their persistent endeavors, very often against strong opposition, have not only been brought into existence but enforced against offenders, through the efforts of pharmacists.

Laws regarding the dispensing and sale of medicines, regulating the sale of poisons and looking to the prevention of the sale of noxious drugs for immoral purposes have all been the result of legislation devised by pharmaceutical governing bodies and submitted by them to the various Legislatures as safeguarding the public at large.

And not only is this the case, but determined efforts are being made by druggists in Canada, the United States, England and elsewhere to have bills passed which will effectually restrict the sale of cocaine and other drugs of a "habit-forming" character, realizing as they do the demoralizing effects of the use of these drugs.

There will always, of course, amongst any body of men, be found a few who for the sake of gain, prostitute themselves and their vocation by selling without restraint anything, no matter how harmful its use may be, but we know that pharmacists as a whole are very desirous that strict laws should be passed and that at as early a date as possible, restricting the sale of the above mentioned articles as much as possible, and if the public would only be as wide-awake to the general welfare in these matters as pharmacists are and have proved themselves to be by their unselfish endeavors, the evil named would very soon be remedied.

This is a case in which the "press" should not only give credit to the ranks of pharmacy but should also join hands with them in a work so desirable and lend their aid in bringing into effect legislation of the nature proposed.

PUBLISHING THE FORMULAS IN AUSTRALIA

The proposal which has been made to compel the publication of the formulas of proprietary medicines, as a portion of the enactments in the new Public Health Act, to be submitted to the New Zealand Legislature has aroused strong opposition from the manufacturers of these goods both in New Zealand and in England, and the following is a portion of the protest which they have issued:

"If the disclosure of the formula of proprietary articles is insisted on, quite a large proportion of the population in Australia and New Zealand will be deprived of well known and highly approved medicines, etc., and anybody who has the most trifling ailment will be compelled to go to a doctor. Many of these proprietary articles have been in constant use in a large number of Australian and New Zealand households for upwards of half a century, and a very large proportion of the total population will undoubtedly most bit-

terly resent being deprived of any proprietary article from which they have obtained relief, and in which they have had every reason to place the greatest confidence. People usually resort to proprietary medicines for the cure of slight ailments, and in the case of old-established proprietary medicines it often happens that several generations of thousands of families have used the same remedies with success for such complaints as sore throats, colds, headaches, biliousness, rheumatism, and other ailments. People up country, where there are hardly any medical men, may have to travel 50, or even in some cases 100, miles to obtain the nearest medical assistance, and it is the custom of these people to come down to the towns once or twice a year to lay in a stock of their favorite medicines and proprietary articles.

"If the only object is to protect the public from frauds and quackery, the thing to do seems to be to simply insist on the disclosure of all noxious ingredients in medicines. If the English Pharmacy Act and the regulations under it were adopted, the public would be most adequately protected, as is the case in Great Britain.

"This really seems to be an organized attempt on the part of the doctors to compel everyone, rich or poor, to resort to them for every ailment, however, trifling, and if the enforced disclosure of ingredients, etc., above referred to become law it will undoubtedly be a very good thing for the doctors, who really seem to be acting in this matter as if they were a trade union. If compelled to disclose the formula every manufacturer of proprietary articles will be obliged to decline to execute any further orders or to advertise any more in Australia and New Zealand. This will, of course, result in a very serious loss to the Australian and New Zealand customs, as there are import duties varying from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. on all these goods."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Mr. A. C. Pratt (Norfolk) will re-introduce his bill for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of proprietary and patent medicines in the session of the Ontario Legislature which has just opened. This bill, as introduced last session, has many objectionable features from the point of view of the druggist as well as that of the manufacturer.

Clause one provides that the formula shall appear both on the outside wrapper and on the label of every bottle or package of patent medicine, whether intended for internal or external use. This, as we have pointed out in previous issues, can serve no good purpose whatever, but, on the contrary, may lead to the uninitiated or persons entirely ignorant of either the properties or the uses of drugs compounding preparations as substitutes for the genuine article. Besides which it is manifestly unfair that the "formula" which constitutes the personal property of the manufacturer and is a valuable asset, should, through the action of a legislative body, be made public property.

Clause 2 provides that any proprietary or patent medicine containing more than six per cent. of alcohol or more than one-twentieth of one per cent. of morphine, cocaine or of any of the salts or equivalent thereof, shall on the wrapper and label state the name and proportion of contents and shall be labeled "Poison."

Clauses 3 and 4 provide for the deposit of samples and formula with the Provincial Board of Health, and for an annual statement and samples to be filed.

Clause 5 provides for a chemical analysis of all such medicines to be made from time to time by the Provincial Board of Health.

Clause 6 provides for the filing of particulars as to changes in ingredients.

Clause 7 provides that persons selling in violation of the Act cannot recover payment of purchases in any court of justice.

Clauses 8 and 9 provide for penalties for infraction of the law and also as to evidence in prosecutions.

Clause 10 seeks to repeal Section 34 of the Pharmacy Act, the portion relating to patent medicines.

It will thus be seen that there are features of the proposed legislation which will require careful watching and the Committee appointed by the Toronto Drug Section will have to take prompt and energetic measures to have all objectionable features eliminated, objectionable as they are not only from the standpoint of the druggist as vendor or the manufacturer as owner, but also that of the general public as consumers, all of whom are affected, and that detrimentally, by some clauses of the proposed bill. Fortunately, the Committee appointed is a strong one and fully awake to the necessities of the occasion.

DENATURED ALCOHOL

In the Canadian House of Commons, on the 23rd inst., a resolution was presented by Mr. Miller, M.P. for South Grey, in reference to the manufacture of denatured alcohol.

The resolution reads: "That in the opinion of this House the subject of denatured alcohol, and legislation permitting the manufacture and use of the same, free from excise duty, for fuel, light and power, and in the industrial arts, is one which is worthy of and should receive the early

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IODUM RESUBL.
BISMUTH SALTS
IODOFORM

For 80 Years
For over 70 Years
since its introduction into commerce.

The benefit of this **UNIQUE EXPERIENCE** is at your disposal, and a trial will show you that **NO FINER PREPARATIONS** are made.

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First and Largest Maker in the World.

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol, Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

National Chemical Works

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Pot. Iodide

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Get a Sample of Our

Iodoform

an Impalpable Powder.

Resublimed Iodine

The Finest and Purest Flake Seen in this Market.

Hydrarg. Peroxide

Non-explosive, Non-irritant.

These are a few of several hundred products of our Chemical Laboratory.

The National Drug & Chemical Co.

SOMETHING YOU WANT

We have just sent out to the trade throughout Canada, Catalogue "C," 84 pages, illustrating our fine line of High Grade Rubber Sundries, for use by Surgeons, Physicians and Druggists.

We advertise some of our leading lines of Druggists' Sundries in every Street Car system in Canada, and by this means create a strong demand amongst the purchasing public.

It will pay you to look into our proposition. A postal card to any of our Sales Branches will bring a Catalogue or Salesman to your desk. . . Cannot we hear from you to-day?



Makers of Quality on Rubber Goods

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal

LIMITED

40 Dock Street, St. John, N.B.
155 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N.S.
Imperial Bank Bldg., St. James Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.
Front & Yonge Streets, TORONTO, ONT.
89 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Alberta Block, CALGARY, ALTA.
Dewdney Street, REGINA, SASK.
403 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

and careful attention of the Government and of Parliament."

He cited the recent statute passed by the United States Congress, which permits any alcohol to be withdrawn from bond for use as heat, light or power, without paying any tax or excise, provided it is mixed with methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, so as to destroy its use as a beverage and to make it unfit for medical purposes. The United States had been led to this legislation by the example of Germany. In that country alcohol was used almost altogether for lighting. It was also used for heating and for power purposes. Alcohol was also of great value in the manufacture of hats, varnishes, etc.

Mr. Miller explained that denatured alcohol was not wood alcohol, though wood alcohol might be the denaturizing factor. 'Denatured alcohol was of more use in the arts and did not inflict any injury upon artisans who worked with it. He believed that "in Canada, as in Germany, the 'farm still' could be introduced and every farmer be thus enabled to use corn cobs, rotten fruit and many other waste products to furnish light, heat and power for his house and barn."

In Canada denatured alcohol was made solely by the Government, and at a prohibitive cost. Wood alcohol was more expensive than plain alcohol, yet the Government used 25 per cent. of wood alcohol for denaturing purposes, when 5 per cent. was sufficient, and for wood alcohol the Government paid $29 per gallon, although it could be bought in the United States for 40 cents. He claimed that the department should make denatured alcohol at a cost of not more than 30 cents a gallon. It should be cheaper than either coal oil or gasoline, and it is far more efficient.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEBEC

QUARTERLY EXAMINATIONS

The Preliminary Board of Examiners held their quarterly examinations in Montreal and Quebec, on Thursday, January 3rd, 1907, when twenty-two candidates presented themselves for examination to entitle them to enter the study of pharmacy, and the following candidates passed and are named in order of merit, namely: Donat Vezeau, Joseph L. Lafond, Nathan Denbow, Morris Ginsburg, and J. N. Turgeon. The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, for which subject they will be required to present themselves again at the next examination, namely: Valmore Boucher and Antoine Silver, Latin; Willie Lessard and E. R. Vincent, arithmetic. The Examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal. The next examinations will take place on Thursday, April 4th, 1907.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

At the Christmas sessional examinations of the Montreal College of Pharmacy the following students passed in the several classes and are named in order of merit:

Botany—H. R. Huot and H. A. Martin.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Geo. O. Leonard, C. T. Milne, A. Quesnel, W. J. McGuire.

Chemistry—Miss Bernadotte Giasson, Alphonse Murray, H. Lannonette, R. C. Lussier.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The senior course of College has just commenced with the usual attendance, after a most successful junior course. About 65 students are in attendance.

W. B. Kendall, Phm.B., M.D., Professor of Microscopy, has resumed his lectures again, after a prolonged visit to England, where he has been taking a post-graduate course in medicine.

Friday last the class organization of senior term took place. The following officers were re-elected:

Hon. President—Dean Heebner.

Hon. Vice-President—W. B. Graham, Registrar.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Miss Orchard and Miss Whaley.

President—J. A. Paterson.

Vice-President—T. J. Ryan.

Secretary—Mr. Earl.

Treasurer—Mr. Peel.

Committee—F. Pearn, C. Brown, W. Percival, C. Dolan, and C. Webby.

A meeting of the O.C.P. Hockey Club was held. The following were elected to manage the team: Meanager, J. W. Cinnamon; Committee, J. Morrison and R. B. Carter. It was decided to enter a team in the Jennings Cup series, as Pharmacy have a number of exceptionally fast hockey men.

At the last meeting of class officers partial arrangement were made for the annual banquet, which will take place early in February.

THE PROPOSED MEDICINE STAMP DUTY

One of the results of the suggested medicine stamp-duty in France has been the formation of a new Parliamentary group under the name of the "Pharmacists' Group," says The Chemist and Druggist. The members consist of Deputies who have interests more or less remotely connected with pharmacy, and Dr. Cazeneuve, to whose initiative the formation of the group is due, is the President. The idea of taxing trade marks and trade names to a small extent, instead of imposing a medicine-stamp duty alone, seems to be gaining favor in influential quarters.

STANDARDIZATION OF INFANTS' FOODS

The Victorian (Australia) Food Standards Committee have adopted the following definition and standard under the provisions of the Pure Food Act:

"Infants' " foods are foods described or sold as articles of food specially suitable for infants of twelve months of age or less.

Standard.—Infants' foods shall contain no woody fibre, no preservative substance, and no mineral substance insoluble in water; and, unless described or sold specifically as a food suitable only for infants over the age of seven months, shall, when prepared as directed by an accompanying label, contain no starch, and shall contain the essential ingredients of, and conform approximately in composition to, normal mother's milk.

The Committee also decided to prohibit the addition to food substances of coloring matter containing arsenic, antimony, barium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, tin, zinc, or compounds of any of these elements.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held at Williams' Cafe, Yonge Street, and partook of a social character for the first time. The innovation proved a success and we have no doubt that if continued it will be the means of bringing out an increased number of members and promoting a feeling of good fellowship which must tend to bind the trade together.

After the menu was done justice to, the meeting organized with Mr. A. B. Petrie in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. Becker, Mr. S. W. Nichaus was appointed Secretary pro tem. On motion the minutes of the last meeting were received and adopted, as was also the report of the Banquet Committee.

Acting on the report of the Trade Improvement Committee, it was resolved that a letter be sent to the Toronto Pharmacal Co. asking them to draw the attention of the retail drug trade to the improved preparation of Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. The Committee was also instructed to take up the matter of a preparation to take the place of Castoria, and to enter into negotiations with the Druggists' Corporation of Canada and the Toronto Pharmacal Company for such a preparation.

The Chairman of the Membership Committee was unable to attend.

Mr. Impey, who will canvass the retail merchants as collector, etc., addressed the meeting in regard to his work for the coming year.

Mr. Gibbard, in the absence of Mr. Flett, gave a short resumé of the work of last year, and was followed by Mr. John Hargreaves, who urged the members to give more particular attention to the Canadian Compendium of Formulary, and to endeavor to make it the national standard, and so be helpful to the entire trade throughout the Dominion.

The report of the Special Legislation Committee to which had been referred the matter of pending legislation at Ottawa, was read, and the Provincial Committee, through the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Walton, also reported on the work in co-operation with the other Provinces. The election of officers which took place resulted as follows:

Chairman—Mr. F. W. MacLean.
First Vice-Chairman—Mr. R. R. McIntyre.
Second Vice-Chairman—Mr. Geo. Henderson.
Secretary—Mr. A. E. Cox.
Treasurer—Mr. W. A. Ellis.

Chairmen of Committees—Contract Plan, Mr. J. Hargreaves; Membership, Mr. J. W. Struthers; Trade Improvement, Mr. W. J. A. Carnahan; Pharmacy, Mr. F. W. Flett.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring Chairman and officers of the Section.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at the same place on the second Thursday in February.

OPENING OF NEW WAREHOUSE

BANQUET.

The opening of the new warehouse of the London (Ontario) branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited, was celebrated by a banquet held in their new premises on York Street, on January 18th.

The building is admirably adapted for the purposes of the business, the former building having proved altogether inadequate to meet the growing demands for more space and better accommodation.

Mr. F. H. Bole, the popular manager of this branch, is ably assisted by Mr. R. A. Hedley, assistant manager, and who has for many years been intimately connected with the retail trade as travelling representative for the house under its old proprietorship, Kerry, Watson & Co.

Mr. D. W. Bole, the President of this company, was in the chair, with Mr. B. A. Mitchell to the right and Mr. C. McD. Hay, of Toronto, to the left, and Mr. W. S. Kerry and Mr. F. H. Bole in sub-chairs.

The list of guests comprised 103 of the leading druggists in the district. There were only three druggists of London absent from the entire list of proprietors, clerks, and apprentices, which shows a very representative gathering, and from outside points there were present: Messrs. Alf.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

SANDALWOOD OIL

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

"ALLEN'S"

Almond Oil,
Clove Oil,
Coriander Oil,
Croton Oil,
Orris Root Oil,
etc., etc.

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ESTABLISHED 1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS
LIMITED
Cowper Street, Finsbury
LONDON, E.C.
AND LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

ELLIOT

Now is the time to make engagements to cover your future requirements of the following :

Paris Green
Bluestone (pure)
Insect Powder
Hellebore
Moth Balls
Camphor
Moth Bags
Fly Poisons

Kindly communicate with us.

The following are worthy of your attention and specification :

National Cream of Tartar, 100%
St. George's Baking Powder

4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.	12-oz.	16-oz.	32-oz.
1.40	1.90	2.50	3.75	4.75	8.50

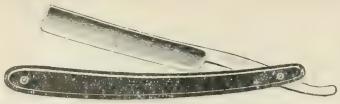
National Potass. Iodide, Gran.
National Potass. Iodide, Crystal
National Iodoform
National Bismuth Salts
National Hydrogen Peroxide, etc.
Grd. Flax, 100 %
Quinine
Green Castile Soap
Turpentine

Anglo-Saxon Stock Food, etc.

Sundries

Kindly see our well assorted line of Toilet Articles, Perfumes and Specialties before placing your orders for assorting lots or future deliveries.

The ELLIOT & Co
LIMITED
5 Front St. East
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SURGICAL STEEL RAZORS

Widths—$\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Genuine English Steel. Unequalled in **quality, finish** and **price.**

You can recommend them with perfect confidence as we are **old hands** at making cutting instruments, owing to our long experience in the manufacture of Surgeon's Knives.

BE SURE YOU SEE
J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON, ENG.
ON THE HANDLE

J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited
145 Wellington St. West
TORONTO, ONT.

ANTICIPATE

THE MOST ACTIVE AND PROFITABLE

Spring Season

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Wall Paper

AND BE FULLY PREPARED FOR IT.

We have our best-selling styles in all grades for season of 1907 in stock. We know them to be reliable—attractive—decorative, and the BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET;

Grasp This Fact Good and Hard.

A post-card application will bring you our EXPRESS SAMPLE BOOKS, charges prepaid, to enable you to make selections for stock.

BORDERS AT FLAT PRICES

Write to-day. Don't Wait.

STAUNTONS
LIMITED
Manufacturers of Superior Wall Papers
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Kramer's $5.00 Book Reduced to $1.25

WHILE THEY LAST

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT

THE price of "Kramer's Book of Trade Secrets" has been reduced from $5.00 to $1.25 while they last. Order at once while you can get the book. It's a spring tonic for any business." Did "go" into every State and Canada since April, 1906. "It" makes business "go" and brings in the "$$$" to "you" Endorsed by all manufacturers.

THERE IS ONLY ONE KRAMER'S BOOK

"Kramer's Book of Trade Secrets" was written by Adolph Kramer, analytical chemist, assisted by other experts. Mr. Kramer was educated in Germany's most noted Technical schools and was for over thirty years connected with large manufacturing concerns in Germany and the U.S. It is the most complete thing ever written on flavoring extracts, giving formulas that have never been published, costing from 30c. per gallon and wholesaling from $3.50 per gallon up. It contains hundreds of other formulas which never have appeared in print, where the cost has ranged for each formula to sets of formulas, from $5.00 to $100.00. Every person who is out of employment can make more out of this book than a person in ordinary business can on a capital of $10,000.

"Kramer on Ice Cream" is a booklet which has just been issued telling how to make a prime Ice Cream for 10c a gallon, absolutely pure and will pass in any food law state, besides giving a number of other formulas and information. Can't tell all about it here. Regular price $2.50, now $1.00 or both books $2.00. Act quick.

SIOUX PUBLISHING CO., BOX 480 SUTHERLAND, IOWA



BE SURE YOU'RE RIGHT THEN GO AHEAD.

You're sure to be right when you push "Gillett's Goods."

A REPUTATION OF OVER 50 YEARS BACK OF THE GOODS WE MAKE.

GILLETT'S LYE, GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA, GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR, ETC.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards at all Expositions.

Johnston, Sarnia; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; W. B Graham, Registrar, Toronto; H. Myers, Stratford; Geo. H. Small, St. Thomas; W. B. Barley, Mitchell; W. D. Ferguson, Lucan; E. A. Rea, Stratford; H. H. Francis, Hamilton; D. A. Watson, Thamesville; S. A. Hodge, Mitchell; J. W McLaren, Watford; E. C. Harvey, St. Thomas E. S. Cole, Exeter; F. W. Judd, St. Thomas.

The city list was made up of: Messrs. J. A. Cairncross, W. T. Strong, Geo. Anderson, B. A Mitchell, Russell McGee, Percy Trebilcock, H. Holman, N. W. Emerson, J. E. Platt, G. McLachlan, E. L. Guillemont, McKenzie Messer, R. Bannatyne, B. Wallace, L. L. Stevenson, Dr. Murray Ferguson, Dr. Smith, C. Perry, H. J. Childs, W. H. Robinson, I. Wildern, A. D. Sipprell, J. J. Jepson, Dr. H. Black, Prof. Bowman, Dr. MacGillicuddy, D. F. Kilgour, E. W. Boyle, L. Coughlan, J. G. Shull, A. J. Omond, Percy Scollock, J. Duncan, T. N. Sumner, V. Meek, B. Vining, J. E. Keays, M. Nelles, R. Ketchon, J. E. Smallman, along with a representation from the National Drug and Chemical Company's Executive in Montreal, Messrs. D. W. Bole and W. S. Kerry.

The first part of the evening was spent very pleasantly disposing of a supper from the following menu, during which time music by the Cortese orchestra was served in abundance:

MENU

Oysters.

Cold roast turkey, cold ham, jellied tongue, cranberry sauce.

Beet salad, potato salad, cheese, olives, celery.

Bread, butter, rolls, tea biscuit.

Fruit jellies, large charlotte russe.

Coffee, apple pie, lemon meringue pie, fruit pie.

Assorted cut cakes, lady fingers, macaroons, Neapolitan ice cream, fruit.

TOAST LIST

"The King"—National Anthem.

Song—Mr. F. Rowed.

"Chairman's remarks."

Song—Mr. H. Myers.

"Ancient Pharmacy"—Mr. B. A. Mitchell, Mr W. O. Foster.

Song—Mr. R. Lemon.

"Ontario Council"—Mr. W. B. Graham, Mr. J. F. Roberts.

Song—Mr. Soper.

"The Press"—Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Mr. W. J. Dyas.

Piano solo—Mr. Richards.

"Retail Interests"—Mr. W. T. Strong, Mr. G. H. Small, Mr. A. J. Johnston.

Song—Lieut.-Col. Welsh.

"Wholesale Interests"—Mr. C. McD. Hay, Mr. D. W. Bole, Mr. W. S. Kerry.

"Auld Lang Syne."

Afterwards, the programme was carried out as follows:

One of the special features was a speech by Mr. B. A. Mitchell, in which he, by request, gave an outline of some of the earlier experiences of the drug trade. Mr. Mitchell went back seventy years, and entertained all present with a very interesting description of the arduous duties of the apprentice at that time, wherein he was employed strictly as an apprentice, and rather than receiving remuneration and three or four nights out to spend it, his parents were obliged to deposit 150 guineas for his training, supply him with pocket money if the opportunity presented itself for spending, and transfer their responsibility over to his employer, to whom the apprentice at all times was responsible for his actions. He was required to secure permission to go out of an afternoon or evening, Sunday included, and was required also to give a full account of



MR. B. A. MITCHELL

himself as to his conduct, companions, etc. This training, of course, was received in England, and after a thorough grounding in the capacity of apprentice, Mr. Mitchell was advanced to clerk, and eventually he came to this country as an employer, and opened up in London sixty years ago last spring. His career since that time, as he explained, has been a most interesting one, and he claims some of the points of interest were the variety of successes and reverses, each of which gave ample opportunity for comparison.

Mr. Mitchell claims to-day that he is one of the happiest men living, which is due entirely to his early discipline, in which he had himself prepared for all kinds of conditions, and we are happy to say that at the present time he is enjoying prosperity, has his own store and everything paid for, and is making a good living.

With reference to the remarks of the other speakers, there were many interesting points brought forward, especially with reference to the proposed changes in the Pharmaceutical Act.

The songs were very well rendered and also very much appreciated.

Taken altogether, the gathering was a most enjoyable one, and everyone went away well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and wishing the London branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., a prosperous career in their new home.

Our illustration gives an admirable likeness of Mr. B. A. Mitchell from his latest photograph.

CLEANING AND PRESERVATION OF INDIA RUBBER ARTICLES

A writer in the Pharmaceutische Zeitung gives the following useful information on this little understood or, at least, little practiced subject (National Druggist):

To hinder objects of caoutchouc from growing hard and brittle, introduce them into melted paraffin and keep them there two or three minutes, maintaining the temperature at the boiling point of water. Afterward suspend them in a stove or oven heated to a similar point (i.e. 212 degrees F.), so that the excess of paraffin may completely drain off, which will occur in the course of a few hours.

Caoutchouc absorbs 2.8 per cent. of paraffin, which gives it an extraordinary power of resisting the atmosphere, light and other deleterious influences, without injuring its elasticity in any way.

It has also been stated that similarly good results have been derived from immersing india rubber in dilute carbolic acid carrying 5 per cent. glycerine, or washing them in ammoniacal water to avoid brittleness.

On general principles we may say that objects of caoutchouc should not be exposed to heat, nor should they be bent too abruptly when the temperature is low. It is also necessary in putting them away to avoid leaving them in contact with fatty matter, whether of animal or vegetable origin, as the substance is attacked, more or less, by all oils, fats, greases, etc. It loses consistence and dissolves.

Caoutchouc that has become hard at ordinary temperatures, may, it is true, be given a certain amount of suppleness under the action of dilute ammonia water or of paraffin, but will never regain its original elasticity.

To clean the inside of caoutchouc tubes we may make use of brushes or sponges made especially for the purpose, of steel wire, using tepid water. For the outside, brushing with tepid suds will answer. If it has become stiff and hard boil it for half an hour or longer, in dilute water of ammonia. Another way is to immerse in a kettle full of water, and boil for an hour or two, then withdraw the source of heat and let cool slowly. Glycerine is also employed to advantage here. The tube is well brushed with a stiff brush and rinsed with hot water and rubbed with a cotton tampon fixed at the extremity of a steel wire and soaked in glycerine. This treatment should be repeated at the end of twenty-four hours, and it will be well if the process were used on tubing two or three times a year.

For the permanent preservation of caoutchouc or rubber tubing, they should be kept rolled on bent planks or bits of wood, and put away in appropriate places.

POWDERED HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

Oxygenated water (hydrogen peroxide) is a powerful antiseptic, having the advantage over many products of this class of not being caustic or poisonous and of having no odor. Consequently it is coming more and more into use in surgery for the washing and disinfection of suppurated cavities, for purifying miasmatic and contagious centres, and for destroying microbes of all kinds. It is also an excellent hemostatic. A nasal hemorrhage can be immediately arrested by introducing in the nose wadding soaked with oxygenated water. Though it has these advantages, it is attended with an inconvenience; it is almost always acid, and thus somewhat irritating to the tissues. This effect is slight in many cases, and is remedied by rendering the agent alkaline at the time of its use with bicarbonate of soda.—M. Joubert has discovered a method for the immediate production of non-acid oxygenated water, corresponding to the combination of oxygenated water with borate of soda. This is perborate of soda, which may be called a powder of hydrogen peroxide or oxygenated water. By placing this salt in water without the addition of an acid, a solution is obtained, which has all the properties of free and chemically pure oxygenated water and all those of borate of soda. It is alkaline oxygenated water, said to be capable of responding to all therapeutic needs and capable of being preserved indefinitely in the form of powder.—National Druggist.

THE changes in the "Prices Current" appear on page 123 of this issue.

IF IT'S DRUGS
WE HAVE IT
OR WILL GET IT

Write to us first for the things that are not usually carried in stock. It's likely we have them. If not, we will get them for you promptly without extra charge

Have you any special ideas in non-secrets? If so, write to us. We will get you up something special, and not charge you much for it.

MOXON'S LINIMENT We have just secured the Agency for Canada. Three sizes, 6 oz. $2 dz.; 16 oz. $4 dz.; 32 oz. $6 dz.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLUBLE

GELATINE CAPSULES

AT POPULAR PRICES

HIGHEST QUALITY. "HEBE" 

BRAND **LOWEST PRICES.**

"Hebe" brand is a guarantee of highest quality and prices are the lowest

Robert Ferber & Co.,
191 to 195 Southwark Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.E.

Canadian Representatives:
Harrison & Scheak,
512 Carlaw Buildings,
Wellington St. West, TORONTO

1838 **LYMAN'S** 1907

Between these dates the firm of LYMAN BROS. & Co. has occupied a leading position in the wholesale drug jobbing trade of Canada. They secured their position and still retain it by the practice of sound business methods and adopting as their motto the principle of "A square deal for every man." This principle will underlie the operations of nineteen hundred and seven and insure to the firm once again a year of prosperity, which they sincerely wish may be shared by all their patrons and friends.

LYMAN BROS. & CO.
TORONTO

PARIS GREEN GREEN GREEN

MADE BY THE

CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

"BEST and GOES FARTHEST."

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED, Makers of Pure Paris Green

Trade Notes

Dr. Giles has opened a new drug store at Antler, Saskatchewan.

Henry Burns has opened a drug business at St George, Ontario.

The drug stock of Dr. A. Wilson, Alix, Alberta, was damaged by fire.

A. Robillard & Son, Ottawa, Ontario, have sold their drug business.

C. Wilson has purchased the drug business of J. N. Scott, Toronto, Ontario.

C. M. Crouse has opened a new drug store at Nelson, British Columbia.

McCutcheon & McBurney have opened a drug and stationery store at Calgary, Alberta.

W. W. Hemming, of Swan River, has opened a branch drug store at Durban, Manitoba.

A. Burk has purchased the drug business of A. B. Henderson, Huntsville, Ontario.

J. C. Laroche has purchased the drug business of Dr. G. Demers, Montreal, Quebec.

W. A. Henderson has purchased the drug business of W. W. Stephen, Ottawa, Ontario.

J. H. Schmidt has purchased the drug business of E. Ahrens, Berlin, Ontario.

The Modern Drug Store, Ltd., druggists, Hull, Quebec, has been incorporated. Capital, $20,000.

W. M. McCallum has purchased the drug store of the Medical Hall, Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S.

The drug stock of McCutcheon & McBirney, Calgary, Alberta, was slightly damaged by fire.

W. E. McIntyre has purchased the drug business of Duncan & Scurfield, Crystal City, Manitoba.

A. B. Henderson, of Huntsville, has purchased the drug business of Fead Bros., Cannington, Ontario.

W. T. Esdale, formerly of Ottawa, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of the Eddington Drug Co., Calgary, Alberta.

T. J. Cunningham has purchased the drug business of W. W. Hammond, 24½ King Street W., Hamilton, Ontario.

McClure & Co. have purchased the drug business of W. F. C. Braithwaite, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, manufacturers of patent medicines, has been incorporated. Head office, Toronto, Ontario.

The Consolidated Chemical Co., Ltd., has been incorporated. Head office, Three Rivers, Quebec; capital, $200,000.

The warehouse and offices of the Cheesebrough Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, were destroyed by fire.

B. Wallace, lately of the firm of Wallace & Guillemont, has opened a new drug store on Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co. has opened an additional branch drug store at the corner of Portage Avenue and Smith Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Nelson's Drug Stores, Vancouver, British Columbia, have been concentrated into one store at 801 and 803 Granville Street, corner of Robson Street.

PERSONALS

Mr. Ormond S. Mitchell, druggist, Weyburn, Saskatchewan, was married Jan. 1st to Miss Margaret McMurray, of the same place.

Mr. J. N. Scott, who has disposed of his drug business on Bathurst Street, Toronto, intends going west in search of a suitable location.

Mr. Frank E. Livingston, druggist, Dundurn, Saskatchewan, was married at Regina, Dec. 14th, to Miss Edna Moore, daughter of Mr. J. H. Moore, of Watford, Ontario. The wedding was a quiet one and was solemnized in the Methodist church by Rev. C. W. Brown.

DEATHS

FREDERICK STEARNS

Mr. Frederick Stearns, founder of the firm of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ontario, died in Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 12th, from an attack of congestion of the lungs. He had been in excellent health up to a very short time before his death. The funeral took place at Detroit, and was very largely attended.

The following account of his life is taken from the Pharmaceutical Era:

Frederick Stearns was born in Lockport, N.Y., in 1831. His early advantages were few, but he made the best use of every opportunity for study and self-improvement. He entered the drug business in Buffalo in 1846 as an apprentice. The work was not light, yet he managed to attend a course of lectures on chemistry and pharmacy in Buffalo. He later entered the employ of A. I. Matthews, one of the leading retail druggists in Buffalo at that time, and it was here that he became acquainted with the details and management of a large, well-ordered pharmacy. Two years later he was taken into partnership and continued thus until 1854, when he sold his interest and came to Detroit. On New Year's Day, 1855, he opened a store in that city, which was to be the scene of the greatest achievements of his long and active life.

Mr. Stearns' first laboratory was a 12x12 back room, equipped with a cook stove. He made up samples of a few pharmaceuticals, and from time to time took trips through the State, showing his samples, and taking orders from retailers. On

his return he manufactured the goods and filled the orders which he had taken. His life was one of constant activity. Besides attending to his store, looking after the increase of his business, he edited the Peninsular and Independent, a 64-page medical journal, having as editorial associates A. B. Palmer, A.M., M.D., and Moses Gunn, A.M., M.D., Professors in the University of Michigan. In 1855, he became a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, serving as its President in 1866-7. He contributed many papers and scientific articles to that organization, and prepared one of the first reports on the progress of pharmacy, which for years has been a feature of the proceedings.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Stearns was appointed purveyor of the medical supplies for the State of Michigan. The manufacuring business increased, and the end of hostilities found his laboratory equipped with apparatus for carrying on business on a large scale. In 1871, his store was twice destroyed by fire, and he then determined to separate the manufacturing business from the retail pharmacy. In 1881, he sold his retail store and turned his entire attention to manufacturing. A laboratory was erected, the business was incorporated, Mr. Stearns assuming the Presidency, his associates all being engaged in the business. In 1887, Mr. Stearns retired from active business life, devoting most of his time to foreign travel. He gathered together valuable collections representative of the arts, one of the most important being a collection of Japanese and Korean art objects, some 16,000 of which he donated to the Detroit Museum of Art. Another important collection was a gift of 2,000 musical instruments to the University of Michigan. This collection is considered one of the most complete of its kind in America, if not in the world. As a patron of the Detroit Museum of Art, Director Griffith said:

"What this glorious citizen of Detroit has done for this museum can only be paid by a life-long gift of appreciation and the showing of gratitude by citizens."

H. F. McCARTHY

Mr. Henry Francis McCarthy, who has been a resident of Ottawa, Ont., for the past 56 years, and who has been engaged in the retail drug business in that city during that time, died January 10th, aged 75 years.

Mr. McCarthy was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1832. He is survived by a widow and seven children.

J. H. N. ANDERSON

Mr. John Harvey Noble Anderson was accidentally shot and killed at Didsbury, Alberta. Mr. Anderson was a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and at one time was employed as traveller for Parke, Davis & Co., and subsequently was engaged with W. E. Saunders & Co., London, Ontario. Deceased was a son of Dr. J. R. Anderson, of Ailsa Craig, Ont.

THE SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—For some time I have been carrying out that provision of the Pharmacy Act which requires signatures for the sale of carbolic acid. For a while there were some who objected, one even questioned my sanity, but an explanation generally smoothed matters over and now the customer who objects to sign his name for carbolic acid is an exception. The other day, however, one of my customers who comes from the country and trades in several adjoining villages, on being handed the book and asked to sign, said, "This is the only drug store where I have to sign for carbolic acid. How's that?" The question is significant, and I wish to repeat it through the columns of your journal to the fellow who doesn't get signatures for carbolic acid, "how's that?"

Country Druggist.

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. S. W. Bowne, of Scott & Bowne, New York city, has made a gift of $100,000 for a hall of chemistry for the University of Syracuse, N. Y.

Another substantial gift is that of $100,000 donated by the late William Weightman as an additional endowment for the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Every drug store in Kingston, Jamaica, was entirely destroyed by the earthquake and fire of Jan. 14th.

The Macandrews & Forbes Company, of New York, was fined $10,000, and the J. S. Young Company, of Baltimore, $8,000, by Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court, following their conviction on the charge of combining to monopolize the trade in licorice paste. A stay of sixty days in the execution of the fines was granted, but a motion for a new trial was denied.

The Minister of Public Health in New Zealand has introduced an amendment of the Public Health Act extending the definition of "patent medicine" to include "all proprietary and secret remedies and infant and patent foods."

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets

Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

Southalls' Sheets for Accouchement

And Other Sanitary Specialties.

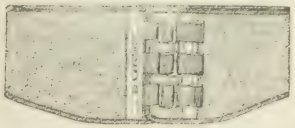
SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY ,LIMITED

BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK

CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

The MASTER Belt



Will drive away Chills and Lumbago and keep the body warm as toast.

Made of finest English Felt, in grey and red colors. Each one on a card.

A Rapid Seller at this Season.

$9.60 per Dozen. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y

LIMITED

164 BAY STREET, - TORONTO

STAND TOGETHER

There is no way whereby the Drug Trade of Canada can so effectively assert itself and maintain a healthy and respected position as by *Standing Together*. This is an age in which specializing for professional or commercial purposes is a marked feature of aggressive existence. Druggists are not doctors, dentists or veterinary surgeons any more than they are lawyers, politicians or ministers. Each body has its own province, its own difficulties and its own way of remedying them. Every one of these bodies is either weak or strong in proportion to its cohesion. In union there is strength; in disunion weakness. The component pieces of a bundle of sticks may be broken individually with ease, while, when tied together, their power of resistance is tremendous. The drug trade of Canada could wield a power of which it hasn't any idea if—if—if it only would.

Why has the policy of our house always been to stick by and to the drug trade regardless of the tempting offers which come our way? Because, we still have faith that steady persistence in honestly standing by our natural customers will in the end secure us deserved recognition from them. We are, as individuals, retail druggists at heart, and the influences which crowded us out of the retail business have never since been strong enough to cause us to betray our old associates. We are anxious for business but not that kind.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited, - TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG

OLIVE OIL

Olive Oil to be beneficial must be **ABSOLUTELY PURE.** This is most essential.

Warrick Freres, of Grasse, France, whose make of Olive Oil has been declared by the Dominion Analyst to be perfectly pure and free from any adulteration, in addition make a good line of essential oils.

The Olive Oil comes in 5 gall. tins, 1 gall. tins, ½ gall. tins; also in ½, 1 and 2 pint bottles.

This oil is no more expensive than most inferior makes.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited

Sole Agents for the above Firm

TORONTO, ONT.

The Eastman Capsule Filler

For the rapid and accurate filling of capsules, it is indispensable in the prescription department.



IT WILL PAY YOU to Investigate. Capsule filling made easy, cleanly and more profitable than by the old tedious hand method.

For ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET address Eastman Capsule Department, 1000, 1001, WORK'S 50

L. K. EASTMAN, Detroit, Mich.

LITTLE'S PATENT FLUID
NON-POISONOUS
SHEEP DIP
AND CATTLE WASH.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF TICKS, LICE, MANGE, AND ALL INSECTS UPON SHEEP, HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, DOGS, Etc.

Superior to Carbolic Acid for Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, etc.

Removes Scurf, Roughness, and Irritation of the Skin, making the coat soft, glossy and healthy.

Removes the unpleasant smell from Dogs and other animals.

"Little's Sheep Dip and Cattle Wash" is used at the Dominion Experimental Farms at Ottawa and Brandon, at the Ontario Industrial Farm, Guelph, and by all the principal Breeders in the Dominion; and is pronounced to be the cheapest and most effective remedy on the market.

☞ 17 Gold, Silver, and other Prize Medals have been awarded to "Little's Sheep and Cattle Wash" in all parts of the world.

Sold in large Tins at **75c.** Is wanted by every Farmer and Breeder in the Dominion.

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

To be had from all wholesale druggists in Toronto, Hamilton, and London

TRADE C H MARK
Little's Soluble Phenyle
DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC
NEW DISINFECTANT
AND UNIVERSAL LIST

Cheap, Harmless, and Effective

A Highly Concentrated Fluid for Checking and Preventing Contagion from Infectious Diseases.

NON-POISONOUS AND NON-CORROSIVE.

In a test of Disinfectants undertaken on behalf of the American Government, "Little's Soluble Phenyle" was proved to be the best Disinfectant, being successfully active at 2 per cent., whilst that which ranked second required 7 per cent., and many Disinfectants, at 50 per cent., proved worthless.

"Little's Soluble Phenyle" will destroy the infection of all Fevers and all Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it

Used in the London and Provincial Hospitals and approved of by the Highest Sanitary Authorities of the day.

The Phenyle has been awarded Gold Medals and Diplomas in all parts of the world.

Sold by all Druggists in 25c. and 50c. Bottles, and $1.00 Tins.

A 25c. bottle will make four gallons strongest Disinfectant. Is wanted by every Physician, Householder, and Public Institution in the Dominion

ROBERT WIGHTMAN, Druggist, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

To be had from all Wholesale Druggists in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ont., and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Sow Simmers' Seeds

For the best selling line in Packet Seeds, SIMMERS' Brand is the best, always in demand, and prices always reasonable.

Our Wholesale Price List will explain to you all particulars required,

Send for a copy.

J. A. SIMMERS

TORONTO ONT.

A SUCCEDANEUM FOR MORPHIA
Antikamnia
OPPOSED TO PAIN.

GUARANTEED!

THE new Pure Food and Drugs Act requires all manufacturers to sell their products under a guaranty, and a general guaranty should be filed in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

The following is a copy of a letter issued from the Department of Agriculture to us:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of the Secretary
WASHINGTON

November 1, 1906.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company,
St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen:—

Your guarantee as to the character of the materials manufactured and sold by you, given in accordance with Circular 21 of this office, has been received, found to be in proper form and is regularly filed. The serial number attached thereto is No. 10.

Respectfully,
W. M. HAYS, Act. Sec'y.

All Antikamnia Preparations are sold under this guaranty and our Serial No. 10 appears on every package sold under the new law, thus assuring the retail drug trade of the absolute reliability of these pharmaceuticals.

The Antikamnia Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Cuban pharmacies have great difficulty in obtaining good clerks. The pay is $25 to $100 per month. They are free three times a week after 6 p.m., and also every second Sunday. Pharmacies are open from 6 in the morning until 10 or 11 at night, Sundays included. The educational requirements of pharmaceutical students are as follows: The prospective student must first go through the whole course of the high school, the same as engineers, lawyers, etc. He must also put in four years at the university, and then stand a practical examination in materia medica, some microscopical examinations, in Galenical pharmacy, all the United States Pharmacopoeia, including chemistry and the full qualitative analysis and all the analytical parts.

Nelson's Drug Stores, managed for so many years in Vancouver, B. C., by Mr. Charles Nelson, have been concentrated into one stand at Nelson's corner, 801-803 Granville Street, corner of Robson Street, having taken the partitions down, and extended into what has been the West End Bookstore (which, by the way, has been moved into more commodious quarters one door south on Granville Street). The store has plate glass windows on Granville Street, of forty-five feet by seventy-five feet on Robson Street, which gives a magnificent frontage and splendid light, whilst at night, with the incandescent gas light, it is as brilliant as a ball-room should be. Altogether, Mr. Nelson can be congratulated upon having one of, if not the finest drug store in the Province. His twenty years in Vancouver, and his continued popularity and prosperity, speak well for his business integrity and personal qualifications.

MONTREAL NOTES

A certain class of Montreal pharmacists are badly infected with the desire to open branches. Usually they are men who have placarded their pharmacies as "Cut Rate Stores." One man has three stores, another has 5. Mr. Lyons has, I think, four, and so on. If any man can properly work more than one drug store and make it pay, he certainly should be looked upon as a born genius.

The prescription business has been very good in Montreal for the past month, and a fair trade has been done in first class perfumery. Cheap perfümery doesn't take in Montreal drug stores now. The man who keeps the best goods does the best business.

La Patrie, one of the largest French daily papers on this continent, which has progressed wonderfully the last year under the able management of Mr. Israel Tarte and sons, is building an immense printing office on St. Catherine Street East, which will shortly become the headquarters of the paper, and which will undoubtedly improve that part of St. Catherine Street.

It is reported that Dr. Laviolette, of the firm of Laviolette & Nelson, will fit up a pharmacy on St. Catherine Street, near Cadieux, and move into it on May 1st.

As is generally the case when a physician writes on pharmaceutical matters, he makes a mess of it. Dr. Snow in Newnes' monthly, "The Grand," for December, has a remarkable article entitled "How Medicines are Faked," which, to speak mildly, contains more fiction than fact. The flippant manner in which the article is written does not indicate a very profound knowledge of the subject. The only good point the doctor makes is, that public analysts should be experienced pharmaceutical chemists when the question of the purity of drugs and pharmaceuticals arises. It is to be hoped the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist, of London, Eng., will criticize in extenso the article alluded to. It has caused much comment among Montreal pharmacists.

The National Drug and Chemical Co. has issued a private trade journal of their own entitled National Drug News. It does not pretend to compete in the field of the regular pharmacy journals, but is intended to represent the trade interests of the company and to keep their customers posted on the rise and fall in the price of goods dealt in by them. It will also discuss movements intended to benefit the retail business in a practical manner. The two numbers already issued have given great pleasure to Montreal pharmacists.

In view of the tariff changes proposed in Ottawa and which, with few exceptions, will undoubtedly become law, the wholesale houses here have issued price lists to show the increase of price in certain important articles in the drug line, notably patent medicines.

Mr. Moses Albert, of St. Lawrence Main Street, unfortunately, had a fire just before Christmas. However, by sending his prescriptions to his branch store on the same street he has got over his difficulty.

THE SALE OF COCAINE

The druggists of London, Ontario, have according to newspaper accounts had quite a time with "cocaine fiends" in the shape of boys. In a recent issue of one of the daily papers of that city the following item appeared:

"Two young boys walked into a down-town drug store on Saturday evening, and boldly demanded cocaine. When asked why they wanted it they coolly informed the proprietor that that was for them to know and for him to find out.

The owner of the store ordered them out, and after some insulting remarks, they left.

"They then went to a drug store half a block away, and insisted upon being supplied with the drug. The druggist refused absolutely to give it to them, and they became very insulting.

"So far did they go that the druggist became alarmed and telephoned over to the police station for a policeman. The policeman removed the lads from the store.

"Druggists say that this sort of thing is by no means uncommon, and according to their statements there must be a large number of boys and young men addicted to the use of morphine and cocaine."

DRUG HABITS

Wagner (Cleveland Medical Journal) administers hyoscine hydrobromate (1.200 gr.) combined with atropine sulph. (1.600 gr.) and strychnine (1.150 gr.) to morphine, cocaine and alcoholic habitués. A special nurse night and day is required, inasmuch as the patient is by this medication kept purposely in a state of mild delirium for from thirty to ninety hours. The dosage varies with the patient, but is repeated every two to six hours, as indicated by changes of mouth, dilation of pupils and delirium. Sleep is not usually produced. On emerging from the influence of the hyoscine the patient usually develops a vigorous appetite, sleeps soundly after the first two or three nights, regaining his normal vigor and weight in the course of a month.

VIOLINS

Many of our old residents will remember the Violin House of Williams, which was established in 1849, at the sign of the big fiddle. This company has made a specialty of fine Violins, and to-day their collection of Viols, Lutes and antique string instruments are widely known throughout the world. They have also a lot of Genuine Old Violins at from $50 upwards, that are of excellent value. Their trade line of Violins are far ahead of anything yet shown in Canada. Dealers will make no mistake if they send for their large illustrated catalogue, a copy of which may be had by addressing the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, Toronto or Winnipeg.

VALENTINE POST CARDS

The picture post card clamors for its share in the celebrations of the seasons and now are bent on helping little Cupid in his myriad ways of making happy hearts. The post cards for St. Valentine's Day are varied and beautiful. W. G. MacFarlane, Toronto, announces many new ideas in valentine post cards, particularly the Cupid series. The other lines offered by this firm are rich in coloring and embossing, with designs quaintly symbolic of all that St. Valentine's Day implies.

SECURE YOUR PARIS GREEN NOW

Up to the 23rd January, 1907, the Canada Paint Company, of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, have sold 150 tons of their Pure Paris Green for shipment this spring. They will only manufacture about 200 tons, so that appearances point to a not over abundant supply, and, indeed, there may be a shortage. The price has recently gone up one cent per pound, and as indications point to still higher figures, intending purchasers should place their orders immediately for the Canada Paint Company's Pure Canadian Paris Green.

SOMETHING EVERY DRUGGIST WANTS

Druggists who carry stationery are asked almost every day for envelopes of irregular sizes, and frequently they cannot supply the demand. No one wishes to carry a large stock of these irregular sizes, as the demand, while almost daily is not as great as for the regular sizes, and yet there should always be a certain amount in stock in order to fill customers' orders. The difficulty will be surmounted if you will write to The Copp, Clark Co., Limited, 64 Front Street W., Toronto, for a box of their assorted envelopes, containing 500, made up of nine of the most useful sizes. They are packed in a neat enamelled cardboard box, and the price of them is $1.50 per box. When you have a box of these, you can always assure a customer that you have exactly the size he wants.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATURE*

BY HARRY B. MASON

Samuel Hopkins Adams, Editor Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the A.M.A., the physicians' organizations of the different States, and other individuals and associations have within the last year or two made a real issue of the patent medicine situation. It is up to stay. It will not down. The success of the narcotic labeling clause in the Congressional "Food and Drugs Act" has given aid and comfort to the reformers, and organized attempts will be made next

*Presented before the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the Indianapolis meeting. (Mr. Mason is a man of large experience and whose opinions are well worthy of consideration. We commend this paper to our readers as apropos to events happening in Canada as well as the United States.—Editor Canadian Druggist.).





WHISKS

Most druggists devote particular attention to their whisk trade during the Spring and early Summer. If you don't do it you miss a splendid opportunity to extend your business.
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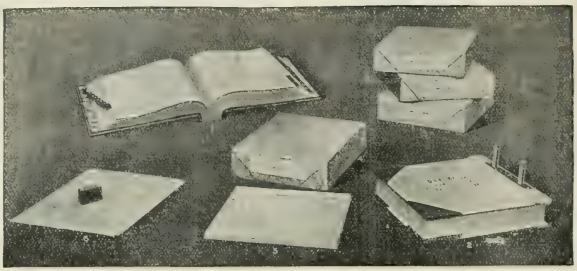
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OUR reputation for making practical labor saving systems to handle business accounting has covered this continent, and is gradually working through Europe. A particular specialty is our system for taking care of bookkeeping in a retail business.

We have just put this special one, known as our "Stores System," on the market. Though low in price, it is a very complete and an ingenious outfit. It is not merely a monthly account system, but includes also the Ledger feature and recapitulation system of sales. It is on the unit plan—the only successful method by which books can be kept—one account to the page. The photograph herewith, and the explanation below it, will give you an idea of just exactly what you will get for $15.50.

This system will enormously reduce the work of handling your bookkeeping and facilitate your general business. It will pay for itself in clerical service value in no time.

Employing our Stores System means that each customer's account is made out daily, items being entered from the Counter Check Books or Counter Blotters. These entries are made in duplicate by one writing, through the use of carbon paper. The ledger sheet faces this account, and at the end of the month it is totalled and amount posted to the ledger leaf. The account is then detached at the perforated line and posted to the customer. The duplicate sheet is removed to the Day Book Binder and becomes a detailed record, to explain the ledger entry.

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winter and succeeding winters to enact legislation in the different States and in the National Congress.

Some kind of legislation is inevitably bound to result from all this agitation, is it not wise and right for the drug trade to meet the issue squarely, grant what the situation demands, and thus prevent the radical and extreme legislation which the reformers will get if not met half-way? Is not this policy just as expedient and just as necessary with patent medicines as in legislation affecting the sale of narcotics and liquors by druggists?

FIVE POINTS FOR CRITICISM.

Now what are the evils of the patent medicine industry? Generally speaking, they seem to me to be five in number:

1. However much some people may deplore it, and however greatly physicians in particular may regret it, it cannot be gainsaid that in ordinary ailments a large portion of the public will buy and use patent medicines. It follows, therefore, that there is a real need for this type of products, and I believe that on the whole it is successfully met by a class of preparations which for the most part are useful and efficacious. They should not be wiped out of existence—nor, indeed, could they be. That some measure of regulation over them as a class is desirable, however, cannot be denied. The absolute freedom afforded patent medicine makers has here and there led to abuses and excesses which need correction in the interests of the public health. The unregulated condition of the industry may therefore be considered evil number one.

2. Many proprietary articles, while efficient in a limited sphere of application, are held out as cure-alls. Exaggerated and ridiculous claims are made for them, as when, for instance, a good cough remedy is heralded as a cure for consumption. Few proprietors are entirely free from this sin, and here may be found the source of much of the hostility aroused against the patent medicine industry.

3. The catarrh cures and similar products which contain cocaine; the soothing syrups, cough remedies and other preparations which contain morphine and opium—these may be and often are exceedingly harmful, and to such medicines many drug habitués owe their unfortunate and pitiable condition.

4. A few patent medicines, containing a maximum of alcohol and a minimum of medication, are only less harmful than the narcotic-laden proprietaries. This evil, however, has been greatly exaggerated by the magazine writers. They have been entirely guided by the content of alcohol, regardless of the content of medicinal agents, and regardless, consequently, of the dose of the product and its virtual loss of alcoholic identity. It has followed that their comparisons of alcoholic strength between patent medicines on the one hand, and beers, wines and liquors on the other, have been wide of the mark.

5. Some danger doubtless lurks in the promiscuous manufacture and consumption of headache powders containing acetanilide. Much has been said of these products in the recent magazine attacks, but I believe the harm arising from their use has been overstated to the point of sensational exaggeration.

LEGISLATIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Now how can these five evils be remedied?

1. The Necessity for a General Regulation of the Industry.—The reformers want all formulae printed upon the label. I believe this is both unjust and unnecessary—unjust because it would compel the manufacturers to give away their trade secrets, and unnecessary because it would give the consumer, ignorant of drugs, no protection whatever. A fairer and also a more efficacious method would be to lodge all formulas in the hands of the State Board of Pharmacy or Health, or in the hands of the National Department of Health which it has been proposed to establish for some years, or in both. Then let these boards be given discriminating powers: let them issue licenses to worthy products, and deny them to unworthy products. This is the method that is being worked out in Canada, where the patent medicine situation has been acute for the past year. A National Department of Health is needed in the United States for many other things besides this; and in the creation of such a department, suitably provided with experts, and handling health matters of national scope in one place with uniformity and wisdom, largely lies the solution of an adequate and just regulation of the patent medicine industry.

2. Exaggerated Claims.—This evil will prove difficult to remedy. More can be done by the development of public sentiment than by any other agency, and here, as I see it, is where the reformers have done the most good in their campaign of education. Legal regulation will be of questionable value, but it is possible that the Boards of Pharmacy or of Health, given power to grant or refuse licenses to patent medicine makers, could gain some control of the situation by passing upon advertising literature as well as upon formulae. Certainly they could determine the language of the label and the carton.

3. Contents of Narcotics.—The "Chicago Conference Bill," which is merely a modification of the Beal anti-narcotic law, and which was approved by the representatives of the P.A. of A., the N.W.D.A., the A.Ph.A. and the N.A.R.D.,

provides that no "patent" shall be sold at all which contains in each solid or fluid ounce more than 1/4 grain of morphine, 1/8 grain of cocaine, 1/8 grain of alpha or beta-eucaine, 1/4 grain of heroin, or 10 grains of chloral hydrate. This bill is all right, so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. Products which contain only these maximum quantities or less, and which would therefore be legally salable, should state the content of narcotics on the label for the protection of innocent consumers who might otherwise become unknowing victims of drug habits.

4. Content of Alcohol.—Let this be indicated on the label if it exceeds 15 or 20 per cent. To handicap makers more than this would be unjust, because from 15 to 20 per cent. of alcohol is a necessity for solvent and preservative purposes in nearly all pharmaceutical products; particularly is it imperative as a preservative unless large quantities of syrup are employed. The patent medicine tipples have all contained much more than this amount of alcohol. It might be argued that a remedy containing 20 per cent. of alcohol, and innocent of any pronounced medicinal activity, would lend itself to abuse, but the power which it is proposed to lodge in the hands of the State Board would suffice to prevent this even if the revenue officials did not step in and exert their authority.

5. Content of Acetanilide.—Prohibit any proprietary headache powder or tablet from containing more than three grains of acetanilide, and prescribe that the dose shall be stated not to exceed one at a time.

With changes obtained in these five particulars I believe the patent medicine industry would be shorn of its evils. I believe, too, that this scheme of correction would be accepted by legitimate manufacturers as entirely fair and rational; it ought certainly to be agreeable to them as the lesser of two evils, far more radical legislation being the unpleasant alternative.

DECORATING WINDOWS WITH CRYSTALS

As an adjunct to displays of holiday goods a revival of the so-called "chemical garden" may be of value. A common method of forming it is to cover the bottom of a suitable globe or jar with white sand to the depth of 2 or 3 inches, press endwise into this layer some long splinters of the sulphates of iron, aluminum and copper, respectively, leaving the greater part exposed, and pour over the whole a solution of silicate of sodium (commercial water glass) 1 part and water 3 parts, care being taken not to disturb the chemicals. Upon standing a week a dense growth of the silicates of the various metals will be seen in various colors and fantastic shapes. Now displace the silicate solution by clear water, through an india rubber tube, so as not to disarrange the growth.

This is a permanent garden, which may be suspended by brass chains in the centre of the window with a lamp behind.

The following directions for producing a curious crystal display appeared some years ago in the New England Druggist:

Prepare a small beaker or jar full of cold saturated solution of Glauber's salt, and into the solution suspend by means of threads a kidney bean and a non-porous body, such as a marble, stone, piece of glass or other suitable material. Now cover the jar, and in a short time there will be seen radiating from the bean small crystals of sulphate of sodium, which will increase and give the bean the aspect of a sea-urchin, while the non-porous body remains untouched. The bean appears to have a special partiality for the crystals, which is due in fact to the absorption of water by the bean, but not of the salt. In this way a super-saturated solution is formed in the immediate neighborhood of the bean, and the crystals, in forming, attach themselves to its surface."

A popular form of ornamental crystallization is that obtained by immersing a zinc rod in a solution of a lead salt, thus obtaining the "lead tree." To prepare this, dissolve lead acetate in water, add a few drops of nitric acid, and then suspend the zinc rod in the solution. The lead is precipitated in large and beautiful plates until the solution is exhausted or the zinc dissolved. In this case the action is electro-chemical, the first portions of the lead precipitated forming with the zinc a voltaic arrangement of sufficient power to decompose the salt.

It is said that by substituting chloride of tin for the lead salt a "tin tree" may be produced.

A somewhat allied decoration is found in the "soap bubble flower" devised by Plateau many years ago.

This is made by bending a piece of fine wire (copper or brass wire is mentioned as suitable) so as to form the outlines of the petals of a simple flower around a circular centre, a portion of the wire being made to answer as a stem; this stem being inserted in a suitable support. The foundation of the flower is now dipped in a strong solution of soap by which a film is formed over the interspaces, which film is highly iridescent. The flower now completed is placed in a good light and covered with a bell glass. A dark background will be useful to vary the effect; and a mirror may also prove serviceable for the same purpose.

The flower if not too much disturbed by vibration will last a day or even longer; after which it can of course be easily renewed.

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No. 2. ON A $50.00 ORDER OF SANITOL ASSORTED, 12½% TRADE DISCOUNT

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One complete Sanitol window display if asked for, consisting of window screen, six counter cards, two transparent signs and five show cards ; also **one hundred individual samples**, your choice of either Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Toilet Powder, Face Cream, Bath Powder or Toilet Soap.

$0.75 will be allowed you for distributing these samples by messenger, if you send us a list of the names with addresses of those to whom they were delivered.

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$1.00 will be allowed you for distributing these samples by messenger, if you send us a list of the names with addresses of those to whom they were delivered.

An extra discount of five per cent on this order will be paid as a rebate to you on April 1st, 1907, if you are a member of the Sanitol Association of Retail Druggists, adhere to our retail selling terms, it being understood that this order is for stock purposes only.

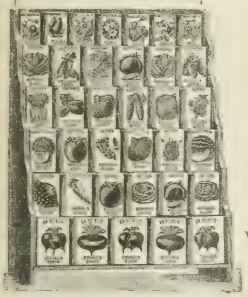
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WHAT DRUGGISTS SHOULD KNOW IN EMERGENCY CASES*

BY ADDISON DEMMITT, LOUISVILLE

This subject, to my mind, is a most timely and practical one, for while it is true that each druggist has his books of reference to which he can refer in emergency cases, and also that there is usually a physician in or near every drug store to take charge of such cases, yet there are occasions when, during the time it would require to secure a physician or to look up references in your text books, the injured or ill person may die from want of immediate attention or unnecessarily suffer when some simple remedy would obviate both conditions.

It is a frequent occurrence for druggists to have persons brought to their places of business in a fainting condition, or some one who has met with a severe accident, such as cuts, burns, scalds, crushed limbs, dog or insect bites or poisoning by some drug, gas fumes, etc., so the druggist should know what to do in these cases at once.

A noted surgical writer has said "that the fate of an injured or poisoned person largely depends upon the acts of the person into whose hands he first falls." The necessity and value of prompt and efficient first aid and treatment need no comment. In the time of an emergency, presence of mind, with knowledge of what to do and how to do it are invaluable.

It is not my desire to attempt an elaborate treatise on this subject, but to give concisely those things which are apt to be needed in the daily business of a practical pharmacist.

Please understand that by the following suggestion I do not wish to create the impression that the druggist should usurp the field of the physician or surgeon, for certainly their immediate presence in an emergency is the thing most desired.

In all accidents and emergency cases in which the druggist is called upon, he must above all things, have a cool head. Presence of mind is a most essential thing; it not only inspires confidence in the patient and those around, but it expedites matters very much.

It will be well to give a few general instructions before taking up the individual emergency cases.

The first thing a druggist should do in an emergency is to despatch a messenger for a physician. If possible tell [illegible] the circumstances of the accident or emergency, so he can inform the physician, who will then come properly prepared to take charge of the case. Then remove the patient to a quiet, airy place, handling as gently as possible. Keep bystanders at a distance. Lay the patient, if possible, on the back with limbs straightened out in their natural position; loosen collar, waist bands and belt; if the head or limbs are injured, raise slightly; if it be faint, have head a little lower than the body, and if the patient shows a disposition to vomit, lay body to one side so as to avoid clogging of the lungs. If a wound is discovered on part of the body covered by clothing, cut the clothing, cut the clothes in the seams, removing only sufficient to expose the wound. In case of burns or scalds, pour warm water containing sodium bicarbonate over the clothes before attempting to remove them.

Now as to the various kinds of emergencies a druggist is apt to be called upon for aid. Possibly the one most common to us is

Fainting: In this case little treatment is demanded other than following the general instructions as to laying the patient upon the back, loosening clothing, keeping bystanders at a distance, so the patient may have plenty of air. Water may be sprinkled or gently dabbed on the face, smelling salts, spirit of camphor, or ammonia water may be held to the nostrils, but do not keep too long at the nose, as they are apt to burn or cause irritation. The limbs of the body should be elevated slightly, rubbing them towards the body to quicken the circulation. If the person is slow to recover, apply mustard plaster to the pit of the stomach, also use artificial respiration. After the recovery of consciousness, a cup of hot tea or coffee, or small amount of wine, whiskey, or aromatic spirits should be given, well diluted.

Burns and Scalds: There are three classes recognized; first, the simple redness of the skin; secondly, accompanied with formation of blisters, and thirdly, charring of the skin, ulceration, and in some cases, complete destruction of the part.

Burns of the two latter classes are very dangerous, and require very prompt attention, as they are usually accompanied by shock or complete prostration.

First observe the general rules as to taking the patient to a quiet place of safety, then the removal of the clothing by cutting as rapidly as possible. If the clothing sticks, do not pull it off, but cut around it, wet with oil or water, excluding air by promptly covering the wounded or

* Read at a meeting of the Kentucky Phar. Association. (Western Druggist.)

injured surface. When a burn or scald is extensive, expose and dress only a small portion at a time. Never expose burns to additional heat.

In slight burns or scalds, use a teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate to a pint of boiling water, and saturate a piece of absorbent lint, and carefully cover the bruised surfaces. In severe cases, saturate lint with oil, sweet oil or vaselin, or in the absence of these, the white of an egg may be used. A common practice is to use Carron oil, which is composed of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water. In the absence of oil, dust the burned part with starch or toilet powder, or if nothing else is available, use moist earth.

Burns from caustic lye, strong ammonia, and similar substances should be first thoroughly flooded with water, then with dilute vinegar, then treat as a burn by fire. Burns from acids, vitriol, etc., should be first flooded with water, then washed with a solution of sodium bicarbonate. If this is not available, take chalk or tooth powder or even mortar from the walls; crush and stir with water, and apply to the burn. For burns on the inside of the mouth or throat caused by drinking hot fluids or swallowing chemicals, apply oils or white of egg by drinking or pouring from a spoon.

As a final dressing for burns or scalds, place a layer of absorbent cotton over the saturated lint, and bandage up securely.

Wounds: Lay the patient in as comfortable a position as possible while the wound is being examined and dressed, observing the rule of raising the injured part, if possible, slightly; also use precaution in removing the clothes in case that be necessary to reach the wound.

The first thing in all wounds is to stop the bleeding. If the blood is from an artery, the color is a bright red, and it comes in spurts or jets. This is the most dangerous form of bleeding. If from the veins, it is a dark red and flows or wells up freely from the wound in a steady stream.

In either case apply pressure to the bleeding points with the finger covered by a compress, best made of gauze. If this does not check the flow, and particularly, if it is an emergency, a suspender will answer. Apply by tying or twisting a short distance above the wound or between the heart and wound. Let it remain until the physician arrives. In cases of capillary bleeding —that is, from the small veins, the compress usually stops the flow, but if it does not, the blood may be coagulated by saturating the compress with solution of iron subsulphate or adrenalin chloride. The latter is particularly a fine hemostatic. Another suggestion to stop the bleeding is to apply cold by means of pieces of ice wrapped in a towel and press below the wound. After the bleeding has been stopped the wound should be washed thoroughly, using some antiseptic solution, then protect it from the air thoroughly by an antiseptic dressing.

In bleeding from the nose, lay the patient on his back, raising the arms above the head, have him snuff a solution of salt water or vinegar and water. If this does not check the bleeding, spray in nose a solution of adrenalin chloride.

In bleeding from the lungs, lay the patient down with body raised in a sitting position. Feed crushed ice, give a small amount of salt water mixed with vinegar.

A FEW DON'TS IN CONNECTION WITH BLEEDING.

Don't put cobwebs or tobacco on the wound.

Don't use any soiled cloth for bandages.

Don't touch the wound at all if you can stop the bleeding in any other way.

Don't disturb blood clots.

Don't give alcoholic stimulants.

Don't leave the wound uncovered after the bleeding is stopped.

Don't leave tight bandages on too long.

Dirt, bits of glass, splinters of wood, fishing hooks, pins, or thorns should be taken out of the wound with tweezers or pinchers after these have first been cleansed by boiling in soap suds, alcohol, or passing through flame.

POISONOUS WOUNDS.

Snake Bites: Do not stop to kill the snake. Tear open clothing so as to expose the wound; put handkerchief or strap or rope around and above the wound tight enough partly to stop the circulation. Take a knife blade, pass down into the wound made by the fang and cut downward and lengthwise. Let the blood run from the knife cut, and at the same time rub the wound with the finger in order to dislodge any poison which may remain, then wash the wound with solution of potassium permanganate or whiskey, rather than give it internally; give stimulants. Keep the pressure bandage on several hours, and then remove it gradually.

Bites of Dogs, Cats or Rats.—Apply ammonia water; when cleansed, it may be sucked; force the bleeding; cleanse with solution potassium permanganate; the physician who may be called to the case will possibly follow it by cauterization.

Stings of insects. Apply ammonia at once, after which apply cold or ice water.

Broken Bones and Fractures: In all cases of broken bones or fractures, etc., make the patient as comfortable as possible, and send for a surgeon at once. If the injured person is suffering from the shock, which is indicated by cold, clammy skin, constant vomiting and retching, weak, rapid pulse, irregular bleeding, half-open eyelids, diluted pupils, dullness of mind, get the patient

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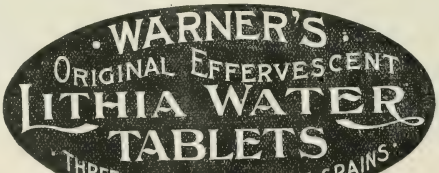
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in a warm bed, or wrap in blankets with the head low, apply heat to the whole body, especially in the region of the heart, pit of stomach, and extremities, but do not apply heat to the head. Give hot black coffee or aromatic spirit of ammonia. If there is no bleeding, alcoholic stimulants may be given, and wait for the surgeon.

In accidents such as wrenching the arms, legs, toes, or fingers, or crushing of these, or lacerations, bruises, or cuts, the general method of treating wounds, bleeding, and shocks should be observed.

Sun Strokes and Heat Prostrations: Remove the patient to a dry, shady place, loosening clothes, pour cold water over the head and face; if very hot, rub with ice.

In prostrations from excessive heat (not sun strokes), apply heat to the surface of back and extremities, bathe the face with hot water in which whiskey or alcohol has been poured.

In prostrations from drinking too much ice water, place on the back with head slightly elevated, give hot drinks, apply heat to spine and extremities.

Electricity Accidents: The person should be laid on back, clothes loosened; give fresh air, body to be kept warm. If breathing is suspended, artificial respiration should be used, and in cases where the heart has stopped beating, several hard taps or blows with the hand over the heart may be given, which may start it again. Burns on surface caused by electricity should be treated in a similar manner as burns by fire.

Sprains: The most important thing is to secure rest of the part until the arrival of the surgeon. If the sprain is in the ankle, foot, or wrist, apply moist heat by using a towel around the part, and cover with bandage, and wait the arrival of the surgeon

Foreign Body in the Eye: Cinders, dust, sand, and other small objects can be easily removed from the eye by simple means. Tears will often wash the particles to the corners of the eye, where they can be seen and carefully wiped out. If the foreign body is large and hidden from view under the upper or lower lid or imbedded in the cornea, a grain or two of whole flaxseed will sometimes assist in its removal. A very successful method is to take the upper lid by the lashes, pull from the eyeball over the lower lid, hold there for a moment, then blow the corresponding side of the nose vigorously; then let it go and allow the lid to replace itself. A free flow of tears will wash the dust particles into the corner of the eye, or they may be caught by the lower lid.

If this does not succeed, the mucous membrane and cornea should be carefully inspected. In order to do this, the upper lid should be everted; the patient is told to look down, and while he does so take hold of the lashes of the upper lid, pull forward, then downward, then away from the cornea and upward over the point of the thumb or forefinger of the left-hand or over a lead pencil. This in many instances exposes the cause of the trouble. If it is on the under part of the lid, it can be brushed away with a clean piece of cloth, but if imbedded in the cornea, don't attempt to remove, as that requires very cautious manipulation, and should be done only by a physician.

If a foreign object gets into the ear canal, if it be a live insect, first turn the ear to a strong light, the insect may come out at once. If not, pour a little sweet oil or glycerin, and gently syringe the ear with warm water.

Foreign objects in the throat, such as fish bones, coins, etc., if there is no difficulty in breathing, delay all action until the arrival of the physician; if there is, a common custom is to hit the person on the back, which dislodges frequently the object in the windpipe.

Poisoning by Medicinal Substances: They should be classified into several groups: Irritating poisons in which the symptoms appear entirely at the location of the poison; general poison, which affects the system at large, in addition to producing local irritation; and narcotic or sleep-producing poison.

In the general treatment for poisoning in the first class or irritant poison, it is best not to provoke vomiting. If the irritation is caused from acids, give dilute alkalies; if from alkalies, give dilute acids, so as to neutralize the effect. Follow this with soothing drinks of oil, raw eggs, flour and water, opiates to quiet pain if needed, whiskey or brandy to relieve weakness.

In the second class of general poisons, which affect the entire system and produce local irritation, it is best to give emetics. Possibly those that give the quickest results are ipecac, zinc, sulphate, tartar emetic, mustard, warm water, and insertion of the forefinger in the throat. Apomorphine hypodermically is possibly the most powerful thing that can be used, but it is best to leave that to the physician. Follow this by oil, flour and water, raw egg, while stimulating drinks should be given to counteract the weakness and depression.

In the third class or sleep-producing poisoning, after producing repeated vomiting, make patient drink strong coffee, or other stimulating drinks; use every available thing to keep him awake.

I will specify a few more common kinds of poisoning with antidotes:

In poisoning from sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric or phosphoric acids, give at once solution of sodium bicarbonate, calcined magnesia, chalk, white crayon, lime soapsuds, raw egg, sweet oil.

Carbolic Acid and Creosote: Give immediately demulcent drinks; strong alcohol is highly recommended; strychnine or digitalis if needed.

In poisoning by alkali such as caustic soda, caustic potash, ammonia, etc., give vinegar, juice of orange or lemon, hard cider, or citric or tartaric acid; after which give raw eggs sweet oil, or barley water.

Alcoholic stimulants: Keep the patient active by pinching, slapping with wet towel or cold douches to head or spine, with plenty of strong coffee; inhale ammonia water, and use artificial respiration if necessary.

Strychnine: Give charcoal followed by emetics, amyl nitrate by inhalation, bromide and chloral.

Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, etc.: Give emetics, apply water to head and spine. Strong coffee, keep patient aroused by walking, slapping etc., atropine sulphate hypodermically.

Arsenic, Rough on Rats, Fowler's Solution, Paris Green, Fly Paper, etc.: Give emetics promptly, such as hot, greasy water containing salt, castor oil, sweet oil or raw eggs.

The specific antidote for arsenic is the hydrated oxide of iron, which is prepared by precipitating sol. tersulphate iron with ammonia water and washing thoroughly; or a quicker preparation of iron to use is the dialyzed, which every druggist should keep in stock for any emergency.

Cocaine: Give emetics—tannin, morphine, alcohol.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PHARMOCOPOEIA

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE)

Lithii Citras.—The loss of weight stated to occur at 115 5 degrees C. is incorrect. The last portions of water are removed only at about 140 degrees C. The formula should be altered to $Li_3C_6H_5O_7 5H_2O$; this fully hydrated salt loses 24 per cent. of its weight in drying at 95-100 degrees C.

Lapulinum.—Presumably this drug will be omitted, as it is practically never used. The proposed raising of the ash figure would admit more rubbish than at present. The figure of 10 per cent. is certainly high enough if the drug is to be retained.

Magnesia Levis.—See note under Magnesia Ponderosa.

Magnesia Ponderosa.—This absorbs moisture and carbon dioxide, and some allowance should be made for loss on ignition and for presence of carbonate.

Magnesii Carbonas Levis.—The composition of this varies within certain limits, and cannot be represented by a definite formula.

Mel.—The monograph requires complete revision. Tests for starch-sugar and cane-sugar should be introduced.

Myrrha.—The ash limit should be 5 per cent. A limit for substances insoluble in alcohol should be stated. The color test requires revision. (See Greenish, P.J., 4, 12, 666).

Morphinae Hydrochloridum.—The solubility in water is 1 in 25 and 1 gramme dissolves in 69 Ml. of alcohol (90 per cent.). In the precipitation test the salt should be dissolved in 50 Ml. of warm morphinated water (not 250 C.c.) and the precipitated morphine should weigh 1.5 to 1.51 grammes.

Nux Vomica.—The Brussels Conference has decided on a standard of 2.5 per cent. of total alkaloid. The assay process should be revised, especially if strychnine is to be determined separately, for which the United States Pharmacopoeia process has been shown to be quite incorrect. The powder should be microscopically described, as is done in the recent Austrian and Dutch Pharmacopoeias.

Olea.—In all statements of solubility the temperature is most important, and pointed attention should be called to it.

Oleum Amygdalae.—Iodine value (95 to 100) and saponification value (190 to 200) should be stated. The oleic acid test of the United States Pharmacopoeia should be made the subject of experiment.

Oleum Anethi.—A minimum of 45 per cent. of carvone as determined by fractionation might be demanded, in which case the apparatus to be employed for fractionating should be exactly described.

Oleum Anisi.—15 degrees C. should be the minimum melting point. A solubility in three volumes of 90 per cent. alcohol should be required.

Oleum Carui.—At least 40 per cent. should distil at a temperature over 200 degrees C. An optical rotation of + 74 degrees to + 78 degrees should be included as an excellent guide to carvone value.

Oleum Cajuputi.—If it is retained, which we presume is doubtful, as it is only used in the spirit and in the liniment of croton oil, a revised test will be necessary. The requirement for cineol should not be less than 50 per cent., as determined by the phosphoric acid process, which should be adapted for this purpose.

Oleum Caryophylli.—Should contain at least 80 per cent. of eugenol, as shown by the potassium hydroxide test. Solubility in 70 per cent. alcohol should be stated.

Oleum Cinnamomi.—The details of the aldehyde assay should be altered. Minimum should be stated as 68 per cent.

Oleum Copaibae.—The description needs revision.

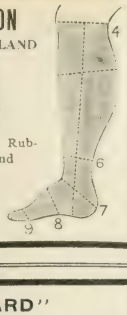
Oleum Cubebae.—Optical rotation —7 degrees to —14 degrees.

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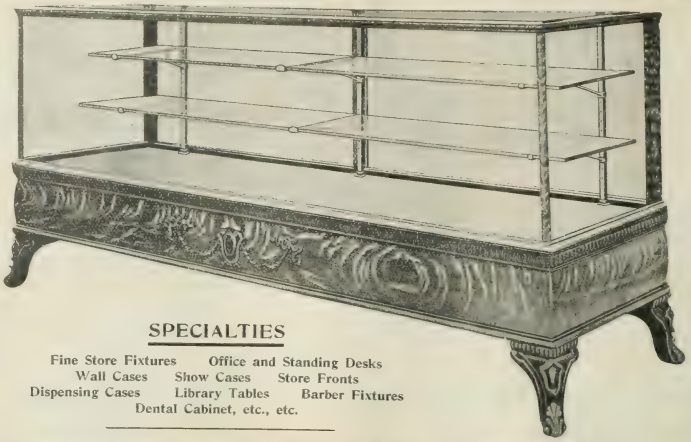
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MARBLE AND ONYX DEPT.

Oleum Cubebae.—Optical rotation —30 degrees to —40 degrees.

Oleum Eucalypti.—An assay process indicating not less than 55 per cent. of eucalyptol should be introduced. The specific gravity should be raised to 0.910.

Oleum Lini.—The monograph requires complete revision. Iodine and saponification values should be introduced.

Oleum Menthae Piperitae.—Foreign oils other than Japanese, which is excluded by the description, should be official, and the menthol, both free and combined, determined by the usual processes.

Oleum Olivae.—The monograph requires complete revision.

Oleum Pimentae.—Require 65 per cent. of eugenol by potash method.

Oleum Ricini.—The monograph requires complete revision. Saponification and iodine values should be introduced. The sulphuric acid tests needs revision if retained, but is of little service.

Oleum Santali.—A santalol determination figure—possibly 94 per cent. as a minimum—should be included.

Oxymel Scillae.—The process needs revision so as to ensure a product with constant physical characters.

Paraffinum Durum.—The melting point should be altered to 50-55 degrees C.

Paraffinum Liquidum.—The specific gravity is too high. It is usually between 0.860 and 0.880.

Paraffinum Molle.—The melting point should be raised. 37-40 degrees C. would be better.

Pareirae Radix.—This drug will probably be omitted.

Pepsinum.—The monograph requires complete revision. See United States Pharmacopoeia, and also paper by Lucas (P.J., 4, 19, 376). It is nearly insoluble in alcohol (90 per cent.).

Physostigmatis Semina.—This drug will probably be omitted and its alkaloid only retained.

Pilula Ferri.—The formula should be amended, introducing glucose in place of sugar.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchlorid Composita.—Omit the castor oil.

Pimenta.—The drug is not much employed in pharmacy, but as it is used in powder an ash limit should be stated.

Piper Nigrum.—The characters of the powder should be given together with an ash, and possibly an oleo-resin standard.

Podophylli Resina.—The question of the exclusion of Indian podophyllin is a matter requiring further consideration. The Committee does not know of a satisfactory test to distinguish the one variety from the other.

Potassa Caustica.—The method of preparation should be omitted.

Potassa Sulphurata.—The solubility test should be modified to exclude inferior qualities. The best varieties form an opalescent solution with water.

Potassii Acetas.—The formula given does not represent the substance actually in use, which cannot be rendered anhydrous without decomposition, on a technical scale. An allowance of 10 per cent. water on drying at 110 degrees C. would be reasonable.

Potassii Bromidum.—The thiocynate test might be modified as suggested by Upsher Smith.

Potassii Carbonas.—The article as met with in commerce is not a definite crystalline compound with one or two molecules of water, but a mixture containing about 16 per cent. of combined water.

Potassii Citras.—The formula of this salt contains one molecule of water of crystallization; the volumetric requirements do not correspond to the formula given and should be altered. The anhydrous salt can be obtained only with difficulty.

Potassii Tartras.—The formula should contain half the water shown in the British Pharmacopoeia formula. The figures in the volumetric test are based upon the incorrect formula and require alteration.

Quininae Sulphas.—The British Pharmacopoeia test should be replaced by that in the French Codex, which is more easily carried out. The standard of the British Pharmacopoeia requires a less pure quinine sulphate than any other important Pharmacopoeia. The 3 per cent. of cinchonidine obtained in the assay indicates the presence of more than twice that amount in the sample.

Rhei Radix.—Ash limit is not feasible. Experiments should be made with the assay process of Tschirch. Probably it might be found of value to require a limit of extractive to 60 per cent. alcohol, which has been found a useful test.

Rhaeados Petala.—These will probably be omitted.

Sapo Animalis.—A test for the nature of the fatty acids should be introduced. The allowance of moisture is very liberal.

Sapo Durus.—A test for the nature of the fatty acids should be introduced.

Scammoniae Radix.—As the root is used only for preparing the resin probably no standard need be included. Consideration, however, should be given to the different varieties of scammony resin now being obtained from roots imported from Mexico.

Scammonium.—This will probably be omitted, as there is no object in its retention if the extracted resin is official

Scilla.—A limit of moisture is necessary.

Senegae Radix.—No ash limit is necessary.

Senna.—It should be required that the ash should be almost entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid, so as to exclude as far as possible siftings of senna, which contain sandy impurities. Detailed microscopical characters should also be included.

Serpentariae Rhizoma.—An ash limit is necessary.

Sevum.—Acid, saponification, and iodine values should be given if the drug is retained.

Sodii Arsenas.—The lead acetate test, which has several times been the subject of discussion, is substantially correct if carried out, as described, in an acid solution.

Sodii Benzoas.—More allowance should be made for moisture—say, 4 per cent. The last portions of water are said to be difficult to remove without injuring the salt. The minimum requirement of the British Pharmacopoeia test is 99.25 per cent.

Sodii Bicarbonas.—The test for carbonate should be replaced by one on the lines of that in the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Sodii Carbonas Exsiccatus.—A limit of water should be allowed and definitely stated.

Sodii Hypophosphis.—The permanganate test should be replaced by one based upon the work of Jowett.

Sodii Nitras.—The volumetric permanganate test is better than the gasometric method now official.

Sodii Sulphis.—The volumetric test is best performed by adding the sulphite to iodine solution and titrating back with thiosulphate solution. The British Pharmacopoeia standard is too high, and is seldom, if ever, met with in commerce, even in recently made samples.

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus.—Amend the test for carbonate by adding ammonium chloride.

Spiritus Camphorae.—A method of estimating the camphor is desirable.

Staphisagriae Semina.—Experiments are necessary respecting an ash limit.

Stramonii Folia.—An ash limit of 15 per cent. and microscopical characters, should be given.

Strophanthi Semina.—The reaction with sulphuric acid has not proved of great value, as seed taken from the same pod have given a green and a red reaction. A process of assay is desirable.

Strychninae Hydrochloridum.—The temperature at which this is stated to lose its water of crystallization is too low. The composition of the salt needs re-investigating.

Styrax Praeparatus.—Experiments should be made to determine whether purification by some other solvent (such as acetone) is not possible. Proportion of cinnamic acid, acid value, and ester value should be stated.

Succus Taraxaci.—The proportion of alchol should be increased.

Sulphur Sublimatum.—Sublimed sulphur always gives an acid reaction unless freshly washed and dried. The residue left in the ammonia test might be ammonium sulphate, and is no proof of the presence of arsenic or arsenium sulphide. The arsenic test is not delicate enough.

Sulphuris Iodidum.—Solution in potassium iodide and titration with sodium thiosulphate would be a better test for quality than the determination of residual sulphur.

Syrupus Codeinae.—The formula should be revised.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.—The formula should be revised; a better assay process is required.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina.—An assay process is desirable, and the formula requires some slight alteration in detail.

Syrupus Glucosi.—A monograph for glucose should be introduced with limit of arsenic and sulphites.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianae.—The formula requires revision.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.—The substitution of glycerin for the raisins and of oil cinnamon bark should be considered.

Tinctura Cinchonae.—The assay process requires revision.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.—The assay process requires revision.

Tinctura Opii and Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.—The assay process requires improvement, and should be adapted to the latter preparation.

Tinctura Strophanthi.—It is desirable to standardize this preparation, and investigation of the published suggestions should be made.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.—The ointment does not keep satisfactorily, and the formula needs revision.

Unguentum Conii.- The formula should be revised with the view of preventing mouldiness.

Unguentum Hamamelidis.—The formula should be improved in the same direction.

Vinum Aurantii.—Introduce a process for detannating and give a test for tannin.

Vinum Ipecacuanhae.—Improve the formula by ordering detannated wine and acidifying the liquid extract if necessary. A process for assay should be inserted.

Zinci Sulphas.—After "magnesium" insert "manganese."

Zinci Sulphocarbolas.—The method of manufacture would not yield a pure product. The salt contains eight molecules of water of crystalliza-

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We are advised by able counsel that the Pierce direct-contract with the retailer in Canada is valid and good, and we shall continue to require that Dr. Pierce's medicines be sold according to contract **and at the contract price.**

We ask our friends in the retail trade to patronize those who stand by and protect them in getting fair and equitable prices and a living profit for such proprietaries. We are not one of those who get panicky and willing to put up the "white flag" the moment there is opposition or a ruling of the court which **seems** not to bear out a contract form.

We believe our contract to be legal because we put it out at our own initiative, without consulting the trade of Canada, so there can be **no conspiracy.**

Our present contract differs only slightly from the signed contract or pledge which we required from each purchaser of our goods in the U.S. in the year 1890.

We trust the druggists of Canada will appreciate our efforts to market our goods so that they may get a fair and living profit out of them and that they will send to us for window displays with a view to increasing the sale of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Yours very truly,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

R. V. PIERCE, President.

tion, not one, as given in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Zinci Valerianas.—The official formula given for the properly prepared salt is wrong, and should be Zn ($C_5H_9O_2$)$_2$2H_2O. The limits of residue stated in the quantitative test are too divergent, and should be altered to not less than 26 and not more than 27 per cent. zinc oxide, which is consistent with the salt's solubility in absolute alcohol.

Zingiber.—The powdered drug should yield not more than 5 per cent. of total ash, and not less than 1.5 per cent. of soluble ash, or 5 per cent. of alcoholic extract.

Test Solution of Ferric Chloride.—It is not necessary to use anhydrous ferric chloride.

Walter Hills,
Chairman of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

November 22, 1906.

WORDS OF INTEREST TO PHARMACISTS*

The following list of words and meanings has been compiled from the Oxford English Dictionary, the latest section of which (Ph-Piper) includes many words of interest to pharmacists. Several of the words given are now obsolete or rarely used, while others are not now used in the sense in which they were employed originally. The uses of all the words are copiously illustrated by Dr. Murray, the learned editor of the great dictionary, to which readers of the P. J. are referred for examples:

Pharmacal.—Of the nature of, or dealing with drugs; pharmaceutical.

Pharmaceutic.—Pertaining or relating to pharmacy; pharmaceutical; the science of pharmacy; that branch of medical science which relates to the use of medicinal drugs.

Pharmaceutics.—Pharmaceutic.

Pharmaceutical.—Pertaining to or engaged in pharmacy; relating to the preparation, use or sale of medicinal drugs; a pharmaceutical preparation; a medicinal drug.

Pharmaceutically.—In relation to, or from the point of view of, pharmacy.

Pharmaceutist.—A pharmaceutic practitioner; a pharmacist, druggist.

Pharmacian.—Pharmacist.

Pharmacist.—A person skilled or engaged in pharmacy; one who prepares or dispenses medicines; a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist.

Pharmacize.—To treat with drugs, to "physic."

Pharmack.—A drug, a medicine.

Pharmacodynamic.—Relating to the powers or effects of drugs.

Pharmacodynamics.—The science or subject of the powers or effects of drugs.

Pharmacognosia.—Pharmacognosy.

Pharmacognosis.—Pharmacognosy.

Pharmacognosy.—The knowledge of drugs, pharmacology; especially as a branch of natural history relating to medicinal substances in their natural or unprepared state.

Pharmacognostical.—Pertaining to pharmacognosy.

Pharmacognostically.—In relation to pharmacognosy.

Pharmacognostics.—Pharmacognosy.

Pharmacography.—A description of drugs.

Pharmacomania.—A mania or craze for using or trying drugs.

Pharmacomaniacal.—Madly or irrationally addicted to drugs.

Pharmacomathy.—Pharmacognosy.

Pharmacometre.—A vessel or contrivance for measuring medicines.

Pharmacomorphic.—Pertaining to the form or appearance of drugs.

Pharmacolite.—Hydrous arsenate of calcium.

Pharmacology.—That branch of medical science which relates to drugs, their preparation, uses and effects; the science or theory of pharmacy.

Pharmacological.—Pertaining or relating to pharmacology.

Pharmacologically.—In relation to pharmacology.

Pharmacologist.—A person versed in pharmacology.

Pharmacopedia.—The art of imparting instruction or information about druggists, or a work containing such information; the sum of scientific knowledge concerning drugs and medicinal preparations.

Pharmacopedic.—Relating to the study of drugs.

Pharmacopedics.—The scientific study of drugs and medicinal preparations.

Pharmacopedy.—Pharmacopedia.

Pharmacopoeia.—A book containing a list of drugs, with directions for their preparation and identification; such a book officially published by authority and revised at stated times; a collection or stock of drugs; a chemical laboratory.

Pharmacopoeial.—Pertaining to a pharmacopoeia; recognized in, or prepared, administered, etc., according to the directions of the official Pharmacopoeia.

Pharmacopoeian.—Versed in the Pharmacopoeia; acquainted with the use of drugs; a person versed in the Pharmacopoeia.

Pharmacopoeist.—[illegible] copoeia.

Pharmacopoietic.—Pertaining to the making or compounding of drugs.

Pharmacopoietical.—Pharmacopoietic.

Pharmacopole.—Pharmacopolist.

Pharmacopolic.—Drug selling.

Pharmacopolitan.—Pharmacopolist.

Pharmacopolist.—A seller of drugs; an apothecary, a druggist.

Pharmacopoly.—A place where drugs are sold; an apothecary's shop.

Pharmacosiderite.—Hydrous arsenate of iron.

Pharmacotheon.—A divine medicine.

Pharmacy.—A medicine or medicinal potion; the use or administration of drugs or medicines; the art or practice of collecting, preparing, and dispensing drugs, especially for medicinal purposes; the making or compounding of medicines; the occupation of a druggist or pharmaceutical chemist; a place where medicines are prepared or dispensed; a drug store or dispensary.

Among the words which are marked obsolete are pharmacal, pharmacian, pharmacize, pharmack, pharmacapoietic, pharmacopoly, and pharmacotheon. The same mark is attached to the third meaning of the word pharmacopoeia and the first meaning of the word pharmacy, but space will not permit of further reference to the many points of interest in this section of the great dictionary.

NO METHYLATED SPIRIT IN GERMAN MEDICINES

By a decision of the "Bundesrat" denatured spirit can no longer be employed in any medicinal preparation, whether for internal or external use, nor in alcoholic perfumery or toilet preparations, such as hair, tooth, or mouth washes. The use of denatured spirit in manicuring operations in which drugs or medicaments are concerned is henceforth restricted to those pharmaceutical products which in the finished state are no longer alcoholic. It may therefore still be employed in the manufacture of ether ("sulphuric" ether), ethylsulphates, agaricin, podophyllin and scammony, guaiacum jalap, and other resins or gum-resins, aldehyde (ordinary and para), white lead and acetates, ethylbromide, chloride and iodide, bromide gelatin and the like, photographic paper and dry plates, chloral hydrate, acetic ether, glucosides, adhesives, collodion and combinations of the latter with silver salts, pancreatin, alkaloids, salicylic acid and salicylates, santonin, tannin, dyestuffs and the intermediate compounds used in their production, and unnamed chemical preparations (not containing alcohol in the finished state), but excluding certain compound ethers and chloroform. The new regulation meets with the approval of, and, in fact, had been invited by the members of the Apotheker Verein who, preparing their medicinal products strictly according to the Pharmacopoeia with pure spirit on which duty had necessarily been paid, felt themselves at a disadvantage with manufacturers and unqualified dealers among whom the practice of using denatured spirit in medicines for outward and even internal use had been growing for some years. The Prussian authorities had already issued a similar edict in June, 1905, but it is only within the last few weeks that the other States of the Empire have fallen into line.—British and Colonial Druggist.

ALBERT E. EBERT MEMORIAL FROM THE MO. Ph. A. COUNCIL

The Council of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association would express to the entire profession and to the near associates of Albert E. Ebert, our friend and honorary member, their sense of the deep loss to us and to the profession through his demise.

The long and honorable record which he made, a bright example to us and to all men, increases our sense of the empty place which will not be filled again, but we and all will be better pharmacists and better citizens from his example and thus, though absent he will be ever present with us.

Our Secretary is directed to furnish a copy of this to the Chicago College of Pharmacy and to the pharmaceutical journals.

Signed J. F. Llewellyn (Chairman), William Mittelbach, Wm. E. Bard, Paul L. Hess, Ed. G. Schroors, Otto F. Claus (Secretary), L. S. Seitz, H. M. Whelpley.

THE SALE OF PROPRIETARIES

B. E. Pritchard, before the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, taking the subject of Query No. 23, which asks whether the pharmacist has sold his birthright for a mess of pottage in promoting the sale of proprietaries, answers it emphatically in the negative (American Journal of Pharmacy, August). He admits that it appears upon the surface that overmuch attention may have been given, and an undue amount of energy expended in efforts to restore former profits upon proprietary medicines, but he states that patent medicines are not all bad, nor are all proprietors deserving of being classed as brigands simply because of the presence of a few yellow streaked ones in their ranks. He states that the traducers of proprietary medicines are vicious iconoclasts, in that they do not suggest anything to take their place, and in conclusion states his belief that those who have carried on the crusade have taken up arms against a sea of imaginary troubles.

Afral is said by the Pharmaceutische Centralhall to be the nitro product of a phenol, closely related to picric acid.

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¶ It is an interesting story and may touch some points you had forgotten.

¶ Perhaps some of your friends and customers would be interested in the book.

¶ Stearns' Wine has been before the profession and has stood the test for fifteen years.

¶ The ideal reconstructive and stimulating tonic in convalescence, mal-nutrition, feebleness of age and recovery from fevers.

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¶ If we didn't know how good Zymole Trokeys were and how certain would be the demand, we wouldn't incur the expense of an advertising campaign.

¶ We also have an extra fine line of window display material,---it pays anyone to "give them a show."

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INK FORMULAS

The *Journal Suisse de Chimie et Pharmacie* reprints from *Journal de Chimie et de Pharmacie* the following formulas for inks of various kinds (American Druggist):

INK FOR PORCELAIN.

Colophony resin	Gm. 20
Borax	Gm. 35
Alcohol	Gm. 150
Water	Gm. 250
Nigrosine	q.s.

Dissolve the resin and the nigrosine in the alcohol and the borax in the water, and mix both solutions.

STAMPING INK.

Manganese phosphate	Gm. 30
Hydrochloric acid	Gm. 60
Anthracene	Gm. 15
Potassium chromate	Gm. 7.5
Gum acacia	q.s.
Water	Gm. 7.5

Dissolve the manganese phosphate in the hydrochloric acid; make a mixture of the anthracene, potassium chromate and water, and shake. Mix the whole vigorously, adding sufficient gum acacia to maintain suspension.

TYPEWRITING INK.

Transparent soap	Gm. 1
Glycerin	Gm. 1
Water	Gm. 12
Alcohol	Gm. 25
Aniline dye	q.s.

Dissolve the soap in a mixture of the glycerin and water by the aid of heat, and finally the aniline dye dissolved in the alcohol.

RED TYPEWRITING INK.

Bordeaux red	Gm. 15
Aniline red	Gm. 15
Oleic acid	Gm. 45
Castor oil, q.s. ad	Gm. 1,000

The coloring matters are triturated with the oleic acid, the castor oil is then added and the whole heated at 100 to 110 degrees C. under constant agitation.

RED COPYING INK.

Extract of logwood	80
Water	1,000

Dissolve with the aid of heat under constant stirring and add

Potassium bichromate	16

After solution is effected add

Nitric acid	40

After shaking thoroughly add to thicken

Dextrin	60
Water	100
Salicylic acid	1.8

UNIVERSAL INK

Extract of logwood	40
Hot water	200

To the solution add

Chrome alum	16
Potassium chromate	660

BLACK SCHOOL INK.

Extract of logwood	8
Hot water	180

To the solution add

Potassium bichromate	1.3
Hot water	20
Hydrochloric acid	3.5

INDELIBLE INK.

Extract of logwood	20
Boiling water	280

After a solution has been effected mix it with a liquid composed of a solution of

Potassium bichromate	3.5
Hot water	20
Hydrochloric acid	8

INK FOR GLASSWARE AND METAL.

A simple ink is made by sodium silicate (soda water-glass) and liquid India ink—or, if you want a white marking fluid, rub up Chinese white in liquid water glass. Keep these solutions in air-tight containers. According to a German writer in the Apotheker Zeitung, common whiting rubbed up with a solution of shellac makes a good marking ink for glass. For marking metal articles he recommends the following solution:

Sodium chloride	1 part
Copper sulphate	1 part
Hot water	18 parts

SALIMENTHOL

Salimenthol is one of the most recent contributions to pharmacology from the salicylic acid group. In describing its therapeutic virtues, Karl Reicher (Therap. Monatshefte) furnished an interesting explanation of the general aspects of the entire series of salicylic acid compounds. Solimenthol is the salicylic acid ester of menthol. It is a light yellow fluid, almost tasteless, and of a slight but pleasant odor. It contains almost equal parts of salicylic acid and menthol, and may be taken internally in capsules of 0.25 grain, or may be applied externally in the form of 25 per cent. ointment. The disinfectant and analgesic properties of both its components suggest numerous indications for its employment. The author obtained favorable results in acute, chronic and muscular rheumatism.

Myrtenol is a new terpene alcohol obtained by H. von Soden and F. Elze (Ber. Chem. Ges.) from Spanish myrtle oil.

Formulary

SELECTED CHEMISTS' RECIPES

The following recipes are taken from the "Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary," and afford a variety of preparations for the purpose named:

CHILBLAIN APPLICATIONS

1.

Camphor, in powder	1
Mercuric nitrate ointment	8
Oil of turpentine	2
Olive oil	5

Dissolve the camphor in the oil with gentle heat, then mix in a mortar with the other ingredients.

2.

Camphor, in powder	4
Tannin	1
Zinc oxide	2
Balsam of Peru	8
Glycerin	10

3.

Camphor oil (essential)	4
Clove oil	4
Eucalyptus oil	4

4.

Camphorated spirit	2
Methylated spirit	4
Tincture of opium	2
Water	4

5.

Castor oil	4
Flexible collodion	6
Oil of turpentine	4
Tincture of capsicum	1

6.

Collodion	50
Ether	15
Tincture of iodine	2

7.

Corrosive sublimate	1
Castor oil	3
Collodion	42
Turpentine oil	4

8.

Ichthyol	2
Resorcin	2
Tannin	2
Water	10

Mix, and label "Shake the bottle." Paint over the chilblains after washing with warm water.

9.

Iodine	4
Ether	30
Flexible collodion	100

10.

Glycerin	1
Solution of lead subacetate	1
Solution of ammonia	1

11.

Glycerin	9
Stronger solution of ferric chloride	1

12.

Lead acetate	5
Yellow wax	15
Rape oil	50
Yolk of egg	1

Melt the wax in the oil, add the egg-yolk, and lastly the lead acetate.

13.

Liniment of aconite	1
Liniment of belladonna	2
Tincture of capsicum	1
Flexible collodion to make	8

14.

Soap liniment (methylated)	2
Solution of ammonia	2
Tinctures of cantharides	1

15.

Tannin	1
Glycerin	20
Rose water	128

16.

Tincture of aconite	1
Compound tincture of benzoin	3

17.

Zinc sulphate	1
Rose water	5

18.

Tannin	1
Glycerin	500
Rose water	500

Apply at night, then dust with

Bismuth salicylate	1
Starch powder	9

CHILBLAIN AND FROST BITE APPLICATION.

1.

Camphor	1
Castile soap	5
Potassium iodide	3
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	50
Glycerin	5
Rose water	5
Simple tincture of benzoin	5

Dissolve the soap and camphor in the spirit, the potassium iodide in the water. Mix. Add the other ingredients and filter.

2.

Camphor, in powder	3
Lanoline	15
Vaseline	15
Hydrochloric acid	2

Apply at night.

3.

Camphor	9
Extract of opium	2
Marrow	4
Marshmallow ointment	11
Venice turpentine	19
Hydrochloric acid	3

4.

Compound liniment of camphor	24
Glycerin of tannic	4

5.

Tannin	2
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	5
Collodion	20
Tincture of benzoin, compound	2

6.

Acetic liniment of turpentine	6
Camphor liniment	2
Soap liniment (methylated)	6
Tincture of opium	2

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Silver bromide in solution consists of one atom of silver, having a positive electric charge, attached to one atom of bromine having a negative charge. If the electric charge of the silver atom be removed, the silver can no longer remain in solution, but will be precipitated. The reducing agent in a developer must have two negative charges, and be able to part with one, to neutralize the positive charge of the silver atom which will therefore be precipitated. This precipitation will not take place, however, unless some disturbing factor is introduced. This is provided by the silver sub-bromide of the latent image formed by the action of light. (C. E. Kenneth Mees, B.Sc., on S. E. Sheppard's precipitation theory, before the Croydon Camera Club).

TONING BROMIDE AND GASLIGHT PRINTS

The following methods of obtaining blue and green tones on bromide and gaslight prints are given by the Bromide Monthly:

Ferric ammonium sulphate...	12½ grains
Potassium ferricyanide	10 grains
Potassium citrate	13 grains
Ammonia alum saturated solution	1 fl. oz.
Pure hydrochloric acid	5 minims
Water	10 fl. oz.

This gives a deep blue tone. Oxalic acid may be used in place of the potassium citrate.

A brilliant blue tone may be obtained by the use of the following solution:

Ferric ammonium sulphate....	50 grains
Potassium bromide	30 grains
Hydrochloric acid	5 minims
Water	10 fl. oz.

The prints should be well washed after toning, then immersed in a 2 per cent. solution of "hypo," and again washed.



A VIEW OF THE PARK AT BERLIN, ONT.
From Photograph and Engraving by Legg Bros., Toronto.

By immersion of the print after toning in one of the above baths for a very short time in

Sodium sulphide	½ grain
Hydrochloric acid	½ minim
Water	10 fl. oz.

a greenish-blue or green tone is obtained, but the action must be carefully watched, or the prints will become black.

If, after treatment with either of the above solutions the whites of the prints should be slightly yellowed, this is caused by hardness of the washing water, and the purity may be restored by treating them for a few minutes with a very weak dilution of hydrochloric acid—about ½ drachm to 10 fluid ounces of water.

CARBON TRANSPARENCIES

In printing carbon tissue for transparency work, it is necessary to expose for about three times as long as for prints. In squeegeeing soaked tissue to transfer paper, opal, temporary support, much pressure must not be applied. This is particularly the case when squeegeeing to glass for transparencies. "Texture films" of thin celluloid are supplied by the Autotype Co. These can be placed during printing between the tissue and the negative, giving various effects similar to those obtained with bolting silk, with canvas, with rough-grained papers, etc. Six different textures are made.—(Mr. Braham, at the Croydon Camera Club).

LANTERN SLIDE MAKING

In advocating the use of backed lantern plates to obtain the best slides, Dr. Lakin, at the Simpson Memorial Camera Club, was endorsing advice that has been given more than once in our columns. He was very emphatic about the absolute necessity of cleanliness in all the operations connected with slide making, and recommended the use of a good yellow light and plenty of it. The developer he used was:

No. 1.

Hydroquinone	160 grains
Sodium sulphite	2 ounces
Citric acid	60 grains
Potassium bromide	40 grains
Water to	20 ounces

No. 2.

Sodium hydrate	160 grains
Water to	20 ounces

For brown tones, one dram of No. 1, one dram of No. 2, and six ounces of water were used, and for warmer tones exposure is increased, and ten, twenty, or thirty minims of ten per cent. potassium bromide added to that quantity of developer. Dr. Lakin went on to say that fine effects could be obtained by using an ordinary gold and sulphocyanide toning bath, and that the bromide toning baths now on the market would give nice colored slides.—Photography.

ST. LOUIS BRANCH OF THE A. Ph. A.

The St. Louis branch of the A.Ph.A. was organized on December 15, 1906, at 3 p.m., at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Building. Some of the most prominent members of the St. Louis drug trade and allied branches were present and took active interest in the organization.

The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. H. M. Whelpley.

Vice-President—Emil A. Sennewald.

Secretary-Treasurer—Dr. Otto F. Claus.

Chairman Committee on Membership—Robert C. Reilly.

Chairman Committee on Professional Relations—Dr. Robert E. Schlueter.

Chairman Committee on Science and Practice of Pharmacy—Prof. J. M. Good.

Chairman Committee on Education and Legislation—Wm. K. Ilhardt.

The constitution and by-laws as proposed in the August A.Ph.A. Bulletin was adopted, with a few changes.

It was decided that bi-monthly meetings be held beginning January, 1907.

A committee consisting of Prof. Francis Hemm, A. A. Kleinschmidt and Henry Fischer was appointed by the President to draft resolutions upon the death of Albert E. Ebert.

The sum of ten dollars was appropriated for the Albert E. Ebert Memorial Monument Fund.

Dr. Otto F. Claus was elected to serve on the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for three years.

The Secretary read a number of letters from absentees promising hearty support to the new organization.

After a number of encouraging talks by the members it was moved to adjourn, to meet again on Saturday, January 19, 1907, at 2.30 p.m.

Otto F. Claus, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Louis, January 3, 1907.

ALBERT E. EBERT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PHARMACEUTICAL PRESS OF AMERICA

Whereas, Albert Ethelbert Ebert died November 20, 1906, therefore be it

Resolved that we, the editors of the Pharmaceutical periodicals of America express our sorrow and testify to Mr. Ebert's long and exceptionally valuable life as one of the most able, indefatigable and conscientious of public-spirited pharmacists of this country.

Resolved that Mr. Ebert, for some years Editor of the American Pharmacist, always retained his interest in the Pharmaceutical press and was ever ready to co-operate with the editors in a frank and liberal manner. Be it further

Resolved that we heartily endorse the plan of erecting an Ebert Memorial Monument and we will render the movement material assistance.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Committee on Memorial Volume of the American Pharmaceutical Association and also printed in our respective publications.

Henry M. Whelpley (Meyer Brothers Druggist).

Henry R. Strong (National Druggist).

St. Louis, Mo. January 11, 1907.



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RELATION OF THE OCULIST TO THE OPTICIAN*

DR. M. A. BARNDT

I desire to express my appreciation of the honor that you have conferred upon me in allowing me to address your society on this subject. In the first place, I believe the time is fast approaching when the oculist and optician will better understand each other and will work with more united efforts for a common purpose—that of relieving suffering humanity. In this advanced age it behoves each and every one to get the best preparation they possibly can in their chosen profession in order to be in the front ranks and make a success.

In the medical colleges of this country (United States), or the world, for that matter, the student first gets a general knowledge of medicine and is taught how to heal the sick and relieve suffering—these men, as they graduate are not specialists; some may consider themselves as such, but when they are out in the field alone, and are butted from pillar to post by competition they soon learn that more is necessary than an ordinary medical education to be a successful specialist.

Take the specialty of the oculist; the teaching of refraction in a medical college is very meagre, more attention to disease of the eye is given, for the reason that the physician will have more to do with this line of work than refraction, so that if a physician wishes to specialize in this line of eye work he must do special preparation to fit himself, otherwise he is no specialist and is not entitled to the confidence that his brothers in the profession may have in him, and this is one reason why we have so many poor or unprepared so-called specialists.

Men that may have failed to make a success as a physician now get an idea that by taking a few weeks' course in refraction or by studying a few picture books and being away a short time they can become specialists in the eye line; such men deserve the failure that they meet and should not be recognized as specialists. The same is true in your line of sight testing. The man that does not make the preparation that he should in his work deserves to fail. In this day and age it will not do for a man to simply pick up a trial case and a book or two on refraction and spend a few days in study or go to some optical school where for a few dollars he may get a certificate allowing him to call himself a doctor or professor in optics—or he may enter a correspondence school and graduate with such degrees.

Mr. Louis Kahn, in one of your journals, says: "The natural successor to the old style optician whose customers depended on the honesty of his purpose and his commercial integrity is the dispensing optician, who, to be successful, must have a definite business policy, of which the best and most enduring is that of honesty and integrity in his dealings with his customers. He has had to follow the advanced educational path or retire from the field, for the optician who now fills the oculist's prescriptions stands in the same relation to him as the druggist to the physician, save that the optician has many more responsibilities and functions.

"He must be educated to fully understand all the requirements for filling prescriptions, have a scientific ability for testing and grinding with accuracy all complicated lens, a commercial knowledge of materials and merchandise, salesmanship for proper exploitation to his customers, and the mechanical ability to properly fit and adjust spectacles and eye-glasses."

These are certainly qualifications that are essential in your line of work, and as soon as the oculist realizes that you are competent he will be ready to turn over his work. As far as the merits of refraction are concerned, under the present state of affairs they are equal—you will find mistakes made by oculists as well as by the optician, and one will accuse the other of incompetency, justly or unjustly. One will not allow his patient to go to the other or send them for fear that his work will be criticized and the patient influenced never to return.

SENDING CLIENTS TO EACH OTHER

An oculist will not send a patient to an optician with a prescription for fear that the optician will not deal justly with the patient. The optician will not send a patient with a diseased eye to an oculist for fear that the oculist will fit them to glasses and belittle his work. Thus, the patient will be the sufferer. Many instances of both kinds might be cited if time permitted. From my standpoint, I am pleased to see the course you are pursuing in that of raising the standard of the optician. That he must make a suitable preparation ere he undertakes to do optical work, that he must understand thoroughly the scientific principles of sight testing, that he must know the elementary physiological anatomy of the eye, that he should be able to diagnose the simpler diseases of the eye, that he must know how to test for the various muscular insufficiencies.

He must be a man of good judgment, so that he may be able to know if the case is one for him to handle; he must be honest, always bearing in

*Address to the Wisconsin Association of Opticians.

mind that he is dealing with the infirmities of the human race, and that he is working for more than a present pecuniary reward. That the above is true is shown by the success that has been attained by the men that have labored faithfully to reach a high standard of perfection in optical lines. Some of these same men are not satisfied in building up a reputation for themselves, but are now laboring to raise the standard of sight testing work throughout the State and country by trying to induce the Legislature to enact laws regulating the practice and requiring everyone that wishes to practice sight testing to pass an examination in order to test their proficiency.

This, I assure you, is needed; by this method you will gradually weed out the undesirable men in the profession, and you will force the various optical schools in the country to raise their standard and to require of their students a longer attendance, while the fake schools will be forced to discontinue. Do not be discouraged if you fail, as the various legislative bodies often require considerable persuading before they see the necessity of taking action on some important measures, but by keeping at it you will win out in the end, and your profession will be everlastingly grateful, and the general public will be benefited.

I can assure you, when you reach the advanced stage that you are now striving for, that the better class of oculists will not hesitate to send you work; even now some of the men in your profession that are making records for themselves as men of ability, accuracy, honesty, and integrity, are being recognized by oculists, and their work is appreciated. I know of many instances where oculists have commended the work of these men.

OPTICIANS AND NOMINAL FEES.

Another feature that is not to be overlooked is the fact that when you have spent considerable time and money in the preparation for your profession, you can and should charge a nominal fee for your work; any patient should be willing to pay for your time and knowledge in ascertaining if glasses be necessary or not, and when you have fitted yourself properly so that an intelligent answer can be given on so important a subject they should pay for it, and the great attractive signs of "Eyes Tested Free" will become a thing of the past, except by men that are posing as benefactors who give something for nothing.

In conclusion, let me say that with a thorough preparation in sight testing, understanding its principles, protected by suitable laws against charlatans and impostors, aided in your work by the most improved modern appliances, and using good judgment in your work, there is no reason why you should not do good, efficient work. When that time comes I feel confident that many of the oculists will be ready to endorse good refraction work and will devote more time to the diseases of the eye. You, in turn, will be able to recognize what classes of cases are suitable for refraction or for medical treatment, and by thus working hand in hand better results will be obtained and the afflicted public will be better served.

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. T. Werner Laurie will issue shortly a new long novel, by Victoria Cross, entitled "Life's Shop Window." It will be the longest and perhaps the most important that the author of "Anna Lombard" and "Six Women" has ever published. The scene is laid chiefly in England and the wild regions of America—the latter particularly giving wide scope for those magnificent descriptions of nature in which Victoria Cross stands unrivalled.

The book is a vivid and brilliant presentment of the varying phases of a woman's life, and displays all that keen analysis of motive and character, that acute understanding of the emotions, that joy in life and vigorous vitality which make Victoria Cross so remarkable a writer, and secured for her last book, "Six Women," such a noteworthy success in all parts of the world.

FOODS AND THEIR ADULTERATIONS

Timeliness of interest, aside from any other condition, lends especial importance to the announcement of the early publication of "Foods and Their Adulterations," by Harvey W. Wiley, M.D., to be immediately followed by a companion volume, "Beverages and Their Adulterations." Dr. Wiley is Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and his wide researches in the interests of purity in food commodities give anything he might write on the subject an authoritativeness that is unquestioned. The fact that the new National Food and Drugs Law becomes effective after January 1st, and that public interest in it is now at white heat, will no doubt result in quite a demand for both volumes. The books will be generously illustrated from original photographs and drawings.

THE changes in the "Prices Current" appear on page 123 of this issue.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1907.

Business during the past month has been quite up to the mark. On account of the high price of Sulphate Copper, Paris Green will be about double the price of last year. This is for opening value, and possibly a little later on it may be still higher, as Blue Vitriol is still soaring in price, it is worth in New York to-day 7¼c. in carload lots.

Quinine, which has been low for some time, has advanced very considerably during the past month and may still go higher.

Opium and Morphia are high and may go still higher.

Camphor has taken another advance, and it seems as if it would yet reach the point at which it is predicted to go in Canada, namely, $2.00 a pound.

There have been no special changes in any other lines.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

D.	Alcohol Methylated	Gal.	$1.20
A.	Aluminum Aceto-Tartrate.	Oz.	.20
A.	Cadmium Bromide	Oz.	.22
D	Calcium Lactate	Oz.	.10
A.	Cocoa Butter	Lb.	.60
D	Codeia Sulph., 3th oz.	Ea.	.60
D.	Calcium Nitrate	Oz.	.20
A.	Iron Citrate and Quinine, 4 per cent.	Oz.	.16
A.	Iron Citrate and Quinine, 10 per cent.	Oz.	.18
A.	Iron Citrate and Quinine, B. P.	Oz.	.20
A.	Iron Citrate, Quinine and Strychnine	Oz.	.27
A.	Oil Sassafras, Natural	Lb.	$1.10
A.	Oil Origanum, Pure	Lb.	.75
A.	Oil Origanum, No. 2	Lb.	.50
A.	Oil Palm	Lb.	.20
A.	Quinine Sulph., German	Oz.	.31
A.	Quinine Sulph., Howard's	Oz.	.37
D.	Soda Benzoate from Benzoic Acid	Oz.	.15
A.	Soda Pyrophos, Pure	Oz.	.15
A.	Soda Succinate	Oz.	.25
D.	Thiocinamine	Oz.	.50
D.	Uranium Chloride	Oz.	.60

NEW GOODS

	Soda Lime	Oz.	.5

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

It is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Zenner Disinfectant Company, which will be found on the inside front cover page of this issue, and in every issue during the year.

This concern is one which every Canadian druggist can well afford to patronize, not only because of the profit which Zenoleum Animal Dip and Disinfectant gives the dealer, but because of the fact that he will be patronizing an institution, which, while originally an American

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

WANTED

A thoroughly experienced salesman, familiar with pharmaceutical goods to cover Eastern Ontario. Preference given to man with established connection.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Great Clearance House in America or Canada for Drug Store buyers and sellers. Free service to buyers and those needing employees. Drug men of all kinds furnished positions anywhere. Established 1904. Special Plan. Expert Service. Strictly Reliable.

F. V. KNIEST, R.P.,
"The Drug Store Man,"
N.Y.L. Bld., Omaha, Neb.
U.S.A.

FOR RENT

Good first-class Drug Stand with well established connection, on good business corner. Up-to-date fixtures. Only three in the town. Rent reasonable. For particulars apply to P. A. Nolan, Cornwall, Ont.

concern, is, in the Dominion, thoroughly Canadian in every respect. The Zenner Disinfectant Company, in order to take care of its Canadian customers, has for the past three years operated a Canadian house, formerly at Brampton, Ontario, but since 1905 at Windsor, Ontario.

The manufacturers of Zenoleum have been very liberal in their use of advertising space in Canadian publications, and we understand that in addition to our own paper, they are regularly using space in all the leading Canadian agricultural publications. The Zenner Disinfectant Company has had an attractive exhibit at the Toronto National Exposition each year. For this they have several times received favorable comment, and they have a handsome diploma awarded them by the Exposition Directors for 1906.

Zenoleum is used throughout the several barracks of the Canadian militia, in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa and Toronto, at the Central Experimental Farms of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in the several departments of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Zenoleum is also employed throughout the systems of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Grand Trunk Railroad.

During the three years in which Zenoleum has been actively pushed in Canada, its sales have shown a wonderful increase, indicating that Canadian druggists have been quite ready to realize that in Zenoleum they have a preparation which affords them not only a good profit on every sale, but an article which will sell the year around.

We would suggest that our druggist readers correspond with the Zenner Disinfectant Company, at 115 Sandwich Street, Windsor, Ontario, as we feel sure that their correspondence will bring to them information which will prove of much value in connection with the handling of Zenoleum.

LUMBAGO

A rapid and satisfactory cure for this very unsatisfactory complaint consists of an ointment recommended by Kenyon, and referred to in the Therapeutic Gazette, known in the British Pharmacopoeia as unguentum antimonii tartaratum. Perhaps a better preparation and rather more modern would be a 20 per cent. mixture of antimonium tartaratum in equal parts of vaseline and lanoline. This rubbed into the back once or twice daily till pustulation appears usually affords relief. Linimentum tiglii, N. F., or linimentum crotonis, B.P., if used in the same way, will often succeed as well if not better, especially in cases of chronic sciatica and allied disorders in the hip region, and in such thorough rubbing has much to do with the success of the remedy. The affection will, of course, be likely to return, but it will afford great and prompt relief. Children affected with a persistent cough may often be relieved by having this ointment or liniment hung on lint and laid on the chest, remembering in the case of children not to rub in and to cover it with oiled silk.—Lancet-Clinic.

A POD OF PEAS

A case in which liver pills, appendicitis, sweet-pea seeds and a catalogue house are all tangled up in a snarl, comes to me from Aberdeen, South Dakota. It seems a farmer out there sent to a mail order house and got their catalogue. Tickled to death with the wonderful picture book, both he and his good wife took an experimental stab at it—she ordering a few sweet-pea seeds and he a few of the festive liver pills. When the two packages came they were both alike, exteriorly, but by some clerical inadvertence the peas were labeled liver pills and the liver pills peas. The pea seeds were duly swallowed and the pills planted in rows out in the garden patch, and while the madam waited for the fruition of the pills the farmer was busy with a tough case of pea-seed-induced appendicitis. All of which goes to show that to the South Dakotan at least the cat-house is a dangerous and death-dealing affair, and that its much advertised liver pills don't grow according to directions, nor do cat-house pea seeds heal the aching liver.—Sidney Arnold, in American Artisan.

LIPPINCOTT SODA FOUNTAIN

Messrs. A. H. & F. H. Lippincott have purchased the Philadelphia plant of the American Soda Fountain Co., formerly Chas. Lippincott & Co., and will continue the business as heretofore, manufacturing the highest class of soda water apparatus, carbonators, portable fountains, hand and power ice shavers, and a full line of sundries and supplies.

It is their intention to maintain, and raise if possible, the standard of construction, and will give their personal attention to the business in every department, so that their customers are assured that their orders will receive careful consideration.

The business started by Mr. Chas. Lippincott was actively managed by him until 1876, at which time he retired therefrom, the management then falling into the hands of his partner, Mr. Jas. Patterson, who retired in a few years, and was succeeded by the above gentlemen.

The financial and sales department of the business will be in charge of Mr. A. H. Lippincott.

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO, MARCH, 1907 No 3

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

THE PATENT MEDICINE BILL

The long looked for Patent Medicine Bill was introduced into the House of Commons some days ago, and, although the Bill is not printed at this writing, enough has leaked out to acquaint us with the leading features of the measure. We understand it is proposed to bring all preparations not official in the B.P., the U.S.P. or the French Code, within the scope of the new law, and that the supervision of such preparations involves registration, declaration as to contents, amount of alcohol and other poisons, permission to manufacture if approved, taxation by stamp tax, the establishment of a board, appointment of inspectors, etc., etc.

It will be remembered that Parliament at last session appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole patent medicine subject. Evidence taken before this Committee indicated that fraudulent and dangerous medicines were being manufactured and sold, and the Committee reported that legislation was necessary, but without expressing an opinion as to the character of such legislation. Here the matter rested until the Minister of Inland Revenue undertook to frame a Bill which we have very briefly outlined.

We cannot disagree with the finding of the Committee that legislation is necessary, as no doubt alcoholic beverages and dangerous "dopes" have been and are made and sold under the guise of patent medicines, to the prejudice of the "good order and peace of the people", but we must enter our emphatic protest against the provisions of the Bill, which means a disruption of the drug trade of Canada and the imposition of a stamp tax, no matter how small, which in the end is sure to be paid by the retail druggist. As the Bill now stands, all preparations made by our large pharmaceutical houses, including elixirs, pills, tablet triturates, compressed tablets, and specialties, and such preparations as local druggists make for sale over their own counter, will come under the law and be subject to the tax. This should never be allowed to become law and we hope the retail druggists will lose no time in filing their protest.

We understand Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., is out in opposition to the Bill and is urging the retailers to act promptly. He has taken the ground that if a revenue is necessary for the purpose of administering the Act it should be paid by the patent medicine men and not by the retail druggists. He proposes a license of $50 or more upon every Patent Medicine House in Canada, and upon foreigners doing business in Canada, but the retail druggist should be exempt to the extent of say ten gross of each of his local preparations. The assumption is that druggists doing business under provincial laws are qualified to put up such preparations without prejudice to the public interest, but if the sale exceeds ten gross it is fair to assume he is manufacturing beyond local needs, and is in fact a patent medicine manufacturer and therefore subject to license charges. If this is practicable it appears to be reasonable. Patent Medicine Makers have legitimate interests which should be protected, and "dope" makers should not be allowed to give character to this important branch of industry; much less should the retail druggist be asked to bear the burden of administering the law against frauds which have become incidents to the patent medicine trade. Dr. Bole's proposal would protect the legitimate patent medicine man against frauds, peddlers, etc., and would at the same time save the retail druggist from an unjust burden.

PARCEL POST C. O. D.

The question of inaugurating a C.O.D. system in connection with the postal department appears to be amongst the possibilities of the legislation to be enacted at the present session of the Dominion Parliament.

That any such legislation would be most injurious to the retail trade is very evident and

would only tend to increase the activities and develop in a still larger degree the encroachments of the mail-order houses.

All must agree that anything which would tend to cripple the retail dealer or diminish his opportunities for increasing his business would also be disastrous to the community at large, as the city, town or village, whichever it may be, is composed for the most part of retail merchants and those manufacturers whose interests are closely interwoven with them and the limitation of the business of the retailer by legislation which gives the mail-order house an unfair advantage would certainly have a tendency to wipe out the retailer and thus prove a great blow to all mercantile business outside of that which could be transacted through the mails.

The fact that goods can be sent from one end of the Dominion to the other say about 4,000 miles for the same charges as they could be delivered in an adjacent town from the place of shipment, is the one great secret of the success of the mail-order system of our departmental stores, and when to this is added as is suggested by the proposed legislation, the C.O.D. system by which postmasters would collect the amount of purchase when handing out the goods, it will readily be seen that a still further curtailment of the retail dealer's business would be effected. It is to be hoped that strong pressure will be brought to bear on our legislators to prevent any such infringement on the rights of retailers, and those committees who have been appointed by the various drug associations to watch legislation affecting the drug trade, should make it their duty to enter an emphatic protest against a C.O.D. parcel post system.

(Since writing the above, the Postmaster-General has announced in Parliament that he has decided not to introduce the C.O.D. parcel post at present).

THE LORD'S DAY ACT

Canada's new Sunday observance law, entitled "The Lord's Day Act" comes into operation on the 1st of this month (March) and druggists will do well to keep in mind the provisions of the Act and see to its proper enforcement. Under the heading of "works of necessity and mercy" it is provided that

3. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any person may on the Lord's Day do any work of necessity or mercy, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the ordinary meaning of the expression "work of necessity or mercy," it is hereby declared that it shall be deemed to include the following classes of work :

(The following apply to druggists, etc. Editor.)

(b) Work for the relief of sickness and suffering, including the sale of drugs, medicines and surgical appliances by retail ;

(c) Receiving, transmitting, or delivering telegraph or telephone messages ;

"The Lord's Day" means from midnight, Saturday night till midnight Sunday night, or as the wording of the Act reads "the period of time which begins at 12 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and ends at 12 o'clock on the following afternoon."

It should be particularly borne in mind that only the articles specified above (section B, clause 3), can be legally sold on Sunday, and it is also provided that—

"Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or in any way affect any provisions of any act or law relating in any way to the observance of the Lord's Day in force in any province of Canada when this act comes into force ; and where any person violates any of the provisions of this act, and such offence is also a violation of any other act or law, the offender may be proceeded against either under the provisions of this act or under the provisions of any other act or law applicable to the offence charged."

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION

Just as our forms are going to press, we are in receipt of a copy of the Bill, which has been introduced by the Hon. Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, entitled, "An Act Respecting Proprietary and Patent Medicines." This Bill which has been anxiously looked for, in order to know the stand taken by the Government in reference to patent medicines, provides that all such medicines in Canada must have a declaration that they contain but a harmless proportion of the drugs or medicines enumerated in this schedule, which is attached. It also provides for a system of registration of all patent medicines and for their analysis by the Inland Revenue Department, and should the analysis show that the medicine is harmless, permission to sell may be granted. Should it be found, however, that an undue proportion of alcohol is contained in the medicine, it may be declared an alcoholic beverage, or if a dangerous proportion of any of the drugs named are found, the sale of the medicine may be prohibited.

The Bill also provides in Section 8 for a stamp tax and prohibits the distribution of samples from door to door.

As this Bill has come to hand so late, it will be impossible for us to make any lengthy comment on it, but the provision made in it for a stamp tax is one that should be withdrawn, as there is no possible justification for any such tax. If a government finds it necessary to protect the public in any particular way it is their bounden

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Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates Veronal, etc.

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal

Support Canadian Industry and Good Goods.

The B. C. Pharmaceutical Record says: "We have had an opportunity of putting to a practical test some of the products of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, the particular chemicals being Hydrarg., Iodid Rub, Sodii Citras, Bismuth Subgall, Caffein Citras and Lithii Benzoas. We are pleased to be able to speak in highest terms of recommendation and to prophesy that if the rest of the family are like these there need be no fear for the success of the 'Na-Dru-Co.'"
All our branches are now stocked with "National" products. Write for prices.

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited,

MONTREAL

SOMETHING YOU WANT

We have just sent out to the trade throughout Canada, Catalogue "C," 84 pages, illustrating our fine line of High Grade Rubber Sundries, for use by Surgeons, Physicians and Druggists.

We advertise some of our leading lines of Druggists' Sundries in every Street Car system in Canada, and by this means create a strong demand amongst the purchasing public.

It will pay you to look into our proposition. A postal card to any of our Sales Branches will bring a Catalogue or Salesman to your desk. . . Cannot we hear from you to-day?



Makers of Quality on Rubber Goods

The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal

LIMITED

40 Dock Street, St. John, N.B.
155 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N.S.
Imperial Bank Bldg., St. James Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.
Front & Yonge Streets, TORONTO, ONT.
89 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Alberta Block, CALGARY, ALTA.
Dewdney Street, REGINA, SASK.
403 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

duty to do so, but the cost of such protection should not be levied on any special class of manufacturers, producers or vendors.

We append the full text of the Act:

AN ACT RESPECTING PROPRIETARY AND PATENT MEDICINES.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as "The Patent Medicine Act."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Inland Revenue or any person duly authorized to act in his stead, or any other head of a Department charged with the administration of this Act;

(b) "Medicine" means and includes every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured wholesale for the internal or external use of man or animal, the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any foreign pharmacopoeia approved by the Minister, or any pharmacopoeia adopted by any properly constituted pharmaceutical association approved by the Minister;

(c) "Affidavit" includes a solemn affirmation or declaration made in accordance with the law of Canada;

(d) "Officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue or any person authorized under this Act or "The Adulteration Act" to procure samples of articles of food, drugs, agricultural fertilizers or medicines and to submit them for analysis.

3. Every manufacturer or importer of medicines and every agent of any such manufacturer or importer shall, before offering any medicine for sale, transmit to the Minister two samples, carriage paid, in original or full trade packages with seals unbroken, of such medicine so manufactured, imported or held for sale by him, plainly labelled with the name and address of the manufacturer and the name of the medicine, and accompanied by an application for registration and an affidavit stating whether the medicine does or does not contain alcohol, and, if so, the percentage thereof, or, if it contains any of the poisons set out in the schedule hereto, specifying such poisons and the percentages thereof, and stating that such packages contain a fair average sample of the medicine referred to; and the Minister shall cause one of such samples to be analyzed and compared as to ingredients with the statement in the affidavit made, and the other sample shall be preserved by the Minister for the purposes of registration and comparison with any sample of the same medicine which may be subsequently obtained by an officer from any person having it in his possession or offering it for sale.

2. With every sample so transmitted, the manufacturer, importer, or agent shall remit a fee of ——— dollars, and a like fee shall thereafter be paid upon the first day of April in every year, failing which the certificate or license shall lapse.

3. If, after analysis, the sample is found, in respect to character and percentage of alcohol and poisons, to conform substantially to the statement made in the affidavit required by subsection 1 of this section, and such percentages of alcohol and poisons are not deemed to be excessive, the Minister may cause a certificate or license to be issued, specifying the number and date thereof and the date of registration of the medicine.

4. The affidavit required by this section may be taken before any magistrate, justice of the peace, or commissioner for taking affidavits for use in any court of the province or British possession in which such affidavit is taken, or, in the case of a foreign country, before a British Consul or Vice-Consul.

5. Any officer shall, when required to do so by any regulation made in that behalf by the Minister, act as an inspector of proprietary and patent medicines and shall procure and submit samples thereof for the purpose of comparison or analysis.

6. Every sample so obtained by an officer shall be transmitted to the Minister for examination, analysis and comparison with the corresponding standard sample in the possession of the Minister.

7. All medicine shall be put up in packages or bottles, and every one of these, intended for sale or distribution in Canada, shall have the name and number under which it is registered, together with the manufacturer's name and address, placed upon it, which information shall be in conspicuous characters forming an inseparable part of the general label.

8. Each package or bottle shall, as soon as filled, have attached thereto an Inland Revenue stamp for an amount of duty varying according to the retail price of the medicine and container, as follows:

25 cents and under.....	cents.
Over 25 cents and not exceeding 50 cents	"
Over 50 cents and not exceeding $1.00	"
Over $1.00	"

9. Six months after the coming into force of this Act such retail price must be plainly marked on each such package or bottle.

10. Except as herein otherwise provided, the

stamps upon medicines manufactured in Canada shall be attached to the packages or bottles before the medicines leave the premises of the manufacturer. The stamps upon medicines imported shall be attached before they leave the custody of the proper customs house officers.

4. In case the result of an analysis shows that the medicine does not conform to the statement supplied by the manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer for sale in Canada, or is, in the opinion of the Minister, dangerous to health or life in the doses prescribed, or is for other reasons improper or unfit for sale, the Minister shall cause notice to be given to the manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer for sale in Canada of such medicine, or to his agent or representative in Canada or in any province of Canada, of the result of such analysis, and shall name a time and place at which the said manufacturer, compounder, proprietor or importer, or such agent or representative may be heard before the Minister by counsel or in person.

5. After such hearing, or in case the party so notified does not appear, the Minister may, according to the facts, declare that the medicine analyzed is in fact an alcoholic beverage in which the medication is insufficient to bring the preparation properly within the description of a legitimate medicine, or that it contains alcohol in excess of the amount needed as a solvent and preservative, or that it contains any of the poisons mentioned in the schedule to this Act in such a quantity as renders the use of such medicine, in the doses prescribed, dangerous to health or life, or that it contains cocaine or any of its salts, or that it is, on other grounds, improper and unfit for sale; and the Minister may thereupon order that the medicine in question shall not be sold unless the formula of ingredients is revised in accordance with the directions of the Minister, or unless the formula is legibly printed upon the label, or may prohibit the manufacture, compounding, importation or sale, as the case may be, of the medicine in Canada.

6. The Governor-in-Council may appoint officers or analysts for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, and they shall hold office during pleasure and shall perform such duties as are assigned to them under regulations of the Governor-in-Council.

(2). The Governor-in-Council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such officers and analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, shall be paid to them out of any sum voted by Parliament for the purpose.

7. Where the chief place of business or head office of any person, firm or corporation within the meaning of this Act is elsewhere than in Canada, such person, firm or corporation shall file with the Minister the name of a person or corporation in, or having its head office in, Canada, as the agent or representative of such person, firm or corporation for all the purposes of this Act; and any notice to, or communication or dealing with such agent or representative by the Minister shall be effectual to all intents and purposes under this Act.

(2). In default of such filing the Minister may take proceedings or action under this Act "ex parte" and without any notice to, or communication with, such person, firm or corporation.

8. No medicine shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless a sample of it has been transmitted to the Minister, and all the provisions of this Act with respect to it have been complied with.

(2). No medicine shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale, unless it is of the same composition as the standard sample bearing the same name and number sent in for registration and preservation to the Minister.

(3). No medicine shall be sold, or offered or exposed for sale, unless the package or bottle containing it has attached thereto the Inland Revenue stamp required by this Act.

9. Except as herein otherwise provided, all medicines in the possession of manufacturers, importers or vendors when this Act comes into force shall be stamped with the Inland Revenue stamp provided for the purpose, and every manufacturer, importer or vendor shall pay therefor the fees fixed by this Act.

10. Every person who is not known as a wholesale manufacturer or importer in the usual acceptation of the term, but who makes or imports proprietary or patent medicines for sale direct to consumers, or who sells them or disposes thereof to other vendors, shall, so far as these preparations are concerned, come under the provisions of this Act.

11. The Minister may order any officer to obtain samples of any medicine, and the manner of obtaining and treating such samples shall be as provided by Departmental regulations.

12. No person, firm or corporation shall distribute or cause to be distributed from door to door any sample of a proprietary or patent medicine.

13. Every person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale, any medicine not bearing the Inland Revenue stamp required by this Act, or who fails to observe any provision of this Act for which a specific penalty has not been provided shall for a first offence incur in each case a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and for every subsequent offence a penalty not ex-

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Sandalwood Oil

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH
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Now is the time to make engagements to cover your future requirements of the following :

Paris Green
Bluestone (pure)
Insect Powder
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Moth Balls
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Kindly communicate with us.

The following are worthy of your attention and specification :

National Cream of Tartar, 100%
St. George's Baking Powder

4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.	12-oz.	16-oz.	32-oz.
1.40	1.90	2.50	3.75	4.75	8.50

National Potass. Iodide, Gran.
National Potass. Iodide, Crystal
National Iodoform
National Bismuth Salts
National Hydrogen Peroxide, etc.
Grd. Flax, 100 %
Quinine
Green Castile Soap
Turpentine

Anglo-Saxon Stock Food, etc.

Sundries

Kindly see our well assorted line of Toilet Articles, Perfumes and Specialties before placing your orders for assorting lots or future deliveries.

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5 Front St. East
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SURGICAL STEEL RAZORS

Widths—$\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Genuine English Steel. Unequalled in **quality, finish** and **price.**

You can recommend them with perfect confidence as we are **old hands** at making cutting instruments, owing to our long experience in the manufacture of Surgeon's Knives.

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MAKE it a point NOW
to carefully review your stock.
NOTE ANY WEAK SPOTS
and take measures to strengthen them.
Refined, Attractive Parlor Styles
are often overlooked when buying

Wall Papers

Write us for samples to fill any short lines. We have on hand all the big sellers for 1907, in every grade.

Be in a position to satisfy every customer. Let us help you with samples.

Try us for BURLAPS (DYED, SIZED, OIL COATED), SANITAS.

Prompt service at all times, especially during the Spring Season.

STAUNTONS
LIMITED
Makers of Superior Wall Papers
TORONTO

$50 $50



As an Up-to-Date Druggist

can you afford to scribble your correspondence?

¶ The American Typewriter at $50 should place a machine in every drug store. It will not only turn out a letter that for beauty of work cannot be excelled, but will write labels without special attachments of any kind.

¶ Why not take advantage of our Easy Payment Plan to get your correspondence on a business-like basis?

¶ If you want $100 typewriter value for $50, write to-day for "The American Way"—mentioning the CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

AMERICAN TYPEWRITER CO.
Established Fourteen Years
264-C Broadway NEW YORK



Millions of People Use Gillett's Lye

The fact that Gillett's Lye is so favorably known and well advertised makes it one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852.

ceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and his certificate or license may be cancelled: Provided that, in the case of vendors by retail, the above penalty, as respects the stamping of medicines shall not apply to such goods found in the possession during the thirty days immediately following the coming into force of this Act.

14. Every person who unlawfully uses, or forges or alters, or uses, knowing it to be forged or altered, any manufacturer's label or certificate required under this Act, is guilty of an offence, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars and to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding twelve months and not less than three months.

15. No manufacturer, importer or vendor shall, in any advertisement or in any other manner, assert or indicate that the certificate or license issued by the Minister passes upon the merits of any medicine, and no reference to such certificate or license, other than by this Act especially provided, shall be made in any advertisement, upon any label on the package or bottle in which such medicine is contained, or in any other manner.

(2). Every person who violates the provisions of this section shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars and costs, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and costs, and the certificate or license shall be cancelled.

16. Every penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against this Act, or any regulation thereunder, may be recovered in the name of His Majesty in a summary manner, with costs, under the provisions of part XV. of "The Criminal Code."

17. Any term of imprisonment for an offence against the provisions of this Act, whether in conjunction with a pecuniary penalty or not, may be adjudged and ordered,—

(a) By the Exchequer Court of Canada, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises; or

(b) If such term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months, exclusive of any term of imprisonment adjudged or ordered for non-payment of any pecuniary penalty, whether the offence in respect of which the liability to imprisonment has been incurred is declared by this Act to be an indictable offence or not, in a summary manner under the provisions of part XV. of The Criminal Code, by a judge of a county court or by a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process.

18. The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations for giving effect to or to the provisions of this Act and declaring the true intent thereof, in any case of doubt, as to him seems meet, and may also add to or remove from the schedule to this Act any poisons or potent drugs, as from time to time he deems expedient.

19. All regulations made under this Act, whether made by the Governor-in-Council or the Department of Inland Revenue, shall have the force of law, and any violation of any such regulation mentioned to such penalty or forfeiture as is, by the said regulation, imposed for such violation.

20. This Act shall come into force upon such day as the Governor-General by proclamation directs.

SCHEDULE.

List of poisons or potent drugs requiring declaration of their presence in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act.

Acetanilide.
Aconite and its preparations.
Alcohol, and all liquids containing it.
Arsenic, and preparations containing it.
Atropine.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Carbolic Acid.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cocaine and its preparations.
Conia and compounds thereof.
Corrosive sublimate.
Digitaline.
Ergot.
Hellebore.
Hyoscyamin and its preparations.
Indian Hemp.
Morphine and its preparations.
Nux Vomica.
Opium, its preparations and derivatives.
Phenacetine.
Prussic Acid.
Savin, and preparations thereof.
Strychnine and its preparations.
Sulphonal.
Tartrate of Antimony
Veratria.

THE LATE MR. F. STEARNS

In connection with the obituary notice and sketch of the life of the late Mr. Frederick Stearns, which appeared in our February issue, we herewith present to our readers an excellent half-tone of the deceased.

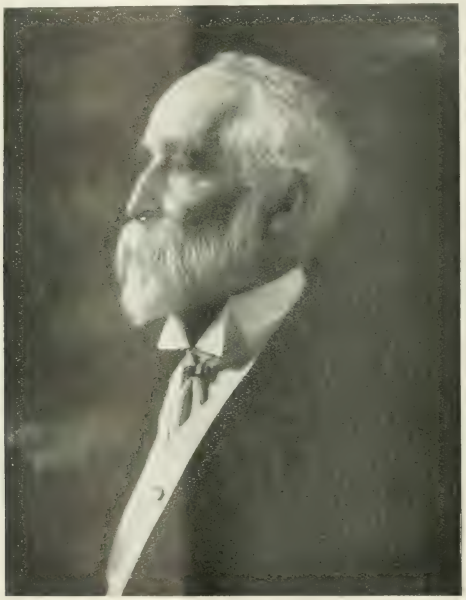
Mr. Stearns' career is a good example of what can be accomplished by one who sets out in his young days to attain the fulfilment of a cherished

ambition, in spite of discouragements, by fitting himself by sheer hard work and study for it. Starting as a youth of fourteen in a Buffalo drug store, in spite of the hard work and light pay, he managed to attend a course of lectures on chemistry and pharmacy in the Buffalo University. He next was employed by A. I. Matthews, one of the leading retail druggists of that city, and, while here, made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details and management of a successful drug store. The results were seen in his becoming a partner two years later, and he followed business here till 1854, when he went to Detroit and started a new store on his own account.

From his first laboratory in a 12 x 12 back room to the magnificent quarters of to-day, with its branch laboratory at Windsor, Ont., is a great stride, but it was accomplished by the energy, industry, and business capacity of Mr. Stearns, and the same enthusiasm that brought him many orders in his early trips with samples through the State of Michigan is responsible for the magnificent business of the present time.

When Mr. Stearns retired from active business life in 1888, after forty years' services, he by no means remained idle. One of his hobbies was collecting, and he had amassed a magnificent collection of Japanese and Korean art objects, some 16,000 of which he generously donated to the Detroit Museum of Art, towards which he had previously contributed money and time. Coins, precious stones and shells were also objects of interest to him, and over 10,000 different species of shells are to-day in the Detroit Museum, a monument to his wonderful activity and intelligent pursuit of objects of interest.

But not satisfied with these, he turned his attention to musical instruments as well, and the University of Michigan is the richer by a collection of over 2,000 different kinds of instruments, representing the evolution of stringed, wind and percussion instruments from their rudest and most primitive forms to the complex and artistic productions of the present day, which collection is probably the most complete in the world. As some recognition of his valuable services, the University of Michigan conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and the Museum of Arts also made him a public presentation of a medal.



THE LATE MR. F. STEARNS

IF IT'S DRUGS
WE HAVE IT
OR WILL GET IT

Write to us first for the things that are not usually carried in stock. It's likely we have them. If not, we will get them for you promptly without extra charge

Have you any special ideas in non-secrets? If so, write to us. We will get you up something special, and not charge you much for it.

MOXON'S LINIMENT We have just secured the Agency for Canada. Three sizes, 6 oz. $2 dz.; 16 oz. $4 dz.; 32 oz. $6 dz.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

PARIS GREEN GREEN GREEN

MADE BY THE

CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

"BEST and GOES FARTHEST."

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED, Makers of Pure Paris Green

RETAIL DRUGGISTS PROFIT

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT.

Season 1907 **LYMAN'S** Season 1907

No Advance in Price



Killing Flies for Over Fifty Years

Send Your Orders Now For Your Season's Supply

5c Size
3 papers in package
6 dozen packages in box
Price $1.50 per box



10c Size
6 papers in package
3 dozen packages in box
Price $1.50 per box

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., LIMITED, TORONTO

Trade Notes

M. Patterson, druggist, Almonte, Ontario, died last month.

Dr. Giles has opened a new drug store at Antler, Saskatchewan.

Argue & Co., have opened a new drug store at Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

Munson & Co., have opened a drug and stationery store at Dauphin, Manitoba.

The Bricanam Remedy Co., Ltd., has been incorporated at Montreal, Quebec.

E. J. Doak has purchased the drug business of W. B. Kendall, Toronto, Ontario.

A. E. Davis, Grenfeld, is opening a branch drug store at Creelman, Saskatchewan.

E. B. Flint has purchased the drug business of C. H. Allison, Port Perry, Ontario.

The drug store of the Caron Drug Co., Caron, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire.

G. A. Borland has opened a new drug store at 716 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario.

A. J. J. Brennan, of Welland, has opened a branch drug store at Fenwick, Ontario.

Harrison & Campbell have opened a drug store at Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

Chas. Ramshaw has purchased the drug business of J. A. Barr & Co., Arnprior, Ontario.

W. H. Morrison has purchased the drug business of Geo. H. Cameron, Dauphin, Manitoba.

D. W. Bradshaw has purchased the drug business of A. W. Francis, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

James Dunkin has purchased the Red Cross Pharmacy, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

The drug stock of J. A. Ellis, O'Leary, Prince Edward Island, was damaged by fire Feb. 3rd.

Sirois & Michaud have registered at Montreal, Quebec, as manufacturers of patent medicines.

The J. A. Thompson Co., has been incorporated as druggists at Toronto, Ontario, capital $40,000.

The Thornton Co., has purchased the business of the Hartland Drug Co., Hartland, New Brunswick.

Jury & Gregory have purchased the drug business of W. J. A. Carnahan at Main and Gerrard Sts., Toronto, Ontario.

R. L. Kitchen has opened a new drug store at Amherstburg, Ontario.

The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co. have opened a branch drug store on Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

McClure & Co. have purchased the drug business of W. F. C. Braithwaite, St. Boniface, Manitoba.

Mr. Gagner has opened a new drug store, to be known as the Lavelle Pharmacy, on Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Harry Birks, druggist, Cardinal, Ontario, has been called.

J. G. Laycock is opening a branch drug store at Astra, Manitoba, and is advertising his drug business at Pipeston, Man., for sale.

The Consolidated Chemical Co., of Guelph, Ontario, will move to Three Rivers, Quebec, that town having voted them a bonus of $15,000.

The Pulford-Leonard Drug Co., Ltd., who were recently burnt out have moved to temporary premises at 108 Princess St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A winding-up order has been granted to Lyman, Sons & Co., for the placing in liquidation Brayley, Sons & Co., wholesale druggists, etc., Montreal, Quebec.

Gaston H. Hughes has been appointed administrator of the estate of A. E. Hughes. The registered title is A. E. Hughes & Co., druggists, Montreal, Quebec.

The Foster-Dack Company, Limited, has been incorporated with capital of $30,000, head office, Toronto, Ontario, to manufacture Mecca compound and other proprietary articles.

The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, which we noted recently as being incorporated with head office in London, Ontario, has taken over the wholesale drug business of the W. S. Bryers, Barkwell Company, of that city.

MONTREAL NOTES

It is reported that Mr. E. F. Emery has purchased the business of Mr. T. H. Robinson on Sherbrooke St.

A question which has been before the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association frequently has been the registering of Licentiate Chemists and Druggists of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Seeing that the examinations are much more stringent than our own the least we can do in the province of Quebec is to admit them at once to the Certified Clerk's Certificate on producing undubitable proofs that the candidate for registration is the same person as the one whose name is on the diploma and on production of evidence of good moral character and a 3 years' apprenticeship.

Copies of the proposed Act respecting proprietary or patent medicines have been received in Montreal, and the retail druggists are much relieved to find that preparations put up by them for family use and for their own retail trade are not in any way interfered with by the Act.

The stamping of medicines by wholesale manufacturers and importers is a matter which concerns the proprietors of such goods. Of course if the wholesale manufacturers or importers are obliged to raise prices to cover extra expense, the retail men will have to do the same, and the public in the end will have to pay.

It is satisfactory to proprietors to see that no exposure of the entire recipe is required, and that the retail price is to be plainly marked on each bottle.

It is reported that Dr. Lavolette has sold out his newly opened pharmacy on St. Catherine Street to Mr. Qurnneville. I have not as yet been able to verify the report.

It is also reported that Mr. H. Lanctot has purchased the business of a pharmacist recently deceased. Mr. Lanctot runs, I believe, three other stores.

(See also page 187.)

NEWS ITEMS

Mr. F. W. McLean's new store at the corner of Madison Ave., and Dupont St., Toronto, is about ready for the fixtures which are being built by The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd. Mr. McLean has spared no expense in this new venture and is having solid mahogany everywhere. His fixture contract takes care of the entire store from the front windows to the back door. The show cases are of the latest design and are "ALL CRYSTAL." The "Go-Betweens" have plate glass tops and fronts with the cabinet of sub-divided drawers at the back. Opposite the main entrance at one side is a large French mirror with fine panel work on either side.

The Tincture, Patent Medicine, Perfume, and Cash Register cabinets are of very rich design.

The whole store will be in keeping with the surrounding locality which is one of the finest residential districts in Toronto.

After 30 years continuous business in the same old spot, Mr. D. M. Waters, Belleville, expects to move to his new store April 1st. This is one of the largest drug stores in Canada and will be complete in every particular.

An idea of the extent of the interior may be formed from the fact that Mr. Waters has ordered 50 feet of Patent Medicine Cases and 35 feet of Tincture Shelving alone as well as Perfume Cabinets, Dispensing Partitions, a double row of Silent Salesman and Go-Betweens.

The fixtures are all to be of rich quarter-cut oak and are now being built by The Toronto Show Case Company, Ltd.

Messrs. Norman B. Strong and Mr. Jno. Woodhouse, Haileybury, have been in the city getting pointers for the fitting and arrangement of their new Drug Store. The Toronto Show Case Company, Ltd., secured this contract and are supplying a mahogany outfit which they state is equal to anything in Canada. Mr. Strong says nothing is too rich for the Cobalters and he believes that "display will pay."

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION

EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

Dear Sir :—

In connection with patent medicine legislation the feeling in Montreal is that the attacks of certain papers such as Collier's Weekly and the Ladies' Home Journal have been just a little bit overstrained and it begins to look as though the Doctors have had something to do with stirring up the opposition to "Home Remedies".

In view of the terrible amount of exaggeration going on with regard to the composition of these remedies it would be as well for the Government to go slow with new legislation. Hysterical Legislation is always dangerous.

I have not a word to say in favor of the lying advertisements daily appearing in yellow journals and in other journals with greater pretension to morality. Some of these advertisements besides being false are filthy in the extreme and one would think that self-respecting papers would never soil their columns with such matter.

It would seem that Legislation might well begin with the newspapers, by interdicting all advertising relating to the sexual organs, lost manhood, and kindred subjects. Cures for catarrh, consumption, bright's disease, cancer and allied diseases might be put under control and newspapers inserting such false advertisements be made liable to punishment. This would undoubtedly cripple the fakirs and gradually lead to their extinction.

With regard to taxing in any manner medicines put up by licensed pharmacists for the convenience of their customers, for family use, I think it would be a great injustice to families as well as to pharmacists and an infringement on their rights. Pharmacists are obliged to undergo a curriculum of study which is becoming harder every year, they also pay their annual license fee and their municipal business tax which with the high rents in all large cities makes their occupation anything but a sinecure.

Yours Truly,

"Chemicus".

Montreal, Feb. 8, '07.

THE RETAIL MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION SPEAKS

TO THE EDITOR CANADIAN DRUGGIST :

Dear Sir,—Our Association as you are aware was organized for the purpose of protecting the commercial interests of all sections of the retail trade. The "Drug Section" of our Association have appealed to us to aid them in opposing an

Mr. Live Druggist

Do you want an exclusive agency in your locality for the most perfect line of ready-made medicines on the market?

A line which will gain you more clean cash in a month than your other preparations are making you in two.

A line so popular that with the business producing advertising and samples furnished, it will create a demand which will induce all your competitors to handle it and thereby earn big money for you.

A line comprising over 200 high class preparations now sold and recommended by 5,000 druggists in the United States. Distributed by the American Druggists Syndicate of New York.

A Company is now being formed called the American Druggists Syndicate of Canada, for the purpose of placing these goods in the hands of the Canadian Druggists.

The membership is limited to 500 (one out of every four druggists in Canada). The Syndicate will be glad to consider applications for membership from all retail druggists. If you are a druggist in a town where we have no member, we will welcome you.

Full particulars on request.

Address

American Druggists Syndicate of Canada

SATURDAY NIGHT BUILDING, ROOM 20 TORONTO, ONTARIO

SANITOL QUANTITY OFFERS

No. 1. ON A $25.00 ORDER OF SANITOL ASSORTED, 10% TRADE DISCOUNT

TERMS :—Shipment prepaid, 1 per cent for cash in full within 10 days from date of invoice; or *deferred monthly payments*, $5.00 on receipt of goods and $5.00 on the first of each month following, until paid in full.

Special Advertising with this Order

One complete Sanitol window display if asked for, consisting of window screen, six counter cards, two transparent signs and five show cards; also **Fifty individual Samples**, your choice of either Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Toilet Powder, Face Cream, Bath Powder or Toilet Soap.

$0.50 will be allowed you for distributing these samples by messenger, if you send us a list of the names with addresses of those to whom they were delivered.

No. 2. ON A $50.00 ORDER OF SANITOL ASSORTED, 12% TRADE DISCOUNT

TERMS :—Shipment prepaid, 1 per cent for cash in full within ten days from date of invoice; or *deferred monthly payments*, $10.00 on receipt of goods and $10.00 on the first of each month following, until paid in full.

Special Advertising with this Order

One complete Sanitol window display if asked for, consisting of window screen, six counter cards, two transparent signs and five show cards; also **one hundred individual samples**, your choice of either Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Toilet Powder, Face Cream, Bath Powder or Toilet Soap.

$0.75 will be allowed you for distributing these samples by messenger, if you send us a list of the names with addresses of those to whom they were delivered.

Our Banner Special Offer

No. 3. ON A $100.00 ORDER OF SANITOL ASSORTED, 15% TRADE DISCOUNT

TERMS :—Shipment prepaid, 1 per cent for cash in full within 10 days from date of invoice; or *deferred monthly payments*, $10.00 on receipt of goods and $10.00 on the first of each month following, until paid in full.

Special Advertising with this Order

One complete Sanitol window display if asked for, consisting of window screen, six counter cards, two transparent signs and five show cards; also **two hundred individual samples**, your choice of either Tooth Powder, Tooth Paste, Toilet Powder, Face Cream, Bath Powder or Toilet Soap.

$1.00 will be allowed you for distributing these samples by messenger, if you send us a list of the names with addresses of those to whom they were delivered.

An extra discount of five per cent on this order will be paid as a rebate to you on April 1st, 1907, if you are a member of the Sanitol Association of Retail Druggists, adhere to our retail selling terms, it being understood that this order is for stock purposes only.

Our plan is to get you started on the complete, widely advertised Sanitol line of tooth and toilet preparations.

Afterwards send your extra orders to your jobber.

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY CO., ST. LOUIS.

The Best and Most Popular Tablets

The Best Tablets

WARNER'S
ORIGINAL EFFERVESCENT
LITHIA WATER
TABLETS
THREE GRAINS AND FIVE GRAINS

The Best Tablets

Prescribed and recommended by medical men everywhere.

SOLD BY THE ENTIRE JOBBING TRADE

WM. R. WARNER & CO., Philadelphia
New York, Chicago, New Orleans

injustice which is about to be imposed upon them in the form of a special tax, and our Dominion Board, after having gone very carefully into the proposition, consider that every retail merchant in Canada should stand by them and assist them to defeat it

A delegation from our Drug Section recently waited upon the Hon. Mr. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, and they learned that it is the intention of the Government to place an Inland Revenue Tax on all patent and proprietary articles. If this is done it will come directly out of the retail druggists, as the experiences of other countries bear out. If we allow this to be imposed it will lead to other taxes being placed upon us on other lines of the retail trade, for other purposes, and we must therefore vigorously oppose it. The object of the tax is to pay for the registration of all patent medicine formulas, for the protection of the public, and which system the retail druggists do not object to. The precaution by the Government is for the benefit of the public, and we think the public should pay for the protection and not place it upon the retail merchant. The laboring classes are not asked to pay for the Government inspection of scaffolding to protect the workmen, or for hundreds of other matters for their benefit, that are paid for out of the public treasury. Farmers are paid a bounty for every wolf they catch, and large sums are expended by the Government to destroy noxious weeds, and if these two classes are not asked to pay a special tax, why should we?

Let every retail merchant, no matter what line of trade he is in, oppose the introduction of this unfair system. As a class we are paying the largest share of the taxation of the country now, and we object to have special burdens placed upon us, while other classes are exempt. We have been asleep too long; we are now awakened to the fact that we are a large and influential class, and the only way to protect our interests is by all standing shoulder to shoulder.

This tax must be defeated, and we ask you to do your share to assist us. We are enclosing you a petition which we would like you to get every retail merchant in your town to sign and return to our office as soon as possible.

Yours truly,
E. M. Trowern,
Dominion Secretary.

The following is the text of the petition:

To the Honorable the Members of the Dominion House, Ottawa, Canada:

Hon. Sirs,—We, the undersigned retail merchants, residents and electors of the Muncipality of ————, while anxious to have the Government make every provision to safeguard the public with proper legislation respecting the regulations of patent and proprietary medicines, have learned with alarm that it is the purpose of the Government to impose a special tax on patent and proprietary medicines, and thus unknowingly do a great injustice to retail druggists, it being a fact that wherever a similar tax has been imposed, the entire burden has fallen on the retail merchant.

We therefore desire to place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to having such a tax placed on retail merchandize, as it will come directly out of the retail trade. No special tax is placed upon the laboring and agricultural classes for the purpose of protecting the public, and we see no reason why we should be discriminated against, especially as we pay the largest share of taxation as a class now.

We trust that you will see the justice of our claim and use your best efforts to prevent this special tax from being imposed upon us.

WHERE TO PLACE THE TELEPHONE CABINET

Mr. Geo. Marshall's new store on Wilton Ave., Toronto, is now complete and is a model Drug Store.

He and Mr. Jackson are receiving congratulations from their friends on having utilized every foot of space without giving that "over-crowded" appearance to their store.

Unless a Drug Store is very large—"where to place the Telephone Cabinet"—is always a problem. Mr. Marshall has certainly solved the problem in this instance and his Telephone and Cologne Cabinets are unique. The whole interior has a solid, rich appearance, free from all fuss and frills.

The entire fixtures were supplied by The Toronto Show Case Company, Ltd.

"NOT HOW CHEAP BUT HOW GOOD"

Messrs. W. J. A. & H. Carnahan have now placed the contract for the fitting of their new store in the Traders' Bank Building on the corner of Bloor and Yonge Sts., with The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd.

The store is "L" shaped with the principal entrance on Yonge St., and the Palm Room entrance on Bloor St.

The entire is to be of solid mahogany on a marble floor.

The fixtures including Settees, Wall Cases, Crystal Display Cases, Waiting Rooms, Telegraph and Telephone Cabinets, Buffets, Perfume Cabinets, Cathedral Domes, etc., have been specially designed by The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd., for this building.

Messrs. Carnahan's instructions to the contractors were short and to the point, "not how cheap

fait how good." with the result that this store promises to be one of the handsomest in Canada and unique in every respect.

REMODELLING STORE FRONTS

Nothing gives more tone to a modern store in the eyes of a passer-by than a new, up-to-date store front. Our illustration gives one of this sort, showing a small store front put in by the Luxfer Prisms Co., whose offices are at 100 King Street West, Toronto. While the store illustrated is a gents' furnishing store, this front is equally suitable for a drug store. As some indication of the benefit this front has been to the proprietor of this store, we might mention that he had had a store with double this frontage further up the street and was somewhat dubious as to the effect of moving into smaller premises. His goods, however, have shown to so much better advantage with the new front that his business has greatly increased.



The interior of the window is finished in hardwood, and has a parquetry floor, which shows up the goods laid on it and enables the proprietor to dispense with all drapings and floor cloths. The Luxfer Prisms extend across the entire store front as well as the windows and give a large volume of light right to the back of the store, showing off the contents to the best advantage. The corners of the front are of rounded bent glass, with brass columns, giving it a showcase effect. The entrance has a mosaic floor and the whole general effect conveys a business-like appearance and makes the goods catch the customer's eye.

The firm will undertake complete alterations to store fronts and interiors, including the mosaic work. We would advise our readers to write to them for prices and particulars, as estimates and designs are cheerfully furnished. With a good store front and suitable show-cases inside, druggists will find that business in greater volume will soon come their way.

BOOKS

"Tablet Manufacture," by Joseph R. Wood, M.A., Ph.G., Philadelphia and London, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1906; 216 pages and index.

This volume is designed to meet the requirements of the every day practical work of the retail druggist, as well as of the larger manufacturer.

The author deals with the history of tablet manufacturing and treats of the various processes employed.

Special attention is also given to causes and remedies of difficulties which are encountered, and also to the methods of treatment of individual substances. The chapters on "individual substances" and "formulary" are of special value.

"The Druggist's Desk Book and Dispenser's Guide," by Ralph Walsh, M.D.; 140 pages.

This book is especially valuable at the dispenser's desk embracing as it does in a condensed and conveniently arranged form just what is required for the prescription department, as well as for the general requirements of the store. Price postpaid, $1.50. Ralph Walsh, M.D., The Albany, Washington, D.C.

CO-OPERATIVE SUCCESS

Of recent years the Retail Druggist has begun to realize his true importance, to perceive that he is being used as a mere convenience without having any fair share of the advantages obtained through his services passed into his own pocket. This has resulted in a general movement towards the betterment of existing conditions and has culminated in the present powerful organization known as the American Druggists' Syndicate of the United States the remarkable success of which in the short time in which they have been organized has shown what druggists can do by co-operation.

It is probable that no movement in retail drug circles in years has created more wide-spread in-





WHISKS

Most druggists devote particular attention to their whisk trade during the Spring and early Summer. If you don't do it you miss a splendid opportunity to extend your business.

Now is the time to place your orders

Large assortment of styles. Big range of prices.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON QUANTITIES
Write for Illustrated List

H. W. NELSON & CO., Limited

Successors to H. A. NELSON & SONS

Office and Warehouse
92 ADELAIDE W.

TORONTO

Factory
15, 17, 19, 21 Jarvis St.

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

The MASTER Belt



Will drive away Chills and Lumbago and keep the body warm as toast.

Made of finest English Felt, in grey and red colors. Each one on a card.

A Rapid Seller at this Season.

$9.60 per Dozen. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y
LIMITED
164 BAY STREET, - TORONTO

PE-RU-NA THE STANDARD CATARRH REMEDY OF THE WORLD

All over the civilized world Peruna has come to be recognized as a standard remedy for catarrh. Its tonic and appetizing qualities are unexcelled by any remedy yet devised. Drug dealers everywhere find it a ready seller.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.

The above picture gives a glimpse of the Administration Building of the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Co. It is recognized as one of the finest office buildings in the world.

Retailers never make a mistake by having a large stock of Peruna always on hand.

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1 doz. Peruna	-	$8.50
2 doz. Peruna	-	$8.25
12 doz. Peruna	-	$8.00

These Prices Less 5 Per Cent. for Cash in 30 Days.

The Peruna Drug Mfg. Company

Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

terest and discussion than the forming of the American Druggists' Syndicate. This is not at all strange, for, though co-operation among retailers has become so universal a thing that any new departure is liable to be accepted as a matter of course, the Syndicate, by the very vastness of its announced plans, drew a great deal of attention.

Co-operation is the prevailing exponent of modern business methods in any industry and without it none of our great modern enterprises could ever have been undertaken. The power of the individual or of the individual's capital is necessarily small but the power of a thousand individuals and their thousands capital is enormous ; without our co-operation the great transcontinental railroads could never have been built.

The natural results of these conditions of the ability of the retail druggist to create a demand and market products and of the theory of co-operative can be the creation of a powerful body of retail druggists co-operating for increase of retail profits, this being distinctly the idea incorporated in the company to be known as The American Druggists Syndicate of Canada the members to be retail druggists only, actively interested in fostering and the sale of its products which they themselves have originated and the profits of which they reap. By its power each retailer's capacity for buying is multiplied by all the other capacities of his fellow members. If the Retail Druggists of Canada realized fully the advantages of becoming members of the American Druggists Syndicate of Canada there would hardly be one who would not hasten to send in his subscription for the the requisite number of shares of stock immediately.

The knowledge will come to all in time but the earlier recognition of these conditions the greater the advantages. On another page we call your attention to the advertisement of this company. Every up-to-date druggist should know of the plans of this company, full particulars of which will be sent on application to the company and mentioning the Canadian Druggist.

FIRES

WINNIPEG, MAN.

A very destructive fire occurred in Winnipeg, Manitoba, one of the principal losers being The Pulford Leonard Drug Co., wholesale druggists, whose complete stock was destroyed.

The fire originated in the second story of the building and was quickly followed by an explosion from the combustion of chemicals.

The loss is estimated at $60,000 with an approximate insurance of $45,000.

CARON, SASK.

The drug stock of The Caron Drug and Stationery Company, Caron, Saskatchewan, was completely destroyed last month. The stock was insured for $2,000.

The warehouse of the E. B. Shuttleworth Chemical Co., 92 and 94 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ontario, was damaged by fire. Damage to plant and stock about $20,000. Insurance $15,000.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION OF R. M. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the drug section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held on the 2nd Thursday in February and like that of the previous month took the nature of an informal supper. The idea has proved to be so far, at least, a taking one, and the attendance and interest displayed is much better than heretofore. Mr. F. W. McLean, chairman, presided.

After the reading and adoption of the minutes a discussion took place on the proposed patent medicine legislation at Ottawa and Messrs. Hargreaves and Gibbard reported verbally of their interview in conjunction with the rest of the committee with the Minister of Inland Revenue. The unanimous sentiment of the meeting was opposed to the proposition of a stamp tax, considering that the amount of the tax would have to be borne by the retail druggist, and it was decided to use every possible means to induce the minister to alter the proposed Bill in this particular.

Mr. E. Trowern, Secretary of the R.M.A. stated that he had sent a letter to the various branches of the Association, together with a petition against the Bill, and hoped to accomplish something by this method. The following is the text of the petition :

To the Honorable the Members of the Dominion House, Ottawa, Canada.

Hon. Sirs,—We, the undersigned retail merchants, residents and electors of the Municipality of ————, while anxious to have the Government make every provision to safeguard the public with proper legislation respecting the regulations of patent and proprietary medicines, have learned with alarm that it is the purpose of the Government to impose a special tax on patent and proprietary medicines, and thus unknowingly do a great injustice to retail druggists, it being a fact that wherever a similar tax has been imposed, the entire burden has fallen on the retail merchant.

We therefore desire to place ourselves on record as being strongly opposed to having such a tax placed on retail merchandize, as it will come directly out of the retail trade. No special tax is

placed upon the laboring and agricultural classes for the purpose of protecting the public, and we see no reason why we should be discriminated against, especially as we pay the largest share of taxation as a class now.

We trust that you will see the justice of our claim and use your best efforts to prevent this special tax from being imposed upon us.

On motion the legislation committee was given power to add to their numbers, if deemed advisable.

The Treasurer's report, which was entered by Mr. Ellis showed a balance on hand of $25.01. A communication was read by the Toronto Pharmacal Co. in reference to their preparation of Linseed and Turpentine. The chairman of the Improvement Committee, Mr. Carnahan promised a report of that committee for the March meeting. The following constitute the Pharmacy Committee :—Messrs. F. W. McLean, G. N. Petrie, J. A. Austin, E. H. Bauld, H. N. Winter, C. H. Cowan, H. A. Rowland, A. E. Cox, G. A. Evans, J. Hargreaves, J. S. Handsome, B. Munro, and T. M. Samson.

"A SYNDICATE OF BRAINS"

Look at the great American Druggists' Syndicate—a syndicate of brains as well as of retailers—declaring a 20 per cent. dividend on its first year's business, and securing to each of its members great savings and profits as well !—The Apothecary.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMPENDIUM OF MEDICINES

1.—LIQUOR FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS FORTIS.

In the preparation of the strong solution of ferric hypophosphite B.P.C., the iron salt is obtained as a precipitate by the interaction of sodium hypophosphite with ferric chloride. It has been pointed out that the method is not satisfactory, for though ferric hypophosphite is but sparingly soluble in water, under the conditions of the process the freshly precipitated salt is so far soluble as to render it impossible to wash it almost free from sodium chloride as directed without considerable loss, which fact has necessitated the assay of each batch of the solution prepared, and the bringing it to the specified strength of an equivalent in ferric oxide of 40 grains of hypophosphite to the fluid ounce.

The following method, which we have adopted, produces a smilar solution of definite strength without these disadvantages:

LIQUOR FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS FORTIS.

		For 10 fl. oz.
Solution of ferric sulphate, B. P.	14.2 mils	11 dr. 20 m.
Solution of ammonia	23 mils	18 drs.
Citric acid	7.6 grammes	334 grains
Sodium hypophosphite	9.6 grammes	421 grains
Distilled water....		
Chloroform water (1 in 200), of each a sufficient quantity.....		
Sodium citrate..	6.6 grammes	292 grains

Dilute the solution of ammonia with an equal volume of distilled water, gradually add the solution of ferric sulphate previously diluted with an equal volume of water, wash the precipitated ferric hydroxide by decantation with distilled water till free from sulphates, collect on a calico filter, drain, and transfer the moist precipitate to a porcelain dish. Add the citric acid, and 20 mils of distilled water, heat over a water-bath, with occasional stirring, until a clear solution results, then add the sodium hypophosphite, and continue the heat over water-bath with stirring for about one minute, or till a clear greenish solution is obtained; lastly add the sodium citrate, filter, and pass sufficient chloroform water through the filter to make the volume up to 100 mils.

The product is similar to, but perhaps rather brighter in color than, that obtained by the B. P. C. method. The addition of the citrate has the effect of preventing any deposit in the syrup after it has been completed. The addition of the citrate to the completed syrup does not appear to have any effect in preventing this deposit which we have separated and examined, and find to consist of calcium citrate; but when the sodium citrate has been previously incorporated with the iron solution the syrup remains bright and clear. An equivalent quantity of potassium citrate may be employed in place of the sodium salt if more convenient.

2.—SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

In the preparation of the compound syrup of hypophosphites the B.P.C. formula is then followed with slight variation. The formula may be expressed as follows:

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

Calcium hypophosphite	80 grains
Potassium hypophosphite	40 grains
Manganese hypophosphite	40 grains
Quinine hypophosphite	20 grains
Strong solution of ferric hypophosphite	1 fl. oz.
Strychnine	1 grain
Hypophosphorous acid	1 fl. drachm
Refined sugar	14 oz.
Chloroform water (1 in 200), a sufficient quantity.	

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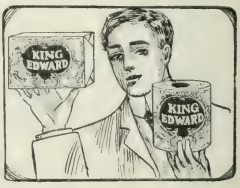
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Dissolve the hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, and manganese in 8 fluid ounces of the chloroform water; to this solution add the strychnine dissolved in the hypophosphorous acid, and then the strong solution of iron hypophosphite. Add the sugar, dissolve without heat, and make the volume 20 fluid ounces with chloroform water, and strain through flannel. The product is of a pale bright yellow color, of very slight acid reaction, and keeps well. It contains in each fluid drachm the same proportions of hypophosphites as the B.P.C. formula.

An alternate and more expeditious process is to mix the calcium, potassium, manganese, and quinine hypophosphites with 2½ ounces of chloroform water, add the strychnine previously dissolved in the hypophosphorous acid and filter the solution, washing the filter paper with chloroform water till the product measures 3 fluid ounces. Mix this solution with 8 fluid ounces of syrup, and the strong solution of ferric hypophosphite with another 8 fluid ounces of syrup. Mix the two syrups: the product should measure 1 pint.

Since working out the above we have had brought to our notice a method of preparing the compound syrup of hypophosphites originated by the late Mr. Harold Wilson, as follows:

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS (WILSON).

1.

Strychnine	1 grain
Hypophosphorous acid	1 fl. drachm

Dissolve.

2.

Iron ammonium citrate	40 grains
Citric acid	60 grains
Strong solution of ammonia	1 fl. drachm
Hypophosphorous acid	200 minims
Distilled water	6 fl. drachms

Dissolve. Warm gently till red color disappears, then set aside.

3.

Calcium hypophosphite	80 grains
Manganese hypophosphite	40 grains
Quinine hypophosphite	2 grains
Sodium hypophosphite	40 grains
Distilled water	8 fl. ozs.

Dissolve, add the strychnine solution, then the iron solution, and filter. Dissolve 1 pound of sugar in the filtrate without heat and make up to 1 pint with water.

The syrup prepared in this manner differs very slightly from that of the B.P.C.; it is of much the same appearance as that prepared by the above method, perhaps a little lighter in color, but is more acid and less pleasant to the palate. So far as we have been able to test its keeping properties, we have no doubt that it will remain equally free from deposit.

NOXIOUS PLANTS AND WEEDS MAY BE MADE A SOURCE OF PROFIT

The druggist who takes an interest in the personal welfare of his patrons and what druggist does not—would do well to call the attention of his country customers to the following statement from United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson:

"I have often wondered," he remarked the other day, "why some of our wide-awake and resourceful farmers have not gone in for drug plant cultivation. The United States last year bought $64,000,000 worth of drugs and dyes, and nearly every dollar's worth of this material could have been secured from plants and weeds grown in the United States. A large and promising field here has been neglected by our people."

Some of the experts of the Department of Agriculture have been investigating the question of the extent to which drugs now imported from abroad at high prices may be grown in the United States. Their studies have produced facts calculated to encourage cultivation on a large scale of shrubs and weeds which are now looked upon as worthless and troublesome, while in reality they possess great value if properly treated.

In fact, the average farmer has riches lying unnoticed about his fields in the shape of noxious weeds, which, instead of being utilized, remain to incumber the land and impoverish the owner. The value of certain of these native drug plants has been recognized by some collectors, with the result that they have been well nigh exterminated.

BELLADONNA THRIVES IN GARDEN SOIL.

Belladonna is a standard drug, widely used, and a very considerable sum is paid annually for the products of this plant. Experiments with belladonna have been in progress at the Washington gardens of the Government for about four years, and it has been found to do well in a good garden soil. After the first year the roots become valuable, and may be dug in the late autumn or early spring. It is desirable that they should not be allowed to become woody before digging. They are cut up and cured. The cultivation of belladonna on a commercial scale has been taken up successfully during the last two years by an American firm using this drug.

At the present time a small but growing market exists in this country for ground paprika, pepper, prepared from the pods of a slender fruit grown especially in Hungary. This product is imported in both the whole and the ground condition, chiefly in the latter state. During the last two seasons small experimental plantings have been made by the Government at Ebenezer, S.C. Three acres grown during the last season have

yielded between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds of dried pepper pods, for which a profitable price has been received. In spite of the fact that the ripe fruit was picked weekly and cured out in a tobacco barn over artificial heat, the profits resulting have been satisfactory. There was imported last year 3,500,000 pounds of pepper, valued at more than $4,000,000. The Government experts say that this entire demand can be met by American products provided proper attention is given to the business.

CHANCE FOR NEW INDUSTRIES.

If the advice of the plant specialists of the Government be followed many new industries may be established on land that is now considered worthless. Weeds regarded as nuisances, which may be found along the wayside, in fence corners and waste places, contain valuable drugs. Among these are the so-called American wormseed, which is used as a vermifuge. Some land in Florence, S.C., was devoted to the cultivation of this weed and yielded 500 pounds to the acre. The crop gave a better return acre for acre, than cotton on the same kind of land for the same season.

The despised jimson weed supplies drug dealers with both leaves and seeds. If cultivated this ungainly ill-smelling weed will pay better than wheat and other staple crops. Poke root has a commercial value, and on the shelves of the apothecaries it is labeled Phytolaxca American L. Burdock and yellow dock roots are now imported because no American farmer takes the trouble to dig and send them to market.

Among the wild drug plants now rapidly disappearing are seneca, snake root, and purple coneflower. This drug has come into special prominence in the last few years and is much in demand, an increasing foreign consumption being noted, in addition to the quantity necessary to satisfy home demands. Although formerly an easy drug to obtain at reasonable prices, echinacea has become increasingly rare during the last few years, with a consequent rise in prices. The transplanted plants at Washington are making very promising growth, and the outlook for successful cultivation is good.

Following is a list of plants which thrive in this country and which can be raised with great profit. The demand for these is steady:

Boneset, wild lettuce, burdock, fireweed, peppermint, hoarhound, Solomon's seal, catnip, yarrow, marigold, black root, golden seal, southernweed, goldenrod, sweet basil, American senna, scullcap, lobelia, sweet fern, spikenard, Angelica, fleabane, rue, opium poppy, saffron, savory, burnet, pennyroyal, sweet bugle, dandelion, milkweed, jimson, Indian turnip, lemon palm, rhubarb, carpenter's square, spearmint, smartweed, blood root, wild ginger, black snake root, American Columba, life-everlasting, queen of the meadow, motherwort, quassia, mullein, sage, pink root, poke, capsicum, chamomile flowers, sarsaparilla, thyme, fennel, elder flowers, parsley, briony, skunk cabbage, chervil, water lily, mandrake, yellow dock.

BEST SEASONS FOR GATHERING.

The cleaning and preserving of medicinal plants is the most important branch of the work. The seasons when the various herbs have their fullest flavor are as follows: Basil, from the middle of August to middle of September; marjoram, throughout July; winter savory, end of July and throughout August; summer savory, the same; thyme of various kinds, throughout June and July; mints of various kinds, latter end of June and during July; sage, August and September; tarragon and burnet, June, July and August; fennel, chervil, parsley, elder flowers, May, June and July.

Gather them when they first begin to blossom, on a dry day and before the sun has been long on them. Clean from dirt, etc., by washing and dry off with soft towels. After this, lay the wilted herbs in a warm oven and dry gradually with gentle heat. When dry, assemble in bags made of paper and tie in bundles; after which hang in a dry, cool place, out of reach of direct sunlight. To prepare roots for the market, rub in water, preferably running, to get rid of the dirt and some of the surface mucus matter, which if left on would render them mouldy. The large ones should be cut, split, or peeled.

HOW TO DRY AND PACK.

Aromatic plants, however, never should be peeled; the odor resides, largely, in the bark. Spread out on sieves or hurdles and let dry at a temperature of not over 120 degrees F. This may be done by packing the sieve over a stove, or in a drying closet, taking care to move the roots about and change the surfaces exposed to the direct action of the air. Thick and juicy roots, such as rhubarb, briony, pond lily, etc., are cut in slices, the latter strung on threads and hung in a temperature of about 90 to 100 degrees F. Squills are scaled and threaded and hung around a stove pipe, not too near the fire, or put them in a drying closet. Rhubarb should be re-washed to separate the mucous principal, which would otherwise render it black and soft when powdered. Tubers are sliced, strung on threads and dried in a steam closet. If insects or worms get into the roots or herbs, about the best plan to get rid of them is by subjecting the material to the action of sulphurous acid gas, or the fumes of burning sulphur, shut up in a tight box.

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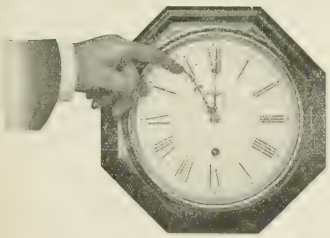
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General Offices: TORONTO. Works: BRAMPTON.

THE COMMERCIAL FEATURE OF PHARMACY

Professional men are proverbially poor business individuals. The bent of their best energies towards perfecting their professional acquirements often leaves the physician, the minister and the lawyer weak in the knowledge and training necessary to properly husband and use the financial fruits of his professional labors. We are directly concerned in the development of the professional side of pharmacy. Our students, however, never can hope to entirely eliminate the trade feature of their calling. Many pharmacy students pass directly on to medical colleges in order to get away from the trade and barter of the drug store. We have two large pharmacies in this country established and run on as nearly a professional basis as possible. The experience of those in charge of these attempts at the ideal is of such a nature that we are compelled to conclude that the purely trade side of pharmacy must remain in preponderance from some time to come. The financial failures resulting from other similar enterprises justify us in drawing a similar inference.

We are rightfully expected to cultivate true professional instinct and encourage ideals. It is, however, logical for us, as teachers, to bear the business situation in mind and shape the curriculum so that the instructions will prepare our pupils for a useful place in pharmacy of to-day. We should, as a conference, commend the teaching of commercial pharmacy and consider the essentials of a proper course of instruction in this branch.

The history of pharmaceutical education in this country tells us that the older colleges were established by retail pharmacists, and the faculties consisted of teachers who were actively engaged in the drug business. As time passed, the scope of subjects taught was extended and the terms of instruction lengthened until college of pharmacy teachers have very generally found it necessary to give up business and devote their entire time to educational work.

The extension of laboratory work requiring expensive equipments on the one hand, and the expansive growth of universities on the other, have united in bringing about schools of pharmacy as departments of state universities. This changed condition is gradually taking the management out of the hands of the retail druggists, and has also greatly lessened the proportion of teachers who have had extended retail drug store experience. Colleges of pharmacy at one time rounded out the education of students who came from the prescription case or the sales counter and who returned to the store after graduation. To-day we are discarding the drug store experience requirement and are well on our way to a condition in which young men and women will enter schools of pharmacy as a preparatory step in fulfilling their ambition to enter pharmacies. Coming as they will, from the public schools direct to university schools, we must not be surprised to find the graduates slow in adapting themselves to the commercial side of the demands of the drug trade as it exists to-day.

The professions of medicine and law have given up the apprenticeship system, but the trade feature of pharmacy renders it necessary to continue the requirement of an apprenticeship before taking positions of commercial responsibility even though the applicant may be a graduate. Will our colleges introduce commercial training which will, like medical clinics, replace the old "time service" requisite? The university schools of pharmacy are permanent. With schools of medicine, law and dentistry they are a necessity in state university growth.

We are living in an age of new education. It is the education in which Germany leads all other nations. It is the immediate application of science to the arts and industries. We are pleased to consider pharmacy as a profession. It is generally recognized as an art, but the successful work of the National Association of Retail Druggists during the past seven years has demonstrated in a very practical manner that pharmacy at present is an industrial trade. Will our schools of pharmacy recognize this and adopt the new educational methods of giving a broad training in principles of trade? If not, I look for a possible division in the present class of institutions as represented in our conference. The university schools will continue to expand and develop along present lines, finding new opportunities for their graduates as they become more and more scientific. A new class of schools of pharmacy of a vocational type will come into operation along the lines of that wonderful school of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, opened a few months ago in Maryland. And like this typical school of the new education, they will have as their motto: "Learn to do by doing." They will prepare students by manual and other practical training for active service in the average retail drug stores. They will keep in view this age of utilitarianism and the constant demand for drug clerks who are competent from the proprietor's point of view. The honor men and women in the lists of graduates will be the ones who can command the highest salaries in the busy drug stores. It is interesting to note in this connection that universities are giving increased attention to the so-called "applied" sciences, and there is no reason why the department of pharmacy of a university should not teach commercial pharmacy in its broadest sense

*From the annual address of Chairman H. M. Whelpley before the Section on Education and Legislation of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

NEW AND OLD REMEDIES

Calcium Hippurate.—White crystalline powder. Diuretic and antarthritic. Soluble in water (1 in 27). Dose.—3 to 12 decigrams (5 to 20 grains).

Cresol.—Crude cresol is a mixture of the three isomeric, ortho, meta and paracresols, homologues of phenol. Crude carbolic acid (so-called) contains about 90 per cent. of cresols. Crude cresol is a yellowish-brown liquid, not very soluble in water (1 in 60). It has the antiseptic properties of phenol in a marked degree. Orthokresol is in colorless crystalline masses, becoming brownish yellow. It may be liquefied by the addition of 10 per cent. of water. Tri-kresol is a proprietary mixture of three cresols purified for surgical use, for which purpose ½ to 1 per cent. solutions are recommended. Soluble (1 in 4) in water. A more powerful antiseptic than phenol. Dose.—6 to 12 centimils (1 to 2 minims).

Estoral (Menthyl Borated).—White crystalline powder, with faint odor of methol. Antiseptic. Soluble in water with decomposition into its constituents. Used by insufflation, alone or mixed with an equal quantity of milk sugar. Recommended for chronic nasal catarrh.

Eucarenalin.—A solution of haemostatic and local anaesthetic use, containing 1 per cent. of beta-eucaine lactate, with 1 in 2,000 of suprarenalin.

Hetraline (Dioxybenzoyl-Hexamethylene-Tetramine).—Colorless crystals, soluble in water (1 in 14) and in alcohol. Readily soluble in hot water. A powerful urinary antiseptic, said to possess advantages over hexamethylene-tetramine. Prepared also in tablets 5 decigrams (7½ grains) in each. Dose.—5 decigrams (7½ grains) four times daily.

Hydrastinine Acid Tartrate (Hydrastinine Bitartrate).—Fine, white needles. Haemostatic and ecbolic. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose—3 to 6 centigrams (½ to 1 grain).

Ichtholithium (Lithium Ichthyolsulphonate. —Brownish viscid liquid, with similar properties to sodium ichthyolsulphonate, which see. Dose.—1 to 2 grams (15 to 30 grains).

Sodium Hippurate.—White amorphous powder. Diuretic and antarthritic. Readily soluble in water. Dose.—3 to 20 decigrams (5 to 30 grains).—Pharmaceutical Journal.

PHARMACY IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY

At that epoch, says the Annales de Pharmacie, the candidate who aspired to take part in the profession, had to submit to the following conditions:

First. He had to serve a preliminary stage of ten years and present himself at the end of that period before a jury composed of nine master delegates, two professors designated by the faculty, and six guards whose functions correspond to those of the "pharmacians inspecteurs" (inspecting pharmacists) of to-day. The tests were three in number, viz.: The first examination, which lasted three hours; the second, called the "acte des herbes," which consisted in the identification of the simples used in medicine; and finally the third test, which consisted in the preparation, off-hand, of five officinal remedies.

When the candidate had successfully passed all the tests, he took the apothecaries' oath before the "Procureur du Chatelet" (literally the "attorney of the prison"), and from that moment was authorized to practice his profession. The apothecaries' oath had, since the foundation of the present republic, gradually, fallen into disuse, but the law creating it was not formally repealed until in May of the present year. One of the strongest laws prevailing at that period (fourteenth century), and it still stands on the statute books, is that prohibiting the apothecary, under pain of imprisonment, and even, under certain circumstances, the gibbet, from using any "qui pro quo," as it was then called, or from substitution in any form whatever.—National Druggist.

PHARMACIES IN GERMAN COLONIES

An outcry is proceeding in Germany in regard to the bureaucratic methods practiced by the Colonial Department in Berlin, in regard to supplies required in the colonies. Everything required has to be obtained from the Fatherland, and official circles in the colonies are practically prohibited from purchasing anything from local circles. The pursuance of this policy has led to some serious blunders, one relating to the despatch of caustic soda for ordinary washing soda to the Cameroons. A striking example of the effects of Berlin colonial methods is shown by the fact that a pharmacy has not yet been established in German South West Africa, because not a single pharmacist will venture to settle there, as no hopes exist that he would receive even a portion of the Government orders, much less the whole of them. In fact, the precedent set at Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast of Africa, has been quite sufficient to discourage enterprise. It appears that a pharmacy was established at Dar-es-Salaam some time ago, and with the support of the medical authorities, the Governor of the colony entered into an agreement with the pharmacist to meet the local requirements. When, however, the matter came to the knowledge of the Berlin Colonial Department the agreement was allowed to run its course, but it was not allowed to be renewed, and the contract was transferred to firms in Germany.—British and Colonial Druggist.

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Edward Hawes & Co., Manufacturers

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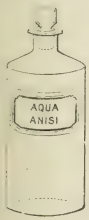
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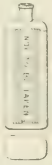




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We have forty-six different packages embracing some of the best known formulæ, and very neatly put up. Here are a few:

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A preparation with little or no merit may have a large sale temporarily—just so long as it is extensively and expensively advertised; but the public cannot be fooled for very long and only those preparations which have real merit will stand the test of time.

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"Kramer's Book of Trade Secrets" was written by Adolph Kramer, analytical chemist, assisted by other experts. Mr. Kramer was educated in Germany's most noted Technical schools and was for over thirty years connected with large manufacturing concerns in Germany and the U.S. It is the most complete thing ever written on flavoring extracts, giving formulas that have never been published, costing from 30c. per gallon and wholesaling from $2.50 per gallon up. It contains hundreds of other formulas which never have appeared in print, where the cost has ranged for each formula to sets of formulas, from $5.00 to $100.00. Every person who is out of employment can make more out of this book than a person in ordinary business can on a capital of $10,000.

"Kramer on Ice Cream" is a booklet which has just been issued telling how to make a prime Ice Cream for 10c a gallon, absolutely pure and will pass in any food law state, besides giving a number of other formulas and information. Can't tell all about it here. Regular price $2.50, now $1.00 or both books $2.00. Act quick.

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Beyond even this we have the disposition never to be content with "well enough"—we are the severest critics of our own product, assuring the purchaser the highest degree of permanent satisfaction.

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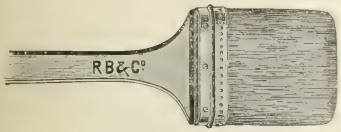
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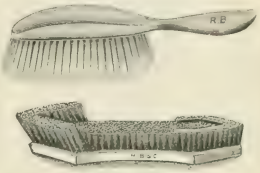
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Advertising Matter Furnished to Retail Drug Stores for Counter and Window Display.

Applicants will Please State Which of the Above Brands is Used.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

Dr. Pierce Stands Pat



THE druggist is entitled to protection because he has to spend years learning his profession; he is hard working; his profits are small; he is usually at his store at half past eleven at night, pale, tired, yet always ready to serve his patrons. Retail druggists do not get excessive prices for their goods. They get only a fair profit, for there never was a time in the history of the world when a dollar would go so far in a regular retail drug store as to-day. We want to do our part, heartily and forcefully to maintain our old prices on Dr. Pierce's medicines, and keeping them from going to a starvation basis.

We are advised by able counsel that the Pierce direct-contract with the retailer in Canada is valid and good, and we shall continue to require that Dr. Pierce's medicines be sold according to contract **and at the contract price.**

We ask our friends in the retail trade to patronize those who stand by and protect them in getting fair and equitable prices and a living profit for such proprietaries. We are not one of those who get panicky and willing to put up the "white flag" the moment there is opposition or a ruling of the court which **seems** not to bear out a contract form.

We believe our contract to be legal because we put it out at our own initiative, without consulting the trade of Canada, so there can be **no conspiracy.**

Our present contract differs only slightly from the signed contract or pledge which we required from each purchaser of our goods in the U.S. in the year 1890.

We trust the druggists of Canada will appreciate our efforts to market our goods so that they may get a fair and living profit out of them and that they will send to us for window displays with a view to increasing the sale of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Yours very truly,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

R. V. PIERCE, President.

SHOP POINTERS

How about the sign outside your store? Is it attractive, plain, well located? Does it possess any individuality? You may rarely notice your sign yourself, but other people are looking at it every day.

Don't get into the habit of handing out expensive souvenirs and novelties under the impression that it is good advertising. There are occasions when it is a desirable method of purchasing goodwill, but that's all.

Discourage any sort of hanging out around your front door. If you have a clerk who is of the kind that draws loafers, you'd better spare him as soon as you can.

The Golden Rule makes a very good basis for the treatment of customers. You know how you like to have other merchants act when you go into their stores, don't you?

Don't get cross with the customers who never buy, or who, at least, seem never to buy. They do spend money at times, and their tongues are just as long as other people's and perhaps longer. They can do your store as much harm or good as if they were heavy purchasers.

Don't waste any time waiting for the big things to come your way. You can make a lot of money in that same time if you don't get lazy.

Damaged goods will have to go for less than cost. Don't have them lying round any longer than is necessary. The money they'll bring, be it ever so little, is better than the loss of the space they occupy.

Wherever and whatever you advertise, don't let your ads. run time after time. You aren't conducting an "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" department.

Don't be one of the sort of advertisers who are always getting to the printing office with copy just about the time the forms are made up. How do you like to have customers loaf around the streets all the evening, and then drop in on you just as you are closing up and want about half an hour of attention?

Don't mention your competitor in any way in your ads. That's an old one, but I have to repeat it every once in a while for the benefit of the newcomers in the mercantile field. It's a cardinal principle of advertising.—Frank Farrington, in American Advertiser.

Ichden is the name applied in Germany to an ichthyol substitute which in other countries is known as piscarol. It is understood to have the same chemical composition as ichthyol-ammonium sulphonate.

I HAVE NOTICED*

That the fellow who is always late in coming is usually the first one to go.

That the clock watcher gets let out first when trade gets a little slow.

That the clerk who passes things to his patrons makes friends for the store, while those that throw or tumble them out drive trade away.

That the clerk who always has the cash register in balance has a good friend in the head of the house.

That the one who pays for his smokes does not smoke very many 2 for 25, while the one who doesn't does.

That the well-kept want-book is found only in successful stores. The just-out fellow does not know its value. His customers, do, however.

That the boss is proud of every clerk who helps him, and soon gets rid of those who don't.

That the clerk who talks with his customer, and not at him, always has a customer to talk with.

That the fellow who thinks he controls the trade soon finds out he can't even control himself.

That a polite "thank you" should complete every transaction. It satisfies the patron and costs nothing.

That the man who never argues with a customer is the most successful—a drug-shop is not a court-room.

That the clerk who always remembers that he represents the store to the customer is one who always has a job.

That cheerfulness is catching, and that there is always room in the store for a smiling countenance.

That in successful stores the floor is not used as a waste-basket, nor the counter for a catch-all.

That it's a mighty good time to look pleasant when the patron comes in.

That the salesman who gets the customer's attention gives him his.

That there is no substitute or anything else just as good as the truth.

That clean hands and clean linen make a favorable impression, while the other kind doesn't.

That a good clerk never makes the same error twice, while an indifferent one does, and generally loses out.

That you don't need to tell of your ability, if you possess any. Those interested will find out.

That the fellow who accomplishes most is the one who makes the least fuss about it.

That the man who is always complaining is the

* Rocky Mountain Druggist

one with the frayed coat binding and ragged shirt.

That it pays to smile all the time. "Smile and push" is a mighty good motto to stick to.

That the forgot-to-charge habit is quite prevalent among a good many, and that a cash register system properly conducted eliminates it.

That the less some fellows have to do the less they do do.

That the man who sits down the minute the boss goes out is very often seen standing around waiting for a job.

That the one who has to be told what to do, when to do it, and how, is usually the fellow who thinks he knows it all.

That it's a good thing to learn to know the difference between what's yours and that which belongs to some one else.

That it is not volume of business alone that makes one prosperous. It's making each sale yield a margin of profit that counts.

That the clerk who obeys orders to the letter always has the least cause for regret.

That it pays to do as you are told rather than argue the point about doing it some other way.

That a good many druggists haggle over a nickel and let many a dollar slip through their fingers.

That he who smiles and walks away lives to smile another day.

That the druggist or clerk who reads the drug journals is usually the best posted man in the shop.

That knowledge of the stock makes a clerk's service valuable, while he who has to ask is generally in the way.

EMULSIONS*

Emulsifying Agents are mostly of a colloidal nature, whether we use albuminous bodies, such as casein or yolk of egg, or mucilaginous bodies, such as gums acacia and tragacanth, or use saponaceous agents, like the soaps or saponin which is contained in quillaia or senega. These agents are all colloids. An emulsion is a mixture of substances otherwise immiscible by means of some intermediate agent. In the words of Scoville, "What tact is to society the emulsifying-agent is to the emulsion. It introduces the antagonistic bodies, overcomes their antipathies, brings them into intimate contact, and holds them together in harmony." He further states that "bodies which produce foam in watery fluids are usually good emulsifying-agents."

Bearing in mind the view that the so-called solution of a colloid possesses a structure in the mechanical sense of the term, we can readily form a mental picture of an emulsion. The minute particles of oil are held in the meshes of the network, and are separated from each other by the particles of gum and the water which is intimately associated with it. In what is termed a perfect emulsion these globules are too small to be seen by the naked eye, and the liquid should be homogeneous throughout—that is, it should not separate into two or more distinct strata. Some emulsions satisfy only one of these conditions, and a bad one none. On the one hand it is possible to prepare an emulsion with tragacanth, for example, in which the oil-globules are distinctly visible, and yet there may be no separation, owing to the viscosity of the liquid. On the other hand, the emulsion may separate into two distinct layers, and yet the upper layer containing the oil may show no oil-globules visible to the naked eye. The comparative failure in the case of tragacanth is due to the fact that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to break up the oil into sufficiently minute particles by means of this emulsifying-agent. The cause of separating into two layers in the second case is too great dilution with water.

To form a perfect emulsion we must have some substance which is capable, in the first place, of breaking up the oil into very minute globules, and, secondly, of forming a liquid sufficiently viscous to prevent the emulsion when formed from separating. Undoubtedly acacia is the emulsifying-agent most universally employed and it owes its reputation to the fact that it combines these two properties as no other substance does. It does not seem necessary that both these properties should be combined in the same substance, and in making emulsions on a large scale it is usual to employ two agents to secure a permanent emulsion. Acacia is commonly used to form the primary emulsion—that is to break up the oil into minute globules—and then the cheaper but equally effective thickening-agents, such as Irish moss and tragacanth, are employed to dilute this primary emulsion and prevent separation into two layers.

So long as it does not separate, the thinner an emulsion is the better. We require, therefore, to combine permanence and fluidity, and these two properties are mutually antagonistic. If an emulsion is required for immediate use, it may be sent out much thinner than if it is to be kept in stock for some time. The fact that such a thinner emulsion separates on standing into two layers, but which readily diffuse on shaking, ought not to be held of more importance than the convenience of pouring from the bottle which acrues from it. The cause of this separation in an otherwise perfect emulsion is due, as explained, to too great dilution. If by dilution we reduce the viscosity sufficiently, separation is

*Abstract of a paper on Colloids communicated to the Notts Pharm. Association by S. Royce, Ph. C. (Chem. & Drugg.)



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bound to occur. If the emulsion has been properly prepared before dilution there will be no separation of oil, but the upper layer will be a true permanent emulsion separating from an aqueous layer below. This separation can be retarded by prolonged mechanical agitation in making the emulsion, and the emulsions on the market which are prepared in large quantities are frequently beaten for some hours in an emulsifying-machine. This results in a more perfect emulsification with a relatively smaller quantity of emulsifying-agent, but the observation still holds that must occur. It is quite possible to make a preparation using tragacanth in which we get no separation into two layers, but in this case the oil is not properly broken up into minute globules, and, moreover, its viscosity militates against its popularity. We can also make an emulsion of, say, cod-liver oil containing 85 per cent. by means of a tincture of quillaia, but apart from the physiological action of the latter it is quite impossible to dilute such an emulsion with water without rapid separation of the emulsion into two distinct layers.

I have made some experiments with such a separating emulsion, and the following are some of the results obtained :

Eight ounces of a castor-oil emulsion, B.P. strength, was prepared and diluted carefully with an equal volume of water. Eight ounces of this diluted emulsion was put into an 8-oz. stoppered bottle and set aside—No. 1 ½-B.P. mist. ol. ric.

The remaining 8 oz. was diluted with another 8 oz. of water and 8 oz. of this set aside—No. 2 ¼-B.P. mist. ol. ric.

The remaining 8 oz. was similarly diluted with 8 oz. of water and half of it set aside—No. 3 ⅛-B.P. mist. ol. ric.

Nos. 4 and 5 were prepared in a similar manner, so that the emulsions were of ⅟₁₆, ⅟₃₂, 1-16, and 1-32 B.P. strength respectively.

As was to be expected, the weakest emulsion separated most rapidly, then the next stronger, and this order was observed throughout, the strongest, which was half-B.P. strength, separating very slowly. It was readily noticeable that the volume of the separated layer was an near as one could judge inversely proportional to the dilution—that is, the separated layer of No. 5 was about half the volume of that from No. 4, and No. 4 was half that of No. 3, and so on. This led me to expect that the composition of the separated layers would probably be similar, and on estimating the amount of oil in the first three I found this was the case. In all of them the percentage of oil was between 33.5 and 35 or a trifle over one-third. The percentage of gum was also constant. This is interesting as indicating that such an emulsion is a truly permanent one, and it is a matter which will repay further investigation.

HOW TO FIT TRUSSES

The success of a truss business naturally depends upon the ability of the dealer to properly fit the correct appliances for all kinds of hernia, to select the style of abdominal supporter best adapted to an individual case, and to give such advice and service as will establish him as an expert in the line among physicians and the public.

The handling of trusses should not be attempted by a druggist unless he has familiarized himself with the anatomy of the body as related to abdominal hernias. He should be able to discuss the subject intelligently with physicians : competent to distinguish between various kinds of hernia ; and able to impress patients with this knowledge. It is no difficult matter for a druggist to inform himself thoroughly upon this subject. Comprehensive works are published upon it that can be easily mastered. Several manufacturers of trusses publish valuable catalogues and literature that contain considerable information.

To successfully carry on the business, a fitting room is necessary. This need be but a small place six by eight feet or more in size, furnished with a flat couch and two chairs.

A lady attendant, (dealer's wife, possibly), with some slight knowledge of hernia, to assist in the fitting of female patients, is a valuable aid to a truss dealer. The fitting of females is accomplished modestly by the aid of a long loose gown to cover the form.

The patient should be disrobed and first examined in a standing posture to ascertain the size of the hernia as it appears when completely escaped. Then pass a tape measure about the body, starting at the rupture, carrying it one inch from the top of the hip bone across the back and over the same point on the opposite side, back to the starting point. If the tape produces an odd number of inches, select a truss of the next higher even number. Then have the patient lie upon the couch, while the hernia is to be manipulated, so as to accomplish its return to the abdominal cavity. Thus its complete nature may be learned and a study made as to the style of truss required for effective and comfortable fitting.

DIFFERENT STYLES FOR DIFFERENT CASES.

There are many styles of trusses designed for various hernias. And then again there are certain trusses sold on the statement that they are applicable to all kinds of hernia. I have yet to find such an appliance. My experience is that the same kind of a hernia in different patients may require different trusses. Much depends upon the physical proportions of the patient and his occupation.

Trusses, as a rule, may be divided into three classes. These are of the French pattern, the

Chase pattern, and the Hood pattern. Many variations of these exist, but they may all be classified under one or the other of these patterns.

FOR A COMMON INGUINAL HERNIA.

And this is the one most frequently encountered—a French pattern truss is to be selected. Should the hernia be large and of the external variety I should select the Chase pattern (the truss with the extended neck). When the inguinal has extended so far as to form a scrotal hernia it may become necessary to apply a truss known as the French scrotal pattern. For femoral hernia select a Chase style truss or a Crossbody truss. For umbilical hernia, of course, the regular umbilical truss.

When the hernia has been reduced (which will be discerned by a gurgling sound as it returns to the abdomen) the truss is to be applied with the pad immediately below the opening or external ring. The pad must not rest upon the bone. The spring of the truss is to pass about the body right over the hip bone and not about the waist. The end strap passing about on the opposite side in a similar position engages the pad of the truss firmly. The spring of the truss should now conform to the shape of the body and unless it does this naturally it must be bent into shape.

The patient should now arise and bend the body in various positions, stooping forward and sidewise, and should cough and breathe deeply. If the truss is not displaced and the pad holds up the rupture under these conditions the indications are that the truss is doing its duty and that the pressure is sufficient. The presence of undue pain indicates that the pressure is too strong or that the pad is not quite in proper position. In this case reduce the strength of the spring and reapply the truss until a stage of pressure endurable to the patient is reached. If the truss still supports the hernia thoroughly you have accomplished a satisfactory fit. Otherwise, select another style of truss and repeat your attempt.

A truss fitter will soon learn that he dare not succumb too easily to the patient's declaration of the truss hurting beyond endurance. The best fitting truss must necessarily be felt by the wearer and will cause considerable annoyance until the patient becomes accustomed to it. The dusting of toilet powder over the site of the hernia and wherever the truss seems to pinch or chafe will frequently cause a cessation of complaints.

Each patient should remain under daily care for at least a week. During this time it must be seen to that the pad of the truss retains the required position and that the pressure is adequate and not too severe so as to interfere with nature's contraction of the hernial opening.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE TRUSS.

A leather covered truss is the most comfortable and also the easiest fitted kind of truss. The wide cushioned spring distributes the pressure about the body and cannot dig into the flesh as the vulcanized springs sometimes do. It is not so durable as other styles, however, and the patient is therefore obliged to renew it more frequently to the profit of the dealer.

As between hard rubber and celluloid trusses, I prefer the celluloid. This latter has a more beautiful appearance, and requires no heating of the spring to bend it when necessary to make it conform to the body. It is less likely to chip and crack under all conditions.

I advise all my patients to allow me to examine them about once in six months. This frequently discloses irregularities that should be corrected or affords opportunities for a change of pressure to the benefit of the patient.—W. A. Dawson in The American Druggist.

SIMPLE TESTS FOR THE DETECTION OF SOME FOOD ADULTERATIONS*

DETECTION OF SACCHARIN.

Saccharin has a certain preservative power, but it is used not so much for this effect as because of the very sweet taste which it imparts.

It is extracted by means of chloroform, as described under the detection of salicylic acid. In the case of solid and semi-solid foods, the sample must, of course, be prepared by extraction with water, as described under salicylic acid. The residue left after the evaporation of the chloroform, if a considerable amount of saccharin is present, has a distinctly sweet taste.

The only other substance having a sweet taste which may be present in foods, i.e., sugar, is not soluble in chloroform, and therefore does not interfere with this reaction.

Certain other bodies (tannins) which have an astringent taste are present, and as they are soluble in chloroform may sometimes mask the test for saccharin, but with practice this difficulty is obviated.

DETECTION OF SALICYLIC ACID.

The determination of salicylic acid can best be made with liquids, and consequently solid and semi-solid foods, such as jelly, should be dissolved, when soluble, in sufficient water to make them thinly liquid. Foods containing insoluble matter, such as jam, marmalade, and sausage, may be macerated with water and strained through a piece of white cotton cloth. The maceration may be performed by rubbing in a tea-

*From a monograph published by the Department of Agriculture, United States



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cup or other convenient vessel with a bone spoon.

Salicylic acid is used for preserving fruit products of all kinds, including beverages. It is frequently sold by drug stores as fruit acid, and preserving powders consisting entirely of salicylic acid are often carried from house to house by agents.

From 2 to 3 ounces of the liquid obtained from the fruit product (as described above) are placed in a narrow bottle holding 5 ounces; about a quarter of a teaspoonful of cream of tartar (or, better, a few drops of sulphuric acid) is added and the mixture shaken for two or three minutes and then filtered into a second small bottle. Three or four tablespoonfuls of chloroform are added to the clear liquid in the second bottle and the liquids are mixed by a somewhat vigorous rotary motion and then poured into an ordinary glass tumbler, and allowed to stand till the chloroform settles out in the bottom. Shaking is avoided, as it causes an emulsion which is difficult to break up.

As much as possible of the chloroform layer (which now contains the salicylic acid) is removed without any admixture of the aqueous liquid by means of a medicine dropper and placed in a test tube or small bottle with about an equal amount of water and a small fragment—a little larger than a pinhead—of iron alum. The mixture is thoroughly shaken and allowed to stand till the chloroform again settles to the bottom. The presence of salicylic acid is then indicated by the purple color of the upper layer of the liquid.

DETECTION OF BENZOIC ACID.

Benzoic acid also is used for preserving fruit products. Extract the sample with chloroform as in the case of salicylic acid, remove the chloroform layer and place it in a white saucer, or, better, in a plain glass sauce dish. Set a basin of water—as warm as the hand can bear—on the outside window ledge and place the dish containing the chloroform extract in it, closing the window until the chloroform has completely evaporated. In this manner the operation may be conducted with safety even by one who is not accustomed to handling chloroform. (In warm weather the vessel of warm water may, of course, be omitted). Benzoic acid, if present in considerable amount, will now appear in the dish in characteristic flat crystals.

On warming the dish the unmistakable irritating odor of benzoic acid may be obtained.

This method will detect benzoic acid in tomato catsup or other articles in which it is used in large quantities. It is not sufficiently delicate, however, for the smaller amount used with some articles, such as wine.

It is often convenient to extract a larger quantity of the sample and divide the chloroform layer into two portions, testing one for salicylic acid and the other for benzoic acid.

DETECTION OF BORIC ACID AND BORAX.

Boric acid (also called boracic acid) and its compound with sodium (borax) are often used to preserve animal products, such as sausage, butter and sometimes milk.

For their detection solids should be macerated with a small amount of water and strained through a white cotton cloth. The liquid obtained by treating solids in this manner is clarified somewhat by thoroughly chilling and filtering through filter paper.

In testing butter, place a heaping teaspoonful of the sample in a teacup, add a couple of teaspoonfuls of hot water, and stand the cup in a vessel containing a little hot water until the butter is thoroughly melted. Mix the contents of the cup well by stirring with a teaspoon and set the cup with the spoon in it in a cold place until the butter is solid. The spoon with the butter (which adheres to it) is now removed from the cup and the turbid liquid remaining strained through a white cotton cloth, or, better, through filter paper. The liquid will not all pass through the cloth or filter paper, but a sufficient amount for the test may be secured readily.

In testing milk for boric acid, 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls of milk are placed in a bottle with twice that amount of a solution of a teaspoonful of alum in a pint of water, shaken vigorously, and filtered through filter paper. Here again a clear or only slightly turbid liquid passes through the paper.

About a teaspoonful of the liquid obtained by any one of the methods mentioned above is placed in a dish (not metal) and 5 drops of hydrochloric (muriatic) acid added. A strip of turmeric paper is now dipped into the liquid and then held in a warm place—near a stove or lamp—till dry. If boric acid or borax is present in the sample the turmeric paper comes bright cherry red when dry. A drop of household ammonia changes the red color to dark green or greenish black.

If too much hydrochloric acid is used the turmeric paper may take on a brownish red color even in the absence of boric acid. In this case, however, ammonia changes the color to brown just as it does turmeric paper which has not been dipped into the acid solution.

DETECTION OF TURMERIC.

In yellow spices, especially mustard and mace, turmeric is often employed. This is especially true of prepared mustard to which a sufficient

amount of starch adulterant has been added to materially reduce the natural color.

If turmeric be employed to restore the normal shade an indication of that fact may sometimes be obtained by mixing a half teaspoonful of the sample in a white china dish and mixing with it an equal amount of water and a few drops (4 to 10) of household ammonia, when a marked brown color, which does not appear in the absence of turmeric, is formed.

At the present time turmeric or a solution of curcuma (the coloring matter of turmeric) is sometimes added to adulterated mustard in sufficient amount to materially increase its color, but not to a sufficient extent to give the brown appearance with ammonia described above. In such cases a teaspoonful of the suspected sample may be thoroughly stirred with a couple of tablespoonfuls of alcohol, the mixture allowed to settle for fifteen minutes or more and the upper liquid poured off into a clean glass or bottle.

To about 1 tablespoonful of the liquid thus prepared and placed in a small clear dish (a glass salt cellar serves excellently) add 4 or 5 drops of a concentrated solution of boric acid or borax and about 10 drops of hydrochloric acid, and mix the solution by stirring with a splinter of wood. A wedge-shaped strip of filter paper about 2 or 3 inches long, 1 inch wide at the upper end and one-fourth inch at the lower end, is then suspended by pinning, so that its narrow end is immersed in the solution, and is allowed to stand for a couple of hours. The best results are obtained if the paper is so suspended that air can circulate freely around it, i.e., not allowing it to touch anything except the pin and the liquid in the dish.

If turmeric be present a cherry red color forms on the filter paper a short distance below the upper limit to which the liquid is absorbed by the paper, frequently from three-fourths of an inch to an inch above the surface of the liquid itself.

A drop of household ammonia changes this red color to a dark green, almost black. If too much hydrochloric acid is used a dirty brownish color is produced.

DETECTION OF CARAMEL.

A solution of caramel is used to color many substances, such as vinegar and some distilled liquors. To detect it, two test tubes or small bottles of about equal size and shape should be employed and an equal amount (2 or 3 tablespoonfuls or more) of the suspected sample placed in each. To one of these bottles is added a teaspoonful of fullers' earth, the sample shaken vigorously for two or three minutes and then filtered through filter paper, the first portion of the filtered liquid being returned to the filter paper and the sample finally collected into the test tube or bottle in which it was originally placed, or a similar one.

The filtered liquid is now compared with the untreated sample. If it is markedly lighter in color it may be taken for granted that the color of the liquid is due to caramel, which is largely removed by fullers' earth.

In applying this test, however, it must be borne in mind that caramel occurs naturally in malt vinegar, being formed in the preparation of the malt. It is evident, therefore, that the tests require practice and experience before they can be successfully performed. Anyone can use them, but it is usually necessary to repeat them frequently in order to become proficient in their use.

DETECTION OF COAL-TAR DYES.

If the food under examination be a liquid, it may be treated directly by the method given below.

If it be a solid or a pasty substance, soluble in water either in the cold or after heating, it may be dissolved in sufficient water to form a thin liquid.

If it contains some insoluble material, it may be treated with sufficient water to dissolve the soluble portion with the formation of a thin liquid and filtered, and then strained through a clean white cotton cloth to separate the insoluble portion.

About a half teacupful of the liquid thus described is heated to boiling, after adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid and a small piece of white woolen cloth or a few strands of white woolen yarn. (Before using, the wool should be boiled with water containing a little soda, to remove any fat it may contain, and then washed with water). The wool is again washed, first with hot and then with cold water, the water pressed out as completely as possible, and the color of the fabric noted.

If no marked color is produced, the test may be discontinued and the product considered free from artificial colors.

If the fabric is colored, it may have taken up coal-tar colors, some foreign vegetable colors, and if a fruit product is being examined, some of the natural coloring matter of the fruit. Rinse the fabric in hot water, and then boil for two or three minutes in about one-third of a teacupful of water and two or three teaspoonfuls of household ammonia. Remove and free from as much of the liquid as possible by squeezing or wringing. Usually the fabric will retain the greater part of the natural fruit color, while the cola-tar color dissolves in dilute ammonia. The liquid is then stirred with a splinter of wood and hydrochloric acid added, a drop or two at a time, until there is no longer any odor of ammonia. (The atmosphere of the vessel is sometimes charged with

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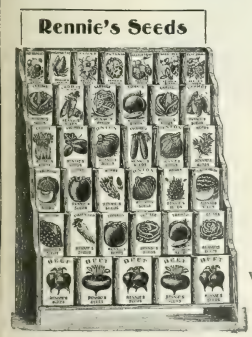
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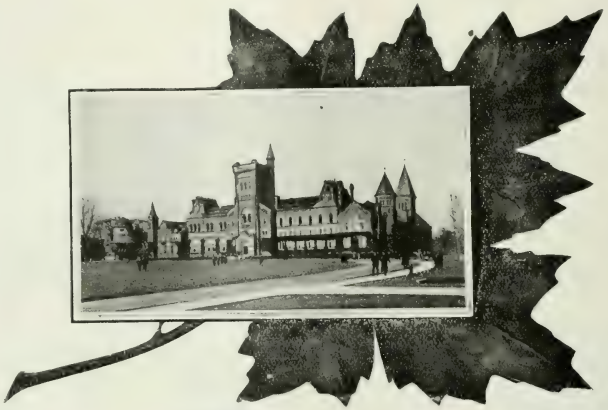
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the ammonia for several minutes after it has all been driven out of the liquid; therefore one should blow into the dish to remove this air before deciding whether the ammonia odor has been removed or not). When enough acid has been added the liquid has a sour taste, as may be determined by touching the splinter, used in stirring, to the tongue.

A fresh piece of white woolen cloth is boiled in the liquid and thoroughly washed. If this piece of cloth has a distinct color the food under examination is artificially colored. The color used may have been a coal-tar derivative, commonly called an anilin dye, or an artificial color chemically prepared from some vegetable color.

If of the first class the dyed fabric is usually turned purple or blue by ammonia. In either case, if the second fabric has a distinct color it is evident that the product under examination is artificially colored. A dull, faint tint must, of course, be disregarded.

NOTHING USED BUT PURE FRUIT

The accompanying illustration will be instantly recognized by his many friends in the trade as that of Mr. F. Robbins Smith, president of the J. Hungerford Smith Co., Limited, Toronto, whose announcement for 1907 has just been issued, and which contains much matter of special interest to druggists in Canada who cater to the soda fountain trade.

In these days of substitution it is refreshing to deal with a firm which has always placed quality ahead of gain, a fact which has been generally recognised by the trade in past years. This year a step further is being taken by the president, Mr. F. Robbins Smith, in determining that, commencing with the present year, their "True Fruit" brand of syrups and fruits and all products bearing this brand will be purely vegetable, and guaranteed absolutely free from analine dyes, complying in every respect with the pure food laws. While this will mean a considerable increase in the cost of producing these extracts, the firm will not allow this to stand in the way of furnishing the retailer with goods of A 1 quality which they can without hesitation recommend to their patrons as absolutely pure, and the result is certain to be a large increase of orders to the firm as customers are each year getting more particular as to quality and more willing to pay a good price for what suits their palate.

To further protect the retailer against substitution, from which the firm have experienced some trouble in the past, the inside ends of every cork used by the firm in their bottles will bear the words "True Fruit" branded on them, so that it can be easily seen on opening a package whether bottles have been refilled or not.



MR. F. ROBBINS SMITH

As an aid in making sales, the firm are supplying the trade with a most attractive series of cardboard hangers of various kinds of fruits in colors that will make the mouths of customers water. The firm's new flavor list, which comprises 36 flavors, is mounted on a very handsome mahogany board, in piano finish and is lettered in pure gold leaf.

$250,000 FOR ADVERTISING

There is probably no company in the country to-day that is doing more for the retail druggists than the Sanitol Company, of St. Louis. Their Tooth and Toilet Preparations have now become the largest sellers in their line and the company is doing everything in its power to increase their demand.

Large contracts are being placed for magazine, newspapers, theatre programme, bulletin board and extensive sample distribution advertising and their advertising appropriation is $250,000 for the current year.

We suggest that all our readers pay special attention to the liberal offers being offered this spring to the trade on quantity orders of Sanitol so that they can take advantage of this immense expenditure of money.

It is said that the Sanitol Company almost trebled its business last year. This enterprising firm should receive the support of the retail druggists.

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

We should draw the attention of the drug trade to the high-class odorless Methyl Spirit, manufactured by the Standard Chemical Co., known as No. 1, Columnian Spirits. This is a pure, odorless spirit and has given every satisfaction as a perfect substitute for ethyl alcohol for all external preparations and purposes. It is a perfect solvent for all difficult gums, cutting castor oil, and for making bay rums, etc. This company has recently erected a large, central refinery at Montreal at a very large expense, and is in a position to supply the purest methyl spirit known to the chemical world to-day. One of the most eminent chemists in America, on visiting their plant, stated that it was the most complete and perfect methyl refiner he had ever seen on this continent or in Europe; in fact it was the only plant he had ever seen that would completely remove every impurity. This speaks well for the purity of the firm's goods and we feel satisfied that it is one of the best, if not the best, methyl spirits known to the trade. The company's head offices are in Toronto, and they are willing to furnish samples and prices to every druggist in Canada; as a matter of fact, they are supplying over two-thirds of the trade to-day. All enquiries and communications will receive the prompt attention of the sales' manager.

P. C. Magnus, President. G. C. Reynard, Sec'y.
D.W. Mabee, Vice-Pres. D.W. Mabee, Jr., Treas.
Capital $400,000.00.

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD

(Incorporated.)

Importers and Manufacturers.

Essential Oils, Vanilla Beans and Chemicals, Soap Makers', Confectioners' and Perfumers' Supplies.

Cable Address "Magalur."
Telephone Connection. 257 Pearl Street, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The steady growth of the business of Magnus & Lauer during the last ten years has necessitated an increase in the capital in order that there might be a larger stock of merchandise constantly on hand, and to give better facilities for attending to the growing volume of business.

The increase in our capital will afford greater possibilities for a continuance of the business along the same lines which have made the firm of Magnus & Lauer so successful.

We are now in a better position than ever to take care of our friends' requirements, and trust that we may receive an increased share of their business; we assure our friends and customers that we will do everything possible to make the relations thoroughly satisfactory.

We thank the trade for favors extended to the old firm, and solicit their continuance for the new.

Respectfully,
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

FAVORITE PIANO CLASSICS

Owing to the approval and success met with in the publication of the FAVORITE PIANO CLASSICS, VOLUME ONE, the R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, have compiled and published VOLUME TWO of the same work containing 30 PIECES OF MUSIC and 153 PAGES, and feel sure that THIS VOLUME is equally as valuable as Volume One, which already has a large sale, as each number is carefully and wisely selected from the great fields of musical literature. All teachers who have used Volume One thoroughly understand the value of this book as well as the dealers who have handled same, from the immense sale that this Volume has had and we feel sure that Volume Two will have the same demand.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS

Mr. Rupert P. Weeks, of 187 Wilton Ave., is preparing to move in his new store at the corner of Wilton Avenue and Ontario Street.

Mr. Weeks is having his store fitted up by The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd., in rich quartered oak and in quite an original design. The Dispensing Screen which is a massive piece of shop furniture is a combination of Settee and Mirror back perfume cabinets topped with Cathedral Glass semicircles in front of electric lights. The Tincture and Patent Medicine Cases correspond with the Dispensing Screen all of which are well supplied with mirrors thus enhancing the brightness of the store.

"MERCK'S SPECIALTIES"

We are in receipt of a booklet, "Merck's Specialties," which is a selection from the list of modern therapeutic agents manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany. Under each agent are given indications and doses, also formulae in most cases. This will be a useful booklet to every physician and surgeon. A copy will be sent to any of our readers who apply to the Darmstadt address given above.

The growth of the post card trade during the past two years has been phenomenal and the firms who are handling them have developed a big business. Among the firms who have jumped to the front in this line is the Pugh Mfg. Co., Toronto, who are doing an immense post card business. The special offer they are making in this issue is indeed a special one and is worthy the attention of every post card dealer in Canada.

THE BEST OFFER IN THE POST CARD BUSINESS



DESCRIPTION

This stand is all metal, revolving, 30 inches high, holds a total of 2,000 cards and exposes fifty different subjects.

1000
Souvenir Post Cards

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:

500 Comics (over 100 subjects)
200 European views (50 subjects)
100 New York views (40 subjects)
200 Canadian views (50 subjects)
[OCEAN TO OCEAN]

AND THIS

Metal Revolving Display Stand for
$10.00

Terms Net. 30 Days 1st Following Month.
F. O. B. Toronto.

COMIC CARDS ARE A HIGH GRADE AND THE VIEWS ARE AN ESPECIALLY HANDSOME CARD IN FROM THREE TO FIVE COLORS. THEY ALL SELL READILY AT

2 for 5c.

IF YOU SELL CARDS YOU KNOW THE VALUE OF THIS OFFER. IF YOU DO NOT SELL CARDS YOU OUGHT TO.

THE TRADE IS IMMENSE AND THE PROFITS ARE BIG.

THE PUGH MFG. CO.

64 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

GET OUR PROPOSITION ON LOCAL VIEW CARDS TO ORDER. IT'S EXTRA SPECIAL

Valentine's Series of Pictorial Post Cards

are undoubtedly the largest, finest and most advanced selection of Pictorial Post Cards on the American continent. A sample order will immediately convince you of this fact.

Send at once for our SPECIAL $10.00 assortment of Canadian View Cards, in color, carbon, moonlight and mezzograph.

HUMOROUS CARDS, STUDIES AND FANCY CARDS

Bamforth Life Model Series, illustrating songs, hymns and wit; the Rotograph Series of Cats, Dogs, Birthday Cards, &c., and the Aristophot Series of high-class bromides.

Large assortment of Post Card Albums always in stock.

Special attention given to the printing of local view cards from customers' negatives or prints.

THE VALENTINE & SONS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED

Coristine Building, MONTREAL. 69 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.

Post Cards Pay Prodigious Profits

WE ARE SELLING A HIGH GRADE LINE OF

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

consisting of views of Toronto and its vicinity in BLACK and WHITE and LITHO-CHROME, the quality of which is unsurpassed in the trade. Full assortment of ART SUBJECT CARDS, COMIC CARDS, LEATHER CARDS, and other varieties. Quotations and samples promptly forwarded on application.

The Toronto News Company

42 Yonge Street - Toronto

Pictorial Post Cards

NEW LINES IN PICTORIAL POST CARDS

The Valentine & Sons, Publishing Coy., Ltd., of Montreal, Toronto and New York report splendid prospects for the coming season, and increased orders from all parts of the country. New and attractive designs in Humorous cards, Studies, and View Cards are constantly being added to their already immense stock which shows the enterprise and thorough grip this firm have of the post card business.

Amongst the latest sets of cards worthy of special mention are the Gold Panel Series of Flowers. These are amongst the prettiest of the new designs, which we have seen and are sure to be a splendid selling series. Then there is that of the Actresses, which in many parts are in large demand, the finish of the cards being excellent. In addition to these we have a series of cats taken from original photographs, also Living Races of the World, the King's Army, Bow Belles, being a series of girls in color, such as the "Girl in Red" and the "Girl in Blue", Rough Seas, Ruling Monarchs, Our Pets, Name Cards, The Skating Girl, The Ski-ing Girl, The Canoeing Girl, Canadian Child Studies.

The addition of the Famous Bamforth Life Model Series illustrating Songs, Hymns, and Wit ; the Rotograph series of Cats, Dogs, Birthday Cards, etc., and the high class Bromide Cards of the Aristophoto Coy., makes the stock of the Valentine Coy. the most up-to-date, and attractive in the business.

The firm of Valentine & Sons whose works are at Dundee and Edinburgh in Scotland report that the prospects for the season are brighter than ever and their plant has been greatly added to in order to meet the increased orders coming to them from all parts of the world. Their average output of cards is about 3,000,000 per week and the firm gives employment now to about 700 people. They claim to be the largest post card publishers of any similar firm in the world, besides which they publish Christmas Cards, Calendars, etc.

EASTER POST CARDS

The sale of Postcards during the past Xmas and Valentine days evince the growing popularity of Seasonable postcards. W. G. MacFarlane, Toronto, as in the past is offering the right thing at the right time at the right price. The styles of Easter cards offered by this firm are as beautiful as they are varied—displaying a wealth of new designs and beautiful coloring.

Mr. MacFarlane's business in the United States has developed so rapidly that it has become necessary to take up headquarters in New York, having secured valuable premises at 704 Broadway. The advantage of such a location both to Mr. MacFarlane's Canadian and American customers will be readily apparent to those who understand the postcard situation.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

In this issue of this paper, we would like to call the particular attention of druggists to the very important line of goods shown by Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited.

For the last twenty-eight years, this firm has made a specialty of selling holiday art goods, exclusively on the import basis, and their mode of operation is this: They send buyers abroad, and collect from the art centres of Europe exclusive designs in lines suitable for the holiday trade. Their success in this branch of their business has been phenomenal, but deservedly so, for numerous reasons.

They make an immense display of samples, far larger than any firm could possibly carry in stock, and, when we state that their collection this year will comprise some 10,000 different numbers, this will be understood.

By doing the business in this way, they can quote lower prices than the stock houses. Their salesmen have no old stock to work off, and can give the buyer their best advice as to the lines of goods to select.

They, of course, make their largest display in their Toronto warehouse, and this show has become so important that druggists visit Toronto from all parts of Ontario, but the trade outside of Ontario, who have not the opportunity of visiting their warehouse, have the advantage of seeing very large lines, shown in the chief centres of the Lower Provinces, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Quebec.

Our representative, talking with one of the members of this firm, was told that their Toronto display would be ready this year, as usual, about the 15th of March, and that they anticipated outdoing all previous efforts.

On being questioned as to what he had to say in regard to individual lines, he made the remark that the result of their efforts along this line was now so well known to the trade, and the range of samples would be so large and varied, that it was impossible to go into details.

Outside of this particular branch of the business, this house, of course, is well known in all staple lines of stationery, both imported and of their own manufacture. They have been making a specialty of picture post cards, since the post card craze came into existence, and, in fact, are the pioneers in this line in Canada.

HOHNER HARMONICAS

The Hohner Up-to-Date Harmonica is a great favorite with all on account of its rich, swelling notes, which bring out the melodies to the best advantage. Whether in the summer camp, on the verandah, on the water, by the fireside, or wher-



ever it may be found, it is always popular, and the sales every year are enormous. It has been on the market for 50 years and from the first has taken a foremost place. Complete instructions go with each instrument, by following which, anyone can play it successfully.

EASTER POST CARDS

Easter will soon be here and with it the demand for Easter cards, which are becoming more popular every year. In anticipation of this demand the Copp, Clark Co. are advertising these in this issue. There are some beautiful designs amongst these both in religious and secular cards. Swiss Post Cards have this further advantage that, while eminently suitable for Easter no wording of that particular season appears on the cards, and hence, they can be sold at any time of the year. The Hills & Co. "For the Empire" series of Easter cards are dainty productions of artistic work, are original in design, and have appropriate quotations. They retail at 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 50c. per card.

Sectional post cards are also published for the Easter season, including "Rabbit" series, etc. Hill's Section Puzzle Post Cards are also taking well. They come in four single cards to be sent separately, one after the other, and they retail at 10c. for set of 4. The C.C.C. "Scenic" series of British Post Cards are very fine and will be sure to sell rapidly, as people come across scenes that bring the Old Country back to their remembrance. Price per dozen packets, $1.80, with 12 cards in a packet.

Other druggists' sundries carried by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., are leather school bags, Chinese lanterns and flags, the latter being made of strong, heavy cotton and are lithographed, not printed, and the colors will not run. They are the oldest manufacturers of the Correct Dominion Flag, with the armorial bearings of the Dominion on it.

O. C. P. BANQUET

The annual banquet of the students of the O. C.P. was held in the St. Charles Restaurant on Feb. 14th, and proved a very enjoyable affair. The attendance was large, the toasts apropos to the occasion, and the menu all that could be desired. Prof. Heebner, Dean of the College, occupied the chair, and the following toast-lists were responded to: "Canada," Mr. Hugh Clark, M.P. P.; O. C. P. Council, proposed by Mr. Percival and responded to by Mr. Graham, Registrar and Vice-President Gibbard; The Sister Professions, by Dr. Wilmot, Dean of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons; The Faculty, by Prof. Dr. Fotheringham; Examination Board, Mr. R. Watters; Retail Druggists, Mr. J. Hargreaves; The Ladies by Mr. R. C. Porter; Graduating Class, Mr. T. J. Ryan; and Sister Institutions, by Mr. Jackson, University College; Mr. Thos. McCullough, Toronto Medical School; Mr. G. N. Howden, Dental College; Mr. Warden, McMaster University; Mr. D. G. Park, Knox College.

Music was contributed by Messrs. Shields, Butt, and Gutzeit. The Banquet Committee to whom great credit is due for the successful evening consisted of C. H. Orme, Chairman; J. G. Grant, Secretary and Messrs. E. A. Lovell, R. C. Porter, L. R. Tune, A. E. Longman, J. Brightly, C. G. Heebby, P. B. Carter and J. S. Cinnamon.

O. C. P. HOCKEY CLUB

The following are the officers of the O.C.P. Hockey Club: Manager, Mr. J. W. Cinnamon; Committee, J. Morrison and R. Carter.

Pharmacy and the Senior Meds met for the third time on 'Varsity ice in the Jennings Cup series, the Meds. winning by 5 to 4. The first was declared no game and the second resulted in a tie. The winners' defence was sure, while Lapatnikoff did best on the forward line.

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE

This salt, commonly called acid hydrochloride, is the subject of the following note by Messrs. Howards & Sons:

The excess of acid in the salt, while ensuring solubility, is not irritating to the stomach, as is the case with the bisulphate. When the salt is administered in tablets, they can be relied upon to dissolve rapidly in the stomach, which is often not the case with other salts, and the result of the experience of medical men who have had special opportunities of studying malaria fevers in the tropics, is that this is the most suitable form of quinine for administration when febrile symptoms are present.

The salt is soluble in its own weight of water.

OUR

29th
Annual Import Season

For the past twenty-nine years we have annually displayed in Canada the largest and choicest selection of European Novelties for Holiday trade that has been brought into Canada. This season we are pleased to advise the trade that the variety of New Creations originated by the manufacturers of Europe is more extensive than ever and we are confident you will be well repaid for making a visit to one of our sample exhibitions.

Open in the Leading Cities March 15th.

WRITE FOR APPOINTMENTS TO

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

IMPORT DEALERS IN
FOREIGN HOLIDAY GOODS

TORONTO

SPECIAL OFFER IN POST CARDS

$1.00 WILL BUY

Sample Assortment No. 1	Retail
10 Printed Leather Post Cards	$.50
2 Hand Painted do	.20
2 Leather Purse do	.50
3 Maple Leaf Embossed Post Cards (Tinselled "Greetings from")	.15
25 Comic Post Cards	.50
3 Mule Barometer Post Cards	.15
Total	$2.00

100 Per Cent Profit For You

$2.00 WILL BUY

Assortment No. 2	Retail
Including Assortment No 1	$2.00
And 12 Tinselled Moonlight View Post Cards	.40
12 Living Picture Series Post Cards	.36
10 Slate Post Cards	.30
4 Copies of World's Famous Paintings Post Cards	.40
5 Metal Frame Post Cards	.25
3 Satin Patch Work Post Cards	.30
Total	$ 4.01

SEND CASH WITH ORDER, CHARGES PREPAID

W. E. McGREGOR & CO., 180 Victoria Street, Toronto

SPECIAL NOTICE

GENTLEMEN,— We are too busy at present to prepare a Catalogue, as we are constantly adding new lines. Your best plan is to send $3.00 for a sample package of Assorted Cards, which includes Imitation Burnt Leather, Views of Canada, Xmas Cards, names of your own town tinselled on, Cheques, Bird and Hair Cards; Comics, Burnt Leather, etc.

Get Grandma's Footbath for a joke. Shows Grandma over the tub; four holes in the card allows the fingers to go through to represent the legs. Leather Cards, burnt and colored, new designs, $3.50 hundred, regular 10c. card.
Write for Circular re our Cushion Top work and secure an agency.

PHOTO CUSHION TOP AND SPECIALTY CO.
436 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

WHITE & HUMPHREY'S

"Pharmacopedia"

is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopœia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRICE, $4.00 POSTPAID

CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

EASTER GREETINGS

MARCH 31st, 1907, IS EASTER DAY

EASTER CARDS—Hill's "For the Empire" Series

Original designs, appropriate quotations, dainty productions in artistic printing, gold and silver blocking, photogravure, and hand painting, upwards of eighty varieties. Retailing at 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., and 50c. per card.

EASTER POST CARDS

Box No. 49—Assorted, beautiful Post Cards, embossed with crosses entwined with delicate flowers. Price $1.50 per 100 cards.

Box No. 50—A novel assortment of chicken and rabbit designs, with birch bark effect backgrounds and borders. Price $1.50 per 100 cards.

Box No. 47—Assorted satin Easter Post Cards, showing various appropriate Easter designs. Price, $7.00 per 100 cards.

EASTER NOVELTIES

Each in a Box

5 designs at 80c. per dozen; 12 designs at $2.00 per dozen; 8 designs at $2.40 per dozen; 8 designs at $3.00 per dozen.

Send for our Easter Goods Catalogue, giving description and prices of all lines

The Copp, Clark Co., Limited

64 and 66 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO, CANADA

Formulary

SACCHARINATED COD LIVER OIL.

Saccharin	4 parts
Acetic ether	20 parts
Cod liver oil	100 parts
Cinnamon or peppermint oils, q.s. to flavor.	

Dissolve the saccharin in the ether and add the oil gradually, with constant agitation. Finally add the flavoring. This is a "German hospital" formula.

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

The new Belgian Pharmacopoeia gives the following:

Carragheen	10 gm.
Water	500 gm.

Let boil over a gentle fire for half-hour, replacing the water lost by evaporation. Mix in another vessel the following:

Gum tragacanth, in powder	1 gm.
Cod liver oil	500 gm.
Anethol	2 gm.
Acetic ether	1 gm.
Essence of bitter almond	0.50 gm.

Add to this mixture the decoction of carragheen and 50 gm. of glycerin and agitate the whole energetically.

PANCREATIZED COD LIVER OIL.

Cod liver oil	6 fl. oz.
Water	2 fl. oz.
Extract malt	8 fl. oz.
Pancreatin	20 grn.
Sodium chloride	40 grn.
Sodium bicarbonate	40 grn.

Dissolve the pancreatin and the salts in the water, and with it and the extract of malt emulsify the cod liver oil.

COMPOUND ALMOND MEAL.

Fresh almond meal	500 parts
Iris powder	500 parts
Borax	100 parts
Oil of bitter almonds	6 parts
Oil of geranium	3 parts
Oil of neroli	1 part

Mix.

AFTER SHAVES.

H. Mann contributes the following to the Seifensieder Zeitung, Augsburg (National Druggist):

1.

Quince seed mucilage (see below)	2,000 parts
Rose water	500 parts
Vanillin	1 part
Geranium oil	5 parts
Alcohol	50 parts
Caramel, about	3 parts

Mix.

2.

Quince seed mucilage (as above)	1,000 parts
Solution of malt extract (1.500)	1,000 parts
Alcohol	50 parts
Bergamot oil	5 parts

Mix.

QUINCE SEED MUCILAGE.

Quince seed	250 parts
Rose water	1,250 parts
Boric acid	15 parts
Alcohol	300 parts

Pour the rose water on the seeds, let stand for two hours, and strain off without pressure. The addition of boric acid and alcohol prevents formulation of fungi.

TOOTHACHE PILLS.

The Bulletin generale de Therapeutique recommends the following (National Druggist):

Menthol	2 gm.
Root of pyrethrum, powdered	2 gm.
Resin of guaic	2 gm.
Yellow wax	1 gm.
Eugenol	10 drops.
Caffeol	10 drops.

Mix and make into pills, weighing 8 cgm. each, and dredge with powdered cloves.

BOROSALYL PARASITICIDE OINTMENT.

A very effective compound for the destruction of parasites:

White petrolatum	24½ ozs.
Balsam Peru	3 ozs.
Powd. borax	1½ ozs.
Powd. salicylic acid	1½ ozs.
Oil of eucalyptus glob	1 fl. oz.
Oil of bergamot	½ fl. oz.

Make all the ingredients into an ointment.

INSECTICIDE FOR HOUSE PLANTS.

Soft soap	4 drams
Quassia	1 dram
Salicylic acid	½ dram
Alcohol	5 ounces
Water, sufficient to make	24 ounces

Mix and macerate several days, then filter and add the water. Apply with a brush or plant sprinkler.

WITCH HAZEL JELLY.

Cox's gelatin	1 part
Orange flower water	7 parts
Rose water, distilled	8 parts
Glycerite borax	16 parts
Distilled witch hazel extract	32 parts

CALENDULA JELLY.

Glycerite starch	28½ parts
Fld. ext. calendula	3½ parts
Oil rose	to scent.
Solution carmine	to color.

Fluid extract of arnica may be substituted for the calendula, and the name changed accordingly.

Photography

DONT'S FOR DEVELOPERS

Don't assume because the dark room lamp gives a deep red light that it is perfectly safe. Immunity from fog is not included in the price of the lamp.

Don't imagine that the film or plate can be exposed to any light with impunity.

Don't be constantly holding up the film or plate to the light during development. There is no need to do this, unless you wish to fog your negatives.

Don't forget when developing films in the strip that every time you draw them out of the dish you are exposing them to your red light, whilst the film is impregnated with developer, and therefore, in a condition to fog quickly. Keep the dish away from the light.

Don't imagine that So-and-So's developing solution possesses miraculous properties.

Don't suppose that the manufacturer does not know the developer that will suit his plates, and don't think therefore, if the negatives are failures, that some other developer than that on the box might have saved them.

Don't chop and change developers. Keep to one, and learn its peculiarities.

Don't overlook the fact that negatives developed with many developers, such as metol, quinol, etc., lose a great deal of their apparent density in the fixing bath.

Don't let the mixed developer stand long before use, or a scum may form and mark the plates.

Don't forget that negatives with bluish-black deposits are rather deceptive, and do not print quite as strongly as one would suppose. Develop them longer.

Don't hold the ends of a strip of film between the fingers and thumb, or the warmth will cause dark smudges to form, which may encroach on the end exposures. Use some sort of developing clip.

Don't finish films in the strip, unless you are fond of exercise. After the exposures are well out the developer is weakened and the film less sensitive, so that it can be cut into sections, which may be laid one on top of the other, keeping them moving about, without fear of uneven markings.

Don't stint the developer. There must be sufficient of the developing agent for the number of the exposures treated. An ounce or two of developer is less expensive than a spoilt plate or film.

Don't condemn a negative until a print has been taken from it. The negative is only the means to an end, and a negative which looks disappointing may give a good print.

Don't fail to keep films well under the solutions. If they are allowed to curl and rise above the surface, markings are liable to occur, especially in the fixing bath.

Don't, in a general way, for landscapes, etc., stop development until the image shows well through to the back. If you have over-exposed, let this rule apply. Never mind how foggy they appear on the film side. Let the developer do its work right through the film. The resulting negatives may be very dense, and take a long time to print, but more contrast will be secured.

Don't add all sorts of things to the developer after the image is out; any addition at this stage will have no appreciable effect on the gradations of the negative.

Don't blame the developer, plates, etc., until you have made quite sure that your exposures are correct.

Don't expect all subjects to result in sparkling negatives. An open or distant view is bound to appear flatter, or of a more uniform density than a nearer or more broken up view.—Photography.

A SIZING PREPARATION FOR LANTERN SCREENS

The formula given below is one which Mr. H. E. Bishop sends to "The Camera", as having answered well in his hands. He states that he used a screen painted with this mixture for about four years, while engaged in the projection business; the coating was pliable, and did not easily crack. The ingredients are:

Glycerine	1 pound
White glue	1 pound
Zinc oxide (French)	2 pounds
Hot water	1 gallon

It is applied to the screen while hot, and the fabric is best stretched on a smooth surface while doing the work and while it is drying. A gallon, says Mr. Bishop, will cover a screen ten feet square.

TO FLATTEN PRINTS

To flatten prints which have been allowed to dry naturally, and which are therefore cockled, The Photo-American says, lay face downward on soft pad, get a flat ruler with a straight edge, perfectly free from roughness, or any similar tool, press gently with edge on back of print, which should be slowly drawn away from underneath the ruler. This, when repeated two or three times, will iron the print out quite flat. Do not press too heavily. Draw the print away by a corner.



"WHAT HAVE YOU IN

EASTER
POST CARDS?"

WE ARE ASKED BY EVERY MAIL

Our stock displays a variety of original and beautiful designs with a finished richness before unattained. The handsomest lines of seasonable Post Cards we have ever offered.

Prices from $1.00 to $2.00 per 100.

W. G. MacFARLANE
Publisher and Importer
60 Front Street W. TORONTO, CANADA

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

TO INTRODUCE THE WELL-KNOWN "HADDON SERIES" OF

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS

INTO CANADA

In response to numerous enquiries from all parts of Canada for the "Haddon Series" of Postcards, we now have pleasure in announcing to the Postcard trade, that in order that customers may get an idea of the quality and style of our cards, which cannot be excelled, we have made up a

Special Canadian Sample Parcel

of all our latest Novelties, Designs, etc., comprising:—

$3.00
POST FREE

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POTASSIUM AMMONIUM CHROMATE

The gum bi-chromate process is gaining much favour, especially from those artistically inclined, and we would here call attention to what is probably an oversight, the use of the double chromium salt which was brought out by a French photographer, M. Kopp, and published in 'Bulletin de la Société Française.'

The important feature of this salt is that it exerts no decomposing action on the organic substratum or matrix gum, dextrine, or gelatine, when kept from action of the light. This peculiarity of the old single salts is, unfortunately, well known to the practical worker. It is, therefore, possible to coat paper with a concentrated solution of this salt which will keep indefinitely if preserved from light.

Paper exposed under a negative gives vigorous brown images, all the fixing necessary being immersion in slightly acidulated water. This brown image may be variously modified so as to yield a variety of tones, weak silver nitrate, for instance, giving dark red chromate of silver ; mercuric nitrate, brown red ; plumbic nitrate, sepia, etc. ; but our object here is not to discuss bichromate printing but to call the worker's attention to the pre-eminent merit of the non-oxidising nature of the new double chromium salt.

TREATMENT OF UNDER EXPOSED NEGATIVES

Under exposed negatives will give good results according to "Photo-American" by making from them a thin clear transparency, which must be treated as follows : Lay a sheet of good thin white paper on the glass side, hold it against the light, and supply the missing detail with a pencil or brush. The paper is then placed against the film side of the transparency, and is copied in the camera by reflected light. The plate upon which the new negative is made must be placed in the camera with the glass side towards the lens, and the focussing screen must also be temporarily reversed in order to get sharp focus. The advantage of this method over working up a print is that, in the event of the work done upon the paper not being satisfactory in the first instance, a new piece can be substituted.

CLEANING CHAMOIS SKINS

1. Rub well over with soft soap until clean. Rinse in warm water, to which soda has been added, and use yellow soap. After rinsing, wring well in a rough towel, dry quickly, rub and work well in hands to soften.

2. Keep a wet towel lying on its face until the dirt is thoroughly softened, say three or four days, occasionally rubbing off with a sponge ; then rub with clear nut or linseed oil.

NEW TAXATION OF MEDICINE

(MONTREAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Up to going to press the prevailing opinion amongst Montreal retail druggists appears to be that the first thing to do is to explain to the local members of Parliament the great injustice of levying any tax whatever upon medicines put up in popular form, with directions for use for retail sale in their own pharmacies to their own customers. Many members of Parliament that I have spoken to on the subject consider this as being the correct way to look at the matter, and they are not in favor of putting any more burdens on the retail druggist than he at present bears. If the three examinations which he at present has to submit to, with the four years' work in a drug store, and an annual license fee, with a municipal business tax added on has not qualified him to put up the domestic remedies for family use required by his customers, then I would like to ask what is he licensed for?

With regard to the wholesale patent medicine business properly speaking, there is a difference of opinion. Many think that wholesale manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines, whether for external or internal use, might without much hardship be obliged to pay an annual license fee to the Inland Revenue Department.

Others think that a stamp on each bottle would be fairer, as a manufacturer doing a very large business would have to pay more to the revenue than a man doing a business of much smaller proportions. It must be remembered, however, that a Government stamp gives a certain air of respectability in the minds of the unsophisticated.

The question of exposing the recipe is a question which might be left in abeyance until another session. It is surrounded with difficulty, and it would be as well to await the experience of other countries.

The question of publishing on the wrapper the fact that this medicine contains morphine or some other toxic drug might perhaps for the public safety be required. There is, however, an objection to this for many people are on the look out for a medicine containing morphine and cocaine.

Then again the question of publishing the recipe is surrounded with difficulty, for a man might register a well thought out recipe and yet not make his medicine according to it. The Department to prove this would have to prove it by analysis. Every chemist knows that analysis in such a case would prove very little, and is well-nigh impossible.

AN ORIGINAL ADVERTISEMENT

Under the heading "Eine originelle Reclame," the Vienna "Drogistenzeitung" tells of a certain soap factory that has recently put on the market a new household soap which they have named "Kikiriki," which is supposed to stand for a rooster's crow. To advertise this soap they are sending out through the highways and byways handsomely decorated wagons, on top of each of which stands a huge rooster that mechanically crows and flaps its wings at frequent intervals until the machinery runs down.—Nat. Druggist.

IRELAND ADOPTS A NATIONAL TRADEMARK

An Irish trademark, applicable to every article manufactured or produced in Ireland, has been registered, according to a London dispatch, and Ireland thus becomes the first country to have a national trademark as a protection against fraud. The design of the trademark consists of an old Irish ornament with the words "Deata I Neirinn," meaning "Made in Ireland." No doubt this trademark will be distinctly in evidence at the world's Fair to be held in Dublin this year.

MUTTON-SUET AS A PILL-EXCIPIENT

According to the "Semaine Medicale," Dr. W. Jaworski asserts that pills coated with keratin, with the idea of delaying their action till they have passed the stomach, are not always satisfactory in that they frequently fail to dissolve in the bowels. Dr. Jaworski recommends as quite satisfactory an excipient of fresh mutton-suet (m.p. 45-50 degrees C.). Pills in which mutton-suet is used as an excipient remain in the stomach for an hour without being acted upon, but as soon as they reach the intestines disintegration of the pills occurs. The quantity of mutton-suet in each pill should never exceed one and a half grain.

LIBRARY PASTE FOR COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

An excellent library paste for use in compressible tubes can be made from dextrin after a formula by Frank Edel (Practical Druggist). In this formula white dextrin is called for, and it is important that the white refined variety should be used.

White dextrin	5½ lbs.
Water, heated to 160 degrees	1 gal.
Oil wintergreen	½ dr.
Oil cloves	½ dr.

Dissolve the dextrin in the hot water by rubbing it up in a heated mortar; cool slightly and incorporate the essential oils by brisk stirring. Pour the paste into bottles and jars of suitable capacity, and after corking tightly place the containers away in a cool place (preferably in an ice box or cold cellar), where the paste may congeal and ripen. The time required for the ripening process, the observance of which is imperative for the production of a satisfactory paste, varies, but generally extends over a week or a fortnight, though the ripening may be hastened by placing the bottles in a cooling chamber in which the temperature is maintained at 40 to 45 degrees for several days.

CLIFTON HOTEL

Canadians may regard with pride the Clifton Hotel, which has just been completed at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, at a cost of $500,000. Tourists and pleasure-seekers will not find anywhere a more comfortable or handsomely appointed hotel, or one with more picturesque situation. Its position is ideal, being the only hotel at Niagara Falls to command an unobstructed view of the American and Horseshoe Falls and the great Gorge.

From its wide and spacious piazzas the most magnificent views of the cataracts, the brilliant rainbows in the fleecy clouds of mist, the islands, and the great gorge can be enjoyed.

The interior of the hotel is arranged for the thorough comfort and pleasure of the guest. It is artistically furnished with a harmonious color scheme. The large white-pillared Colonial dining room will seat six hundred guests with individual tables. In the observation dining saloon unobstructed views of the falls and the gorge add to the guests' enjoyment. In addition, there are several charming tea rooms and private dining-rooms for special parties, besides a large and handsomely appointed cafe.

The Clifton Hotel is under the management of Mr. George R. Major, formerly manager of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

HOHNER'S ONLY

Mr. Mitchell, buyer for the Kingston branch of the National Drug and Chemical Co., says they carry nothing but Hohner's harmonicas. They always sell.

Asella is an alcohol-free champagne-milk, used for nourishing convalescents. Exploited by the Adsella Co., Berlin.

Calodal is said to be a preparation containing "93 per cent. of albumin and some cooking salt." Used for nourishing diabetics.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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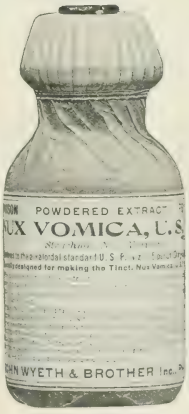
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AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1907.

Business is good, values of all lines of goods are much higher. Paris green is up 3c. lb. Quinine much higher. Balsam Copaiba is nearly doubled in price. Oils, Lemon, Pennyroyal, Camphot, Sassafras, both pure and synthetic, Wintergreen and artificial are much advanced. Methylated and wood alcohol lower. Rubber goods and brushes, all kinds are higher and glassware will likely soon follow. Price of Tanglefoot is fixed for 1907 at $3.50, case.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Liniment Terebinth	Pt.	60
A.	Guarana Powd	Oz.	25
A.	Oil Sassafras Artificial	Lb.	60
A.	Acid Acetic Glacial	Lb.	45
A.	Bals. Copaiba, English	Lb.	$1.20
A.	Bals. Copaiba, American	Lb.	$1.00
A.	Zinc Iodide	Oz.	60
A.	Oil Lemon Opt.	Lb.	1.85
A.	Oil Lemon, No. 2	Lb.	1.60
D.	Alcohol Methytated,	Gall	1.20
A.	Oil Pennyroyal	Oz.	30
A.	Oil Camphor	Lb.	50
New	Fibrolysin, tube	Ea.	20
New	Atropia Methylbromide 15 gr. tubes	Ea.	1.00
New	Paranephrin 1-1000 tubes 10 c.c.	Ea.	65
New	Paranephrin and Cocaine Hydroch. tubes, 1 gm.	Ea.	35
New	Acid Phosphorus, 1.12	Oz.	25
New	Calcium Oxalate, Pure	Oz.	25
New	Antithyreodine, bots. of 10 c.c.	Ea.	1.50
A.	Metol	Oz.	75
A.	Quinine Sulphate, German	Oz.	31
A.	Quinine Sulphate, Howds	Oz.	37

CHANGES IN TARIFF

Spirits of turpentine, formerly dutiable at five per cent., is now admitted free of duty.

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Patent Medicine Combination Wall Case, 15 feet long, 8 feet high. Sliding and revolving doors. Birch, with rich mahogany finish.

This case was built to order but not delivered. Regular net price, $150.00; will sell for $100.00.

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WANTED—Salesmen calling on Retail Drug Trade to introduce Judson's Rapid Emulsifier. Liberal commission. Exclusive territory. Guaranteed under Food and Drug Act. Gilt edge. Only live men wanted.

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A thoroughly experienced salesman, familiar with pharmaceutical goods to cover Eastern Ontario. Preference given to man with established connection.

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Great Clearance House in America or Canada for Drug Store buyers and sellers. Free service to buyers and those needing employees. Drug men of all kinds furnished positions anywhere. Established 1904. Special Plan. Expert Service. Strictly Reliable.

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The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO, APRIL, 1907 No 4

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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A CALL FOR ACTION

"Every man for himself" seems to be the motto of the majority of business men to-day, apparently forgetful of the fact that no one can afford to be totally independent of his fellow-man, even though he may be engaged in the same line of business and possibly his competitor.

If a man could have any one branch of trade exclusively to himself in his locality, a thing which is next to impossible in these times, the lack of competition would in all probability prove a loss instead of a gain, as there would be lacking that incentive to success which rivalry is sure to create.

We are all dependent in a measure at least on each other, and especially is this felt when anything arises to disturb existing conditions of trade and impose restrictions or diminish profits.

Although this is the case, yet cannot we see in the drug trade an apathetic condition, which not only does not recognize the value of co-operative action, or, if it does, neglects the opportunity not only to combat existing evils, but also to provide against any further encroachments on the recognized rights of individuals.

No disjointed, unorganized body (if it can be called a body) of men can accomplish satisfactory results, especially in time of strenuous competition and it is only through perfect organization and an unanimity of purpose that any material success may be obtained.

We have frequently pointed out the desirability, if not the actual need of the organization of the druggists of Canada into an Association whose object would be the general welfare of the drug trade as a whole. "Provincialism" (how much harm that "ism" does do) seems so rampant, and selfish indifference so dominant that hitherto it has not been found possible to create any such organization, but surely events now happening in the way of legislation affecting the trade and the general trend of action of medical bodies and other conflicting interests must awaken retail druggists to the fact that in their present unorganized condition and without a general executive to control and watch over any contemplated incursions on registered rights, they are unable to successfully combat these encroachments.

It has remained for the Western Provinces of Canada to take the initiative steps in forming an Association which can look after the interests of that portion at least of the Dominion, and Ontario, Quebec and the Eastern Provinces must certainly now join hands and co-operate with our "confreres" in the West in making a solid and powerful organization which cannot fail to make its influence felt in whatever direction its members desire. Only think of the influence that 2,000 substantial business men from coast to coast of this country can bring to bear upon legislators, each one of these 2,000 using his personal influence with the many men with whom he comes in contact every day, and some idea can be formed of the power which might be exercised by a properly organized and well-officered Association in determining the welfare of all that affects its own peculiar branch of trade.

Individual bodies or associations can and they have, as in the case of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association, accomplished a good deal, but the united effort of all is an actual necessity to accomplish everything which is desired.

We would strongly urge upon the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec to take prompt action looking towards the accomplishment of the movement which we have suggested. Hitherto negotiations looking towards any combination of interests have been blocked through fear of the "educational" question being brought in, both bodies being quite naturally jealous of and anxious to protect their standards of education. This matter need not, however, enter into the question at all. Let the Association be organized very much on the same lines as the American

Pharmaceutical Association, have a provisional executive board selected which will be representative of all the Provinces of Canada, and then go to work and form an Association by meeting in a central locality, be it Ottawa, Toronto, or Winnipeg, and we believe there is sufficient "esprit de corps" as well as genuine interest in the welfare of the trade to secure an attendance that will be thoroughly representative.

We invite correspondence on this subject from our readers, who constitute the druggists throughout every Province of this Dominion, and we ask that the acknowledged leaders of pharmacy in this country see to it that no time is wasted in accomplishing such, to our mind at least, indispensable action.

Our suggestion is to hold a meeting in Toronto in the holiday time, say in August, or during the first week of the National Exhibition held in this city, which is usually about the last week in September.

SUNDAY HOURS

The question of Sunday hours for the druggist is engrossing much of the attention of Pharmaceutical Editors in the United States and a keen interest appears to be taken in the subject, one issue of the American Journal of Pharmacy being almost entirely occupied with papers on the subject.

The consensus of opinion as expressed is certainly strongly in favor of the reduction of Sunday hours and in many cases in small towns the practice of keeping any regular Sunday hours has been abandoned, and the store is only opened for emergency calls.

Laying aside altogether the religious aspect of the case, and no one can deny that long Sunday hours cannot be justified when this view is considered, there are other considerations which should have weight with sensible business men. One is, whether the druggist should be the slave of his business or the business be the slave of the druggist, or in other words should a man be his own master or should his business absolutely control him. To allow business to control, means a narrowing influence and a love of greed, denying yourself leisure, home happiness and health, while on the other hand if a man controls his business his ideas will be broadened, his social and public life made more enjoyable, and a healthier tone of body and mind be the consequence.

When the sign appears in the window of a drug store, as the writer has seen it, "Sunday hours, open all day," it at once sets the observant passer-by thinking as to whether it is not safer, wiser and more humane to patronize the store where shortened hours are kept rather than the one whose sole ambition seems to be "gain" at the expense of himself and his clerks—both in the matter of recreation and rest.

The policy of long or "all day" Sunday hours is, we believe, a very mistaken one from every point of view and unnecessary to meet the ordinary requirements of the public, except in very occasional instances. The experience of numbers of druggists who have written on the subject is that no appreciable loss of business comes from the regulation of Sunday hours by reducing them to a minimum and in every reported case where it has been tried, the custom has been maintained.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION

Up to the time of going to press the Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines had not come up for its second reading in the House of Commons. The text of the Bill, which was given in full in our last issue, has called forth a great deal of adverse criticism, both from the manufacturers of proprietary medicines and from the retail druggists.

The main objection, according to our idea, and which also appears to be the principal objection urged by manufacturers and retailers, is on account of the clause relating to the stamp tax on each package. There has yet to be advanced a single argument in favor of this tax, and while some other features of the Bill are commendable, yet there is no justification for the levying of any tax on one class of advertised goods, while others such as foods, canned goods, etc., which might very properly be treated in the same way are not subject to any taxation. The Bill is certainly faulty in that in dealing with this question the rights of druggists, who by act of Parliament are privileged to compound and sell medicines, are not differentiated from those of the ordinary street-fakir who has no knowledge whatever of drugs, and who should be prohibited from vending any preparation whatever.

We are pleased to say that the Pharmaceutical Associations have taken up this matter in real earnest and a deputation of about sixty retail druggists from Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John and other Eastern points, recently waited upon the Minister of Inland Revenue and vigorously protested against the provisions of the Bill. They asked that the clause relating to the stamp tax be eliminated as bearing heavily upon the retailers, and that the Bill be postponed until next session, in order to give the Pharmaceutical Associations an opportunity to omit and make suggestions for its revision.

The Hon. Mr. Templeman, in reply, intimated that the Bill would probably be amended so as to strike out the clause relating to the stamp tax As to the question of holding it over until next

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Pronounced Genuine by the Government Authorities

Na-dru-co and Olympia OLIVE OIL



These two oils are the best that the extensive connections of the Company have been able to select, and in them we offer better oils for the money than has been possible before.

OLYMPIA, $2.25 per gal.

NA-DRU-CO, $3.00 per gal.

In one gallon tins handsomely decorated and fitted with screw tops.

National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited

MONTREAL

The great advantage to Druggists of co-operation is manifest by the unprecedented record made by The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, with head office at London, Canada. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago—in getting control for benefit of their members—of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines—one 30 years on the market—in any other way—organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns—in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

session, the Minister promised to bring the matter before the Government. It was pointed out to Mr. Templeman that the Interior Department is not at present equipped for any degree of promptitude for the necessary analysis of the large number of patent medicines, which are now sold in Canada, and any delay would seriously interfere with business. It was also stated that the Bill as now constituted meant an immediate average expenditure of $25.00 by each druggist and an annual expenditure of at least $40.00.

At a meeting of the Druggists' Section of the Montreal branch of the Retail Merchants' Association, a resolution was passed that "the Bill contains arbitrary and unjust clauses in regard to the Druggists' Section of the Association, that while the object of this Bill is to stop the sale of patent medicines, which contain alcohol or other dangerous ingredients, it also affects the retail druggists, who enjoy special rights granted by the Provincial Legislature, to exercise their profession, and that the Bill tends to annul these rights. While being in favor of the regulation of patent medicine, the members were strongly opposed to what encroaches upon the rights of the retail druggists, and ask that clauses referring to this subject be struck out of the Bill."

Too much credit cannot be given to those druggists who have taken the initiative and pressed their views upon the Government, and it remains for all to keep up the agitation, both individually and as corporate bodies if possible, in order that any objectionable portions may not become law.

DRUGGISTS AND THE LORD'S DAY ACT

We notice that in the Western Provinces of Canada especially, there is a good deal of discontent amongst druggists, as to the clauses in the Lord's Day Act, which prevent the sale of any articles except those specified in Section B of Clause 3, naming drugs, medicines and surgical appliances.

We regret this attitude assumed by some druggists and think it is unwise to say the least. The lines which would probably be affected and which druggists would sell on Sunday, other than those enumerated would be such as cigars, confectionery, perfumery, toilet goods, etc., and certainly if for no other reason than in justice to merchants in other lines of business the law should be strictly adhered to.

Those druggists who through concerted action or individually decline to cater to the actual needs of the public, merely because the law defines what may or may not be sold, cannot expect either sympathy or patronage from those who are inconvenienced by such treatment, nor by a reasoning public who are very likely to resent any such action.

SOUVENIR POST CARDS

Dealers would do well to remember that there are two somewhat different phases of collecting post cards.

There is, first the collection of those cards sent by friends through the mail. Second, there are cards bought to go directly into a collection. These latter are usually art subjects.

A dealer may greatly facilitate the sale of cards to be sent through the mail by constantly keeping a varied and complete assortment of all views and interesting points of his own city in stock, and by taking the utmost care to present only the best quality to his customers.

The prettier the cards which are placed at the buyer's disposal, the more he will choose and experience has taught that the dealer who keeps only a mediocre quality will have sales proportionately small. An educated person certainly does not wish to be thought to have bad taste. And he will hardly care to send a greeting to his friends on a card containing a picture which rather disparages than beautifies it. Everybody knows that there are artistic souvenir cards in existence, and that they may be obtained just by taking the pains to look for them. It is hardly a compliment to one whom you care for to send him a cheap, poorly gotten-up post card.

In regard to buying cards to go directly into a collection, we can assert with assurance that this newest phase of post cards is what dealers will make most money from. It is in this direction that it is advisable for them to exert all their energies.

First, customers must be educated to an understanding of the beauty of art post cards. Secondly, they must be encouraged in collecting them systematically. The wise dealer will always have on hand novelties in artistic post cards to attract and interest customers who want everything new the post card market affords. Any pains which a dealer takes will eventually repay him in greater measure, perhaps, than he thinks. Only a dealer who knows what an immense growth the post card has attained in European countries can understand what its possibilities for development are here.

It is without doubt a great advantage to a dealer to consider as much as possible the fancies and inclinations of the public. Where he is not himself in a position to understand its needs, he must consult authorities who are.

RUMOR DENIED

The report which has been current in reference to the sale of H. K. Wampole & Co.'s laboratory to the National Drug and Chemical Co. is, we are authorized to say, "without foundation in fact."

NEW YORK WHOLESALERS TO REFUSE TO HANDLE COCAINE PREPARATIONS

The wholesale druggists of New York city, says The National Druggist, have at last awakened to the fact that the retailers were not alone to blame for the continuance of the cocaine traffic in that city, but that they themselves were, to a certain extent, helping recreant retailers to "whip the devil around the stump" by selling them certain proprietary articles, snuffs especially, that contain a large percentage of cocaine. As soon as they recognized the fact, they took action in a manner characteristic of that business-like body—they met and agreed, as with one voice, to banish such articles from their shelves, to handle them no more forever—thus figuratively washing their hands of even a semblance of complicity in the blighting traffic.

The action of the wholesalers was entirely voluntary and spontaneous, and is regarded by those in a position to know, as a more effectual blow to the surreptitious traffic in cocaine than legislative enactments, orders from health boards or boards of pharmacy, in condemnation of the practice. It shows that the moral sense of the entire wholesale trade of the city is aroused to action and that it refuses to lend itself longer in any manner to a practice so revolting.

At the same time that the announcement of the determination of the wholesalers to discontinue handling the cocaine-containing articles was made, it was also announced that two manufacturers or proprietors of "catarrh snuffs," said to be contaminated with cocaine to the extent of two or three per cent., had withdrawn the articles from trade. Of course, if the wholesale druggists, generally, of the country follow the lead thus set by their New York brethren, as we believe they will, and refuse to handle the articles, the proprietors might as well withdraw them from trade. If, however, the action of the proprietors in withdrawing their articles from trade is voluntary, it is even more significant of an approaching total extinction of the illegitimate traffic, so far at least as proprietaries containing cocaine is concerned.

All self-respecting retail druggists, all of those who voluntarily took action against the habit-forming narcotics, who roused the public to their danger and who forced the agitation that has resulted in legislative action in nearly all the States, will applaud the action of the New York wholesalers and will see in it another step toward the consummation of an end devoutly to be wished. Those among them—and there are bad men in every trade and calling—who still secretly supply the death-dealing stuff to its votaries, will find it more and more difficult to obtain supplies, and sooner or later will be forced to abandon a traffic which, however lucrative it may be, is fraught with so much peril, and is characterized with such disgrace and infamy.

The trouble with American druggists is that, unlike their foreign brethren, especially the French, they hate to seem to play the part of "spies." They let their neighbor infringe the laws and violate every principle of honesty, frequently to the detriment of every honest competitor, rather than "turn informer." It is a false conception of honor and of correct business life. The French pharmacist, placed under similar conditions, will watch his opportunities, collect proofs of his neighbor's derelictions, and when he has them he allows no false pride or notions of neighborly duty to hinder him from making charges and assisting at the prosecution of the offender. More than this, the "syndicate" or association to which both of them, the accuser and accused, probably belong, will, in certain cases, act as prosecutor before the courts and help administer stern justice to the guilty one. A conviction under these circumstances means something more than a fine or even imprisonment. It is a public disgrace in which all connected with him must suffer, as the sentence carries with it the publication (by advertisement, thrice repeated) of the details of his crime and the findings of the court. A man convicted under such circumstances may as well pack up his effects and move to a foreign country, as there is no part of France where his disgrace will not follow him. All true friends of legitimate pharmacy will welcome the day when American pharmacists will take a similar view of this duty to themselves and the public.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT

The editor of Truth, the English Weekly, is somewhat skeptical as to the advantage of publishing the analyses of proprietary remedies, as suggested by a medical man in a letter addressed to the editor of that publication says the B. and C. Druggist. In commenting on the letter he says: "In the case of ordinary aperients, tonics, cough mixtures, and all preparations founded on well-known formulae perfectly good for certain specific purposes, the proposed cautionary advertisements would not pay the profession a farthing in the pound on the cost of advertising. And what about the converse side of this proposed campaign? What if somebody were to advertise in plain English all the doctors' prescriptions, the writing of which brings in guineas per week? Doctors who tackle this question should remember that they live to a large extent in glass houses. There is humbug in regular medical practice as well as in quackery—humbug which secures to many a general

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Sandalwood Oil

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

"ALLEN'S"

Almond Oil,
Clove Oil,
Coriander Oil,
Croton Oil,
Orris Root Oil,
etc., etc.

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ESTABLISHED 1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS
LIMITED
Cowper Street, Finsbury
LONDON, E.C.
AND LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

ELLIOT

We invite your orders for the following seasonable lines :—

Paris Green
Bluestone
Insect Powder
Hellebore
Moth Balls
Camphor
Moth Bags
Fly Poisons
Fly Paper
Formaldehyde
Castile Soap
Sulphur

E. & CO. EFFERVESCENT SALTS

Perfectly made. Highly recommended.

Magnes. Cit., No. 1 ("E. & Co.")
Magnes. Cit., No. 2 (B. P. Form.)
1 lb. Tins, 5 lb. and 25 lb. Cans
Grape Saline, $1.80 doz.
Caffeine Hydrobromic Potass.
75c. and $1.90 doz. 60c. lb.
Sodium Phosphate
Magnes. Sulph.
Kissengen Salts
Vichy Salts
Lithium Salts
Alkaline Lithia
Potass. Bicarb.
All the above in 25c. size, 1 lb. cans and 5 lb. cans.

SPONGES

Wire Basket Assortment

12	to sell at	30	cents,	$ 3.60
18	" "	20	"	3.60
25	" "	15	"	3.75
50	" "	10	"	5.00
				$15.95
	Value of Basket,			3.50
				$19.45
	Costs you,			$ 8.50

Case B Assortment (Velvet Sponges)
Basket Value $16.70
Costs you $10.00

Furniture Polish — Silver Cloth
Putz Liquid, ½ pts. at $2.00 doz.
Chamois Skins — Silver Cream

The Elliot & Co. 5 Front St. East Limited TORONTO

Determine to fully satisfy every Customer for

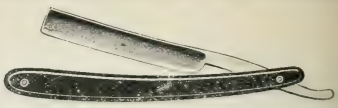
WALL PAPER

If you have not just the right goods in stock, give us the particulars and get

Stauntons' Decorative Specialties

which will help you make the sale and win for you another pleased customer. ¶ Write us for samples. Be assured of prompt and efficient service. ¶ Look to **us** for your BURLAPS (Dyed—Plain—Oil Coated), SANITAS, CHURCH DECORATIONS, LODGE ROOM SPECIALTIES, Etc.

STAUNTONS
Limited
Makers of Superior Wall Papers
TORONTO



SURGICAL STEEL RAZORS

Widths—1/8 5/8 1/2 in.

Genuine English Steel. Unequalled in **quality, finish** and **price.**

You can recommend them with perfect confidence as we are **old hands** at making cutting instruments, owing to our long experience in the manufacture of Surgeon's Knives.

BE SURE YOU SEE
J. STEVENS & SON, LONDON, ENG.
ON THE HANDLE

J. STEVENS & SON CO., Limited
145 Wellington St. West
TORONTO, ONT.

Do You Know?

NO DRUG HABIT—NO HEART EFFECT
Antikamnia Tablets
OPPOSED TO PAIN

In twenty-five cent
"Vest-Pocket-Boxes"
.....HAVE BEEN.....
REDUCED
.....TO.....
$1.75 Per Doz.

One Gross Lots—5% Discount
FROM ALL JOBBERS

This reduction from $2.00 per dozen, was made to meet the suggestion of the N. A. R. D. regarding adequate profit for the Retail Druggist

The Antikamnia Chemical Company
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.



Gillett's Lye Cleanses.

It cleans thoroughly, whether the dirt is visible or invisible.

Millions of people use it every day.

Sold by the best Druggists everywhere. If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

Two other good lines—

Gillett's Caustic Soda.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
(Chemically pure)

E.W.GILLETT
COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

practitioner a comfortable yearly income from people who have nothing the matter with them, or nothing more than could be cured by a change of diet or a few pennyworth of drugs from the nearest chemist. There are two grounds on which the profession can attack the quack safely, and have the public with them. One of them is the treatment of specific diseases by unqualified men ; the other is the sale of drugs by false pretences."

SUBSTITUTION

In studying substitution, we are confronted with the questions, "Where do all the competitive goods originate?" "Is not substitution the fundamental factor in producing them?" To illustrate, says the Midland Druggist : Suppose there is put upon the market an article of great merit, which meets a long felt want. Success is at once the reward, and each year the demand for the article increases until the manufacturer finds it impossible to supply the entire demand. It is therefore evident that there is room for another article of the same type, and some other enterprising individual sees his opportunity and brings out a similar product, which may be even better than the original in some points, and while he may meet with considerable success, his sales do not materially affect the sales or continued popularity of the original, and the two articles are carried side by side on the shelves of the retailers. Such is the origin of many of our best products, but this is not substitution. Were it so considered, competition would be stifled and hundreds of our most valuable products condemned as substitutes. It is true that our government gives the originator exclusive rights for a limited period, but usually patent rights cover some particular name, process, etc., which may not limit the field.

In the general acceptance of the word "substitute" in commercial parlance, dishonesty and deception are always implied. A substitute article may have merit, but most of them are parasitic. Designed after some article which represents an investment of originality, brain force and capital, its chief hope of existence is in supplying the demand created by the genuine article. Imitation may be the sincerest kind of flattery in some cases, but theft of an idea which capital has made a success, is as much to be condemned as the theft of the capital itself. It is a noteworthy fact that few substitute articles have enjoyed anything like the measure of success attained by the original.

While the brunt of the evil of substitution falls upon the general public as consumers of the goods it also reacts upon the retailer. If he succeeds in inducing a customer to buy an inferior article when he has been asked for goods of known quality and standard, merely for a trifling percentage of profit, he is bound to lose the confidence of that customer, and in time establish for himself and his business a reputation of unreliability.

"In adopting the talents of others a manufacturer is seldom assured of half possession ; by imitation he drags in the rear when he might lead in the race for supremacy."

When standard goods can be as easily obtained by the retailer as the customer, it may be asked why the retailer will stock inferior and usually cheaper goods. Since the basis of commerce is money, it is only logical to suppose that he can make more profit out of the cheaper one, simply because the manufacturers of that article, knowing that they cannot win on the merits of their goods as compared with the genuine, must offer the retailer some inducement to stock and push their product ; therefore they make the larger discount to the dealer.

While the retailer is seriously at fault in carrying on deceptions which may work harm to the public, and which react upon his own business, the manufacturer of the inferior product should be brought to account and the maker of high grade goods should consider his own welfare by allowing the dealer a fair and considerate margin for handling his goods.

Substitution practised in the dispensing of drugs is nothing short of criminal, and it is gratifying to know that in the vast army following the profession of Pharmacy, an exceedingly small proportion have ever been known as substitutes. The literary press are now inaugurating a campaign to educate the general public on this subject, after the manner of the Patent Medicine Crusades of last year. If the truth is followed strictly, this will be a good thing, and combined with the influence of the Pure Food and Drugs Law in its effort to down deception and fraud, may succeed in stamping out this evil of modern business.

CASTOR OIL IN POWDER

A patent has been taken out in Holland, says Repertoire, for the preparation of a powder containing a considerable amount of castor oil. The casein of a litre of skimmed milk is precipitated, collected, and pressed until it retains about 70 per cent. of water. Five Ml. of 10 per cent. sodium carbonate solution followed by 40 Gm. of milk sugar is then added. Lastly, 80 Gm. of castor oil is incorporated; the mass is dried in vacuo, and powdered when dry.

CHANGES AND CORRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES PHARMACOPOEIA, EIGHTH REVISION

The following is the result of the votes of the Committee on Revision upon the first installment of corrections to be made in the United States Pharmacopoeia, Eighth Revision:

Philadelphia, February 15, 1907.

Belladonna leaf, now 0.3 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids.

Belladonna root, now 0.45 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids.

Colchium seed, now 0.45 per cent. of colchicine.

Ipecac, now 1.75 per cent. of ipecac alkaloids.

Stramonium, now 0.25 per cent. of mydriatic alkaloids.

Fluid extract of belladonna root, now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Tincture of belladonna leaf, now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Fluid extract of colchicum seed, now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Tincture of colchicum seed, now 0.4 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Fluid extract of ipecac, now 1.5. gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Fluid extract stramonium, now 0.25 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Extract of stramonium, now 1 per cent. alkaloids.

Tincture of stramonium, now 0.025 gm. alkaloids in 100 c.c.

Jalap root, now 7 per cent. of total resin.

Under the article, "Petrolatum," page 336, U. S.P., last paragraph, the sulphuric acid test has been dropped.

COST MARKS

In marking the cost of goods it is important to use a system that is readily understood by the salesmen and not easily discovered by others. Some dealers find it necessary to change the key after being in use some time in order to preserve secrecy. The Drygoodsman suggests an effective way to make this change by using the same mark but transposing it in such a way that it would not be recognized by those who now understand its working.

Suppose that your present mark is:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
b l a c k h o r s e

Use the same characters or letters that are in black horse, only transpose them so that they will occupy different positions, like this:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
c k a h o s l b e r

Then use a blind

In marking your costs on your goods you can use these letters to represent the figures you want, but to further confuse anyone who should attempt to decipher your cost mark, use a key or blind. That is suppose an article cost $1.50. Ordinarily we would mark it COR. To be confusing, however, we will add 6 to the first figure and mark it as though it cost $7.50, or LOR. If an article cost $4.75, we would mark it HLO, which would be the normal way of marking $4.75, but we instead add 6 to the first figure, making it $10.75, and marking it CRLO. In reading your cost mark you would know that 6 had always been added to the first figure, so that you could deduct this amount in order to arrive at the real cost.

There are a number of ways in which this idea of adding a blind figure can be applied to the same cost mark. You could instead of marking the actual cost of the merchandize, mark it as though it had cost twice the amount, and by drawing two lines under the cost mark indicate that the amount shown in the cost mark must be divided by two in order to arrive at the actual cost. You could mark it three times the actual cost, draw three lines under it and thus indicate that it was to be divided by three in order to ascertain the real cost.

You could employ a double system; that is, if an article cost $4.50, you could mark this CKLO and underneath this, mark BKO. The first mark is $12.75, the second mark is $8.25, which means that $8.25 is to be subtracted from the $12.75 in order to ascertain the actual cost.

You see by this that there is no limit to the changes which you can run in, and perhaps for your purpose the best thing for you to do would be merely to use the same old letters or characters that you have been using, transposing them as we suggest to form a new cost mark, and then use any form of keys or blinds that we have suggested in order to lead astray any one who thinks he knows your cost mark, but would subsequently find out that he did not.

THE ESIV CAMERA

The Esiv Pocket Camera takes a picture 3½ x 4½ inches, and is adapted for plates or films. It retails for $10.50. It is fitted with rapid Rectilinear Lens and an Auto. Shutter, is finished in black ebony, with nickel trimmings, and is a handsome as well as convenient camera for the amateur. This should prove one of the best sellers, and druggists will do well to stock them. Write at once to the Vise Photo Supply Co., 501 Queen Street W., Toronto, who also manufacture a complete line of photographic specialties.

"Time is money." Be careful of your investments.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

DJER KISS PERFUME
EXQUISITE AND LASTING

Be sure and put it on your order for Import, and buy it also for stock. There is a lot of profit to be made in this line between now and next Christmas.

A special introductory offer with unique advertising scheme with first order. This has been very successful wherever tried. You may as well participate, it will cost you nothing. We do all the work and it will surely stimulate your Perfume business.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

PARIS GREEN GREEN GREEN

MADE BY THE

CANADA PAINT COMPANY LIMITED

"BEST and GOES FARTHEST."

THE CANADA PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED, Makers of Pure Paris Green

SPRING SELLERS

PREPARE FOR THE DEMAND

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE ON THE FOLLOWING:

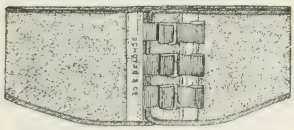
CAMPHOR
CHLORIDE OF LIME
COPPERAS
MOTH BALLS
SULPHUR
BLUE VITRIOL
CARBOLIC ACID
CAUSTIC SODA
MOTH PROOF BAGS

SHEPHERD'S SHEEP DIP in 1 qt. Bottles and 1 gal. Tins.
SPONGES LYMAN'S ALKALI CHAMOIS SKINS

LYMAN'S LIGHTNING FLY PAPER POISON
Pays 150% Profit to Retailer.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited - Toronto

The MASTER Belt



Will drive away Chills and Lumbago and keep the body warm as toast.

Made of finest English Felt, in grey and red colors. Each one on a card.

A Rapid Seller at this Season.

$9.60 per Dozen. Sizes 32 to 40 chest.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y
LIMITED
164 BAY STREET, - TORONTO



The Sale of Wilson's
FLY PADS
has more than doubled in the last two years

Wilson's Fly Pads
are in their season the best advertised proprietary article known to the Canadian drug trade

Wilson's Fly Pads
pay the Retail Druggist a much larger profit than any other well advertised article.

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

Trade Notes

G. E. Rogers has opened a new drug store at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A. J. Wight, druggist, St. Johns, Quebec, has made an assignment.

Harvey Bros. have sold their branch drug store at West Lorne, Ontario.

D. M. Johnson, druggist, Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, died last month.

M. J. O'Callaghan, druggist, Pembroke, Ontario, has made an assignment.

Morrow & Clark, druggists, Vancouver, British Columbia, have dissolved partnership.

The Electric Bean Chemical Co. has been incorporated. Head office, Perth, Ontario.

The Claremont Drug Co. succeeds to the drug business of Ralph Brodie, Claremont, Ontario.

The drug stock of the estate of F. L. Wooley, Montreal, Quebec, has been sold.

J. S. Morton has purchased the drug business of Morton & Haight, Sterling, Ontario.

Hamman & Braund, druggists, Wawanesa, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

J. A. Duncan has purchased the drug business of W. A. Vrooman, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Chauss Guertin & Cie have registered as wholesale druggists and grocers, at Montreal, Quebec.

The French Pasteurized Fluid Beef Co., Ltd., has been registered, with head office at Montreal, Quebec.

The Continental Drug and Chemical Co. has been registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

The manufactory of J. J. McLaughlin, Ltd., Sherbourne Street, Toronto, was damaged by fire March 7th.

The Strong Drug Company has been incorporated, with capital of $20,000; place of business, Haileybury, Ontario.

Fire caused damage to the extent of about $200 in W. M.Harrison's drug store, Vancouver, British Columbia.

E. D. Flint, of Newark, New Jersey, has purchased the drug business of H. Allison, Port Perry, Ontario.

F. W. McLean is opening a branch drug store at the corner of Madison Avenue and Dupont Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Fire destroyed the stock of E. G. West & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto, Ontario, on March 4th. The loss is estimated at $12,000; insured for $11,000.

DEATHS

Mr. Robert W. Boyle, one of the pioneer druggists of Toronto, died March 19th. Mr. Boyle was a son of the late Rev. Robert Boyle, D.D., of Toronto, but formerly of Brampton, Ont., and was born in this city in 1855. He was educated at the Grammar School, afterwards entering the University, where he graduated. He leaves a widow and one child.

Mr. Alfred J. Watterson, one of the leading druggists of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, died March 3rd, after a very short illness. Mr. Watterson was born in Bathurst, N.B., and learned the drug business in St. Stephen with the firm of W. H. Clark & Co.

He had been in business in St. Stephen for a number of years and was deservedly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. He leaves a widow and five children.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the company, on Wednesday, March the 6th, the President, Henry H. Lyman, of Montreal, presided. The business for 1906 was very satisfactory, and the following officers of the company were selected: Henry H. Lyman, Montreal, President; F. L. Lyman, K. C., Montreal, Vice-President; Chas. McD. Hay, Managing Director, and James Watt, Secretary-Treasurer.

CANNOT QUALIFY WITHOUT EXAMINATION

The Private Bills Committee of the Ontario Legislature has refused the application of Richard Massey Tuthill, of Toronto, to authorize him to practice as a pharmacist without undergoing the prescribed examinations.

Mr. W. B. Graham, Registrar of the O. C. P., opposed the measure before the Committee.

Mr. Downey, M.P.P., spoke strongly against granting any such privilege. The Committee were almost unanimous in their decision.

TRAVELLERS' TAX REPEALED

Commercial travellers will not hereafter be compelled to pay a tax on their business visits to British Columbia. The Legislature of that Province has repealed the law, save against travellers of liquor and cigar firms. It means a loss of $20,000 yearly to the Province.

Mr. Archibald Wilson directs the attention of our readers to a few eloquent facts in connection with the sale of his goods on page 204.

ENLARGING

Mr. W. H. Lee has found it necessary to enlarge his Avenue Road store and is having quite an addition made to the store space. The alterations necessitate the building of new inside walls which will be covered with perfume cabinets and plate glass mirrors. He is having six revolving sponge binns built with plate glass doors. This is a new feature and takes care of a full stock of sponges in a most convenient manner. The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd., have charge of the alterations and are also fitting up the store with their "All Crystal" silent salesman.

RECOVERING

Mr. Geo. H. Leslie, the general representative in the West of The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., is unfortunately laid up with a bad cold that nearly resulted in pneumonia. He is gradually recovering, and he hopes to leave shortly with Mrs. Leslie for the South for a two weeks holiday. Mr. W. G. Noble is taking his place.

REMODELLING

Mr. W. Lloyd Wood is remodelling the interior of his store on Church Street. He is fitting up with new wall cases and the "All Crystal" style of silent salesman. This new arrangement gives more counter space as well as improving the whole appearance. The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd., have the fixture contract.

Mr. J. S. Fraleigh, of Midland, is another druggist who finds he must have more and newer fixtures and is having a new outfit built with special display cabinets for the summer transient souvenir trade. He is having his counters made with Plate Glass tops and Display drawers. The Perfume and Dispensing Screens can also be turned into Souvenir Cases for the summer months. Mr. Fraleigh says souvenirs shown in first class cases sell with better profits than if displayed carelessly. The Toronto Show Case Co., Ltd., are building his new fixtures.

PERSONAL

Mr. A. P. Reed and Mr. W. G. Noble of The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, recently visited New York, picking up novelties for the Canadian trade.

Drug apprentices are evidently "in clover" now. In this issue appears an advertisement asking for an apprentice. "Salary, $5 a week and board and room." The writer's experience in the "olden days" was $1 a week and nothing more.

FIRE PICTURES

With a saturated solution of potassium nitrate and with a quill pen or fine camel's hair pencil draw any design you please on white absorbent paper. The lines should not touch each other, and the whole subject coarsely drawn in outline. When dry the lines will be invisible, or nearly so, but if one of them be touched with the glowing end of an extinguished match, a spark of fire will run through the entire paper, following the traced lines and cutting out the design as with an invisible knife. The explanation of this, which is from La Nature, is that the salt potassium nitrate, KNO_3, contains a large amount of oxygen so loosely combined that it quits the potassium and nitrogen and unites with the carbon of the paper as soon as it is heated to the point of ignition. The heat developed by the combustion is not sufficient to ignite the paper, and the spark of fire seen to flash along the design is the only evidence of a violent chemical reaction. Do not touch flame to the paper, as then it would, of course, be consumed, the heat of the glowing charcoal at the end of the match is just sufficient to start the reaction. The explosion of gunpowder may be explained in the same way. Gunpowder, as we know, is composed of charcoal (carbon), sulphur and potassium nitrate (saltpetre), intimately mixed. When brought into contact with a spark of fire, as by the explosion of a cap (fulminate of mercury), the oxygen of the nitrate combines with the carbon and sulphur with excessive rapidity, explosively, in fact.

The man who worries on the first day of his vacation about how soon the last day will come know him, don't you?

The trouble with a great many people is that they are so busy they never get time to do anything.

'BARLEX' (MALT EXTRACT)
This Malt Extract is prepared from selected bar by an improved process.

'BARLEX' WITH COD LIVER OIL
'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil, a combination Malt Extract with the best Norwegian Liver Oil.

These preparations are issued in two sizes.

'CLOPHOS' A combination of the act principles of Cod Liver and Glycerophosphates of Sodium, Calci Potassium, Iron and Manganese.
To be had through the Wholesale Trade.

Holden & Company
Manufacturing Chemists MONTRE

PROGRESSIVE PHARMACISTS

Appreciate the goodness of Wm. R. Warner & Co's Standard Pharmaceuticals, a brand which has been continuously offered and in good demand for **over fifty years.**

Pills, Granules, Tablets, Fluid Extracts, Tinctures, Elixirs, Syrups, Capsules, Gran. Eff. Salts, Pond Extracts

And the list of prominent Specialties such as

Inoluvin, Tono Sumbul, Elixir Salicylic Comp., Original Lithia Water Tablets, etc., etc.

Catalog Sent on Request. Orders Solicited.
Canadian Jobbers will supply the Products.

WM. R. WARNER & CO.

PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
NEW ORLEANS
LONDON, ENGLAND

HOLIDAY GOODS FOR IMPORT

The ENORMOUS RANGE of Samples of

European Art Novelties

which we are showing for the coming season contains many more attractive lines, especially suitable for the Drug Trade, than we have ever shown in any past season. Our Representatives will only be able to make displays in the leading cities, but will be glad to have the Druggists throughout the country arrange to meet them at the most convenient centre. You are cordially invited to correspond with any of our Salesmen or the House direct in regard to appointments.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Import Dealers in High-Class Fancy Goods **TORONTO, ONTARIO**

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held at William's Café, March 14th, at 7 p.m., F. W. McLean, President, in the chair.

After reading of the minutes, Mr. W. B. Graham, Registrar of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, on invitation, addressed the meeting referring especially to the bills which had been introduced into the Ontario Legislature, seeking to allow several men to register as druggists without passing the prescribed examinations or otherwise complying with the requirements of the Ontario Pharmacy Act. He was pleased to report that one bill had already been defeated and the others would probably meet the same fate.

Mr. Trowern, General Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, presented a report of the Legislation Committee with reference to the bill before the Dominion Parliament seeking to regulate the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines.

The Membership Committee were not prepared with their report.

The Trade Improvement Committee, through the Chairman, Mr. Carnahan, reported the names of the Committee which had been selected, viz.: Messrs. H. A. Rowland, G. A. Marshall, N. B. Lauder, C. Playter, W. H. Field, F. B. Bunting, and W. J. A. Carnahan.

Mr. G. M. Petrie than read a paper entitled "A Shorter Sunday for Pharmacists," dealing with the subject as affected by the "Lord's Day Act," and also from the standpoint of the retail druggist. He said:

I have headed this paper "A Shorter Sunday for Pharmacists" because I believe that we all, with very few exceptions, perhaps, keep our stores open on Sunday much longer than is really necessary. While no doubt the large majority of retail druggists strive to obey the letter of the law, the demands of the public are so frequent and so insistent that it is next to impossible to avoid selling some articles, which, while not morally wrong, certainly do not come under the heads before mentioned.

The general tendency has been of late years to improve the conditions and shorten the hours of workers the world over. Pharmacists alone seem not to have shared in this beneficent result, and those who perhaps are the most blessed by short hours of labor, are those who most persistently endeavor to compel retail pharmacists to cater to their wants at any or all hours.

In the Bulletin of Pharmacy recently, I noticed mention made of a paper urging a shorter workday on Sunday for pharmacists, read by W. T. Kammerer, at an annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, and regret that I could not obtain the article in question. The journal went on to say:

"The time-honored excuse given by druggists as a class for keeping open all day Sunday is that, like the doctors, their services are needed in the amelioration of human ills, ills which cannot and should not be made subject to delays of treatment and relief. To show how groundless is this assumption, Mr. Kammerer kept a detailed account of the sales made throughout an entire Sunday in a good-sized city pharmacy open from early morning till late night. Of the $86.78 worth of goods sold, only $8.35 represented prescriptions, and only $4.90 drugs outside of prescriptions. The rest was cigars and tobacco, confectionery and soda water, stamps and money orders, and so on through the wearisome list of things which the druggist is called upon to sell on the Sabbath day.

"Nor was there scarcely a single prescription of the seventeen dispensed that day which could not just as well have been gotten the preceding Saturday or the following Monday. Many of them were refills. Of the new ones there were two or three which, though better not left till the next day, could easily have been kept a few hours in the event that the store would be open on Sunday only for a period, say, in the afternoon, for really important needs."

While the above instance would not correctly apply to Canadian stores, it gives us the idea to work on. Personally, I find in my own store that we have more refill prescriptions on Sunday than new ones, the majority of which could just as well have been obtained on Saturday or on Monday.

Now the question arises, "How can we better the conditions of Sunday labor?" I say "We" because it is up to us; no one else will do it for us. The public generally (judging from remarks passed so often in drug stores on Sunday) seem to think the druggist is hardly used in not being able to freely sell articles which the grocery and the stationery man are debarred from selling on the Sabbath day, and also have the mistaken idea that the pharmacist wishes to cater to a Sunday business. It is up to us to correct that very erroneous impression.

As to the details of application the question is a local one, which will have to be, and should be, settled by each locality. The druggists of every community should settle this question in a conscientious way. The following, taken from the N.A.R.D. Notes, is interesting:

"Drawn Curtains and Covered Show Cases.—While walking down Broadway, New York, one Sunday some years ago, I noticed Caswell, Mas-

sey & Co.'s drug store open, but with drawn curtains and covered show cases. I engaged in conversation with the clerk in charge regarding their mode of observing the Sabbath. He told me they did not care to sell ordinary drug store merchandise, and in giving the public a hint as to their wishes in the matter had incurred the ill-will of no one. On the contrary, the customers were highly pleased by the way the Sunday business was being conducted.

"While they did not actually refuse to sell anything except soda water, the people soon learned by the attitude of the clerk in charge, the aim in view, and rapidly co-operated with the firm."

Pending any organized effort to shorten our Sunday hours, let each pharmacist, by lowering the blinds and covering the show cases, hint to his customers that he is not anxious, nor even desirous of selling ordinary sundries on Sunday. Should organized effort be entered upon, I would suggest reaching the public by show card announcement in the store, a special circular issued by the Section or Committee chosen for this work, by interviews with reporters of the daily papers outlining the work in hand, and last, but not least, by approaching the physicians and enlisting their co-operation in the matter of respecting closing hours.

Reaching the public by special circular I consider necessary, as customers who seldom come to the store, but use the telephone as means of ordering, are just as thoughtless in ordering unnecessary articles as those buying in the store, and, as a rule they are just as impatient for quick delivery service on Sunday as on any other day.

As a correspondent to N.A.R.D. Notes says:

"The subject of 'A Shorter Sunday for Pharmacists' is attracting great attention just now in the United States, and the unanimous adoption by the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association of the resolution endorsing the abridgment of Sunday work and its dissections into the proper channels of work of "necessity" and "mercy" show without a doubt that the real professional pharmacists have exercised their best judgment and common sense, and would welcome the seventh day of rest."

A number of the members expressed their appreciation of the paper, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Petrie.

It was decided to appoint a committee to take up the subject of Sunday closing with the Ministerial Association, the Committee to consist of Messrs. Petrie, Austin, Field, Evans, Walton, Curry and Hargreaves.

Mr. Petrie suggested that it would be inadvisable to have any hard-and-fast rule for all sections of the city, but that each locality adopt its own ideas according to the requirements.

Mr. John Hargreaves read the report of the Contract Plan Committee, which asks the members to support those manufacturers who are still adhering to the Contract Plan.

Mr. Evans was requested to read a paper at the next meeting in reference to the handling of patent medicines by druggists.

It was decided to form a Lawn Bowling Association for the members of the Drug Section.

The next meeting will be held at the same place on the second Thursday in April.

WHAT DRUGGISTS ARE SAYING

The following clipped from daily newspapers give a sample of the advertising which some retail druggists are doing:

"We never sleep now—Fraser's Drug Store open day and night."

"Taylor's Antiseptic Pharmacies—Three large stores, one small price."

"Economical Drug Co., Montreal one price, Cut Rate Drug Store. We aim to sell you what you want and at the price you want to pay."

"Low prices, quality and general satisfaction. Although we are known as owners of three Cut Rate Drug Stores we attribute our success as much to the fact that we carry a stock of the very best drugs and are in a position to fill prescriptions correctly, and which will be delivered promptly."

"LIQUOZONE"

LIQUOZONE HAS BEEN BARRED FROM REGISTRATION IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE AS UNLAWFULLY INTERFERING WITH THE TRADE MARK GLYCOZONE

Notice is given that in a proceeding in the United States Patent Office, which is entitled The Drevet Manufacturing Company vs. The Liquozone Company, the name "Liquozone" was barred from registration in the U. S. Patent Office as unlawfully interfering with the trade mark Glycozone.

The individual or corporation in any way infringing upon the trade mark "Glycozone," which is a lawful trade mark (Glycozone being a thoroughly scientific and legitimate preparation for the treatment of germicidal diseases, etc.), and duly registered under the new mark or name infringing upon the trade mark "Glycozone" or in any manner resembling the same, will be prosecuted for damages to the full extent of the law.

Increase Trade at your Soda Fountain by dispensing genuine . . .

No Drink has ever increased in popularity so rapidly.

Coca-Cola

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

For Prices, Advertising Matter, Etc., Address—

The COCA-COLA COMPANY, 65-67 Bellwoods Ave., Toronto, Ont.

SPECIAL OFFER IN POST CARDS

$1.00 WILL BUY

Sample Assortment No. 1	Retail
10 Printed Leather Post Cards	$.50
2 Hand Painted do.	.20
2 Leather Purse do	.50
3 Maple Leaf Embossed Post Cards (Tinselled "Greetings from")	.15
25 Comic Post Cards	.50
3 Mule Barometer Post Cards	.15
Total	$2.00

100 Per Cent Profit For You

$2.00 WILL BUY

Assortment No. 2	Retail
Including Assortment No 1	$2.00
And 12 Tinselled Moonlight View Post Cards	.40
12 Living Picture Series Post Cards	.36
10 Slate Post Cards	.30
4 Copies of World's Famous Paintings Post Cards	.40
5 Metal Frame Post Cards	.25
3 Satin Patch Work Post Cards	.30
Total	$ 4.01

SEND CASH WITH ORDER, CHARGES PREPAID

W. E. McGREGOR & CO., 180 Victoria Street, Toronto

SOMETHING YOU WANT

We have just sent out to the trade throughout Canada, Catalogue "C," 84 pages, illustrating our fine line of High Grade Rubber Sundries, for use by Surgeons, Physicians and Druggists.

We advertise some of our leading lines of Druggists' Sundries in every Street Car system in Canada, and by this means create a strong demand amongst the purchasing public.

It will pay you to look into our proposition. A postal card to any of our Sales Branches will bring a Catalogue or Salesman to your desk. . . Cannot we hear from you to-day?



The Canadian Rubber Co. of Montreal

LIMITED

40 Dock Street, St. John, N.B.

155 Granville Street, HALIFAX, N.S.

Imperial Bank Bldg., St. James Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Front & Yonge Streets, TORONTO, ONT.

89 Princess Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Block, CALGARY, ALTA.

Dewdney Street, REGINA, SASK.

403 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Makers of Quality on Rubber Goods

Dr. Pierce Stands Pat



HE druggist is entitled to protection because he has to spend years learning his profession; he is hard working; his profits are small; he is usually at his store at half past eleven at night, pale, tired, yet always ready to serve his patrons. Retail druggists do not get excessive prices for their goods. They get only a fair profit, for there never was a time in the history of the world when a dollar would go so far in a regular retail drug store as to-day. We want to do our part, heartily and forcefully to maintain our old prices on Dr. Pierce's medicines, and keeping them from going to a starvation basis.

We are advised by able counsel that the Pierce direct-contract with the retailer in Canada is valid and good, and we shall continue to require that Dr. Pierce's medicines be sold according to contract **and at the contract price.**

We ask our friends in the retail trade to patronize those who stand by and protect them in getting fair and equitable prices and a living profit for such proprietaries. We are not one of those who get panicky and willing to put up the "white flag" the moment there is opposition or a ruling of the court which **seems** not to bear out a contract form.

We believe our contract to be legal because we put it out at our own initiative, without consulting the trade of Canada, so there can be **no conspiracy.**

Our present contract differs only slightly from the signed contract or pledge which we required from each purchaser of our goods in the U.S. in the year 1890.

We trust the druggists of Canada will appreciate our efforts to market our goods so that they may get a fair and living profit out of them and that they will send to us for window displays with a view to increasing the sale of Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Yours very truly,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

R. V. PIERCE, President.

THE DETECTION OF METHYL ALCOHOL

Leach and Lythgoe recommend as a confirmatory test for the detection of methyl alcohol oxidation of the solution by a hot copper spiral and testing for formaldehyd by heating with talk and hydrochloric acid containing ferric chloride.

We have tried this test on 10 per cent. aqueous solutions of ethyl alcohol, acetic acid and acetone, and in each case there developed a violet color indistinguishable from that given by pure methyl alcohol. After oxidation solutions were filtered before adding the milk and acid. The color obtained depends somewhat on the conditions of the test. Leach directs the use of a few drops of the oxidized solution.

In the case of acetone, if the whole of the oxidized solution was used, a distinct violet color appeared momentarily during the heating, changing to a brownish yellow. If only a few drops of the oxidized solution were used the violet color was deep and persistent. But on adding to this the rest of the oxidized solution (which contained a good deal of unaltered acetone) and heating, the violet color disappeared, changing to brownish yellow. In this case the excess of the acetone gave a color that obliterated the color due to formaldehyd.

In the case of ethyl alcohol, there is a difference in the depth of the violet color between tests made with a few drops and with the whole of the oxidized solution, but the violet always persists.

Acetic acid showed no difference in color whether a few drops or the whole solution was used.

Oxalic acid gave a brown with a faint violet tinge, when a few drops of the oxidized solution were tested, but excess of the oxidized solution destroyed this violet, leaving only the brown. The violet was sufficiently marked to be noticeable to one accustomed to the test.

A blank test of the milk used, showed no trace of a violet tinge under any variations of heating.

The cause of the failure of this test is its delicacy in detecting formaldehyd. The formation of small amounts of formaldehyd in the oxidation of many organic compounds, especially when the oxidant is heated copper or platinum, is well known and warnings have been given of the caution necessary in applying any test for methyl alcohol that depends on a very delicate test for formaldehyd.

In the case of the compounds tested, the violet color came from formaldehyd. If a sufficient amount of some other compound reacting with milk and acid was present (as in the case of acetone and oxalic acid) the violet color became changed or obliterated, otherwise it persisted.

In its present condition this test can not be depended on as a general one for the detection of methyl alcohol in mixtures.

The Sangle—Ferriere Cunniasse Test—we have modified so that it can be performed more simply. This modification shows 2 to 3 per cent of methyl alcohol in ethyl. To 10 c.c. of the aqueous solution to be tested are added 0.5 c.c. of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5.0 c.c. of a saturated solution of potassium permanganate. The temperature should be kept at 20 to 25 degrees. At the end of two minutes enough sulphurous acid is added to give a colorless solution (an excess is not harmful). The solution is boiled till it does not smell of sulphur dioxide nor of acetaldehyde, then the resorcinol test for formaldehyde is applied. If no flocks appear, but a pink ring is present, they can often be developed by standing for one to two hours, then heating the upper layer just to boiling. The ring first formed is usually sufficiently characteristic to show methyl alcohol and in case of doubt a blank test with ethyl alcohol can be made, but the flocks give positive evidence and no blank is required.

The use of sulphurous acid to reduce any excess of the permanganate and to dissolve the hydroxide avoids the troublesome precipitation by tannic acid and sodium carbonate with subsequent filtration.

Variations in the temperature below 18 degrees are harmful from the reduced speed of the reaction, above 30 degrees, from loss of formaldehyde. Great excess of acid is harmful. Less acetaldehyde seems to be formed from ethyl alcohol in this oxidation than in the oxidation with a hot copper spiral.

Formation of Flocks in the Resorcinol Test for Formaldehyde.—If to the solution to be tested are added an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid and two drops of a 0.5 per cent. solution of resorcinol and the whole is boiled one or two minutes, characteristic flocks will appear, if sufficient formaldehyde is present.

The advantage of using hydrochloric acid instead of sulphuric acid is that no darkening of color from over heating or charring is possible. The disadvantage is that the delicacy of the test is lessened. It is not possible to get flocks in mixtures of methyl and ethyl alcohols when less than 5 per cent. methyl alcohol is present. The boiling, of course, prevents any formation of a contact ring. But when sulphuric acid is used, the color of the flocks is often destroyed by too rapid shaking, with the consequent overheating, especially when only a small amount of formaldehyde is present.—A. Scudder and R. Briggs, January Chemical Society, 1,203, '96.

Abstracted by V. Coblentz, Ph.D., in The Apothecary

SCIENTIFIC SYNONYMS OF NEW REMEDIES

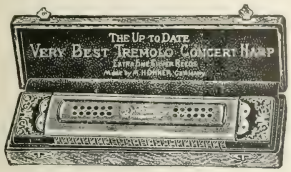
Trade Name. Scientific Name.

Acetal—Ethylidene diethylether.
Acetozone—Benzolylacetyl peroxide.
Acetysal—Acetysalicylic acid
Acopyrin—Antipyrine acetyl-salicylate.
Actol—Silver lactate.
Adrin—Epinephrin hydrate.
Agurine—Theobromine sodium acetate.
Airol—Bismuth oxyiodogallate.
Albargin—Gelatose silver.
Alcohol—Aluminum carbonate.
Alphozone—Succinic peroxide.
Aumnol—Aluminum naphthol-sulphonate.
Amidol—Diamidophenol hydrochloride.
Aminoform—Hexamethylenamine.
Ammonio-formaldehyde—Hexamethylenamine.
Amyloform—Amylum formaldehyde.
Annidalin—Thymol iodide.
Antiseptic Credé—Silver citrate.
Aristochin—Quinine ethyl carbonate.
Aristol—Thymol iodide
Asaprol—Calcium betanaphthol-sulphonate.
Aspirin—Acetysalicylic acid.
Benzosol—Guaiacol benzoate.
Benzozol—Benzoyl guaiacol.
Betol—Naphthalol.
Betol—Naphthol salicylate.
Betol—Naphthosalol.
Bismal—Bismuth methylene digallate.
Bismuthose—Bismuth albuminate
Bisol—Bismuth phosphate.
Bromalin or Bromoformin—Hexamethylenamine ethylbromide.
Bromipin—Brominized oil.
Bromotan—Methylene bromotannin.
Cacodyliacol—Guaiacol cacodylate.
Chinaphenin—Quinine-phenetidine ethyl carbonate.
Chinoformin—Hexamethylenaminequinate.
Chinosol—Potassium otho-oxychinolinsulphonate.
Chinotropin—Hexamethylenaminequinate.
Chloralamide—Chloralformamide.
Ciba—Creosote carbonate.
Citarin—Anhydromethylene sodium citrate.
Citarin—Limonin.
Citrophen—Phenetidine citrate.
Codeine—Methylmorphine.
Collargol—Silver, colloidal.
Creoline—Sapocresol.
Creosotal—Creosote carbonate.
Cuprol—Copper nucleinate
Cystamine—Hexamethylenamine.
Cystogen—Hexamethylenamine.
Dermatol—Bismuth subgallate.
Dermol—Bismuth chrysophanate.
Diiodoform—Ethylene periodide.
Dionin—Ethylmorphine hydrochloride.
Diuretin—Theobromin sodium salicylate.
Dormiol—Amylene chloral.
Duotal—Guaiacol carbonate.
Dymal—Didymium salicylate.
Erythrol—Bismuth cinchonidindiiodide.
Eucodeine—Codeine brommethylate.
Eudermol—Nicotine salicylate.
Eugallol—Pyrogallol monoacetate.
Eumydrin—Atropin methylnitrate.
Eunatrol—Sodium acid oleate.
Euphorin—Phenylurethane.
Euphthalmine—Beta-eucaine mandelate.
Euporphin—Apomorphinbrommethylate.
Euquinine—Quinine ethyl carbonate.
Euresol—Resorcin monoacetate.
Europhene—Isobutylorthocresoliodide.
Euzone—Sodium perborate.
Exalgin—Methylacetanilide.
Ferratin—Ferralbumin.
Ferratogen—Iron nucleinate.
Ferripyrin—Antipyrine-ferric chloride.
Ferropyrin—Antipyrine-ferric chloride.
Fibrolysin—Theobromine sodium salicylate.
Fluotal—Bismuth fluorbromphenyl.
Formin—Hexamethylenamine.
Fortoine—Methylene dicotoine.
Gallogen—Ellagic acid.
Goesot—Guaiacol valerate.
Glutol—Gelatin formaldehyde.
Guaiacetin—Sodium pyrocatechin monoacetate.
Guaiacol-salol—Guaiacol salicylate.
Guaiaquin—Quinine guaiacol bisulphonate.
Helcosol—Bismuth pyrogallol.
Helmitol—Hexamethylenamineanhydromethylene citrate.
Heroin—Diacetyl morphine.
Hetoform—Bismuth cinnamylate.
Hetralin—Dioxybenzolhexamethylenamine.
Hippol—Methylenehippuric acid.
Histosan—Guaiacol albuminate.
Hypnal—Monochloral-antipyrine.
Hypnone—Acetphenone.
Hyrgol—Hydrargyrum colloidale.
Hysterol—Bornyl valerate
Ichthalbin—Ichthyol albuminate.
Ichthargan—Silver ichthyolsulphonate.
Ichtoform—Ichthyolformaldehyde.
Ichthosan—Ammonium ichthyolsulphonate.
Ichthyol, Thiolin—Ammonium ichthyolsulphonate.
Iodipin—Iodized oil.
Iodoformogen—Albumin iodoform.
Iodol—Tetraiodopyrrol.
Itrol—Silver citrate.
Kasuclum—Potassium-guaiacol sulphonate.
Kelene—Ethylchloride.
Lactanine—Bismuth bilactomonotannate.
Lactophenin—Lactylparaphenetidin.
Largin—Silver protalbin.
Lenigallol—Pyrogallol triacetate.
Lygosine—Sodium lygosinate.
Lysoform—Sapoformal.

BIG PROFITS IN

HOHNER

HARMONICAS



No better side line for Druggists.
THE BEST is the only one to buy.

ANY JOBBER CAN SUPPLY YOU

M. HOHNER

76 YORK STREET TORONTO, ONT

Store Fronts

Window and Sidewalk Prisms Ornamental Glass

IF YOU ARE GOING TO

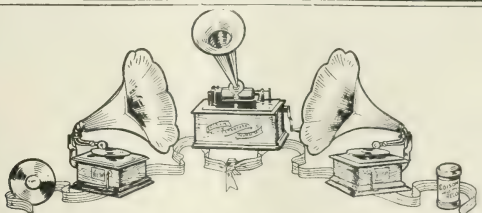
IMPROVE

YOUR STORE FRONT OR BUSINESS PREMISES

SEE US WRITE US

Luxfer Prism Co. LIMITED

100 King Street West, Toronto



EDISON

AND

VICTOR

Talking Machines

The best in their respective classes.

Why Not Get in Line

And handle the quickest selling article in the world. Good profits. Write us to-day for particulars.

The R. S. **WILLIAMS** & Sons Co. Limited

Winnipeg Toronto

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES

Effervescing Saline
Six different styles and sizes. All good sellers.

Extract Sarsaparilla
Two sizes, in quite a number of attractive styles of wrapper

Beef, Iron and Wine 14 oz. and 16 oz.

Strawberry Compound
Blackberry Compound
In several designs of wrappers.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited - TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG



A Money-Making Line for Druggists

SIMPLEX SHOE SHINE—Jet Black
Has no superior—Waterproof—in two sizes to retail at 5c and 10c.

SIMPLEX SHOE SHINE—Tan
These goods have an established reputation and will bring "repeat orders."
For sale by all leading wholesale drug houses.

Edward Hawes & Co., Manufacturers
TORONTO, CANADA

Sovereign Perfumes
Limited

See our 25c Packages for Christmas trade. They are the best yet. Travellers now on the road.

Sovereign Perfumes
Limited
Canada's Largest Perfumers
TORONTO

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Xaxa—Acetysalicylic acid.
Xeroform—Tribromphenolbismuth.
Zinc sulphocarbolate—Zinc phenolsulphonate.
Zymphene—Sodium oxycyanocinnamate.

* From report of the Committee on New Remedies, New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

ICELAND'S FIRST PHARMACOPOEIA

The oldest medical document in the ancient Norse language is the "Icelandic Pharmacopoeia" of the thirteenth century. The original document, according to the "Tidsskrift for Kemi og Farmaci," forms part of the Arnamangnae collection of manuscripts in the royal library in Copenhagen. It consists of five octavo pages; the contents are written in a very clear, lucid style for the use of the people. It was intended as a book of counsel to which they could go in times of illness or accident, and belongs to the class of literature termed "Old wives' books." It contains fifty-one prescriptions for all kinds of ailments enumerated without any attempt at order. The remedies were drawn mostly from plants, some from the animal, and but few from the mineral kingdom. To present day ideas the prescriptions savor of a rather revolting character, as will be gathered from the following:

"For sleeplessness, take of the herb called mecon, pound with sour wine, and rub therewith the whole body, and eat of sorrel.

"For wounds, lay thereon the excrement of a dog day and night, then take a pig or ox gall, which rub with salt and pepper. This doeth good.

"For a broken leg. Take a cock with its feathers on, and bind it on the leg.

"For a fat stomach, take rye bread, break it into wine or beer, letting it stand for seven days, drink thereof twelve months morn and noon. Thou shalt get thin.

"For a boil on the hand, take a cat, kill it, and lay thy hand within it whilst warm, bind it up until next day. Repeat if necessary four times, using a fresh cat each time.

"For bad sight, take a living eel, take therefrom the blood and gall, mix and rub on the eyes. It doth strengthen man's sight.

"For headache, take rue, pound with oil and eggs, rub therewith the forehead. It removeth the pain."

The document affords an interesting insight into the Icelandic flora of the period. Mention is made of the following plants: Centurea Cyanus, Verbena officinalis, Foeniculum vulgare, Mentha Pulegium, Mentha piperita, Artemisia Absinthium, Isatis tinctoria, Veratrum album, Pimpinella Saxifraga, and Salvia officinalis. As in the period when this document was written the art of healing was exclusively in the hands of the monks, it was in their cloister gardens that most

of the plants for medicinal use were cultivated, as scarcely any of those enumerated grow wild on the island. The "mecon" mentioned in the document can only refer to Papaver somniferum, especially cultivated, as only the yellow Papaver nudicaule is to be found growing wild in Iceland. To the present day the finest gardens are to be found on the sites of former monastery gardens, and it is in great measure to English monks that Iceland owes the introduction of fruit trees and cultivated plants.—Chemist and Druggist.

RECIPES FOR FOOD FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS

Dr. Williamson, in the Medical Chronicle, gives the following recipes for diabetic patients:

Cocoanut Cakes.—One ounce of German yeast; 1 tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water; 16 ounces of dessicated cocoanut powder. Mix into a paste adding a little more lukewarm water if necessary. Leave in a warm place for thirty minutes. Then add two eggs (beaten up in 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of milk) and a little salt. Mix well. Place into 16 small dishes or tins (well greased). Bake in a moderate oven twenty or thirty minutes. (Almond cakes may be made in a similar manner, using almond flour in place of cocoanut powder).

Cocoanut pudding can be prepared in the following manner: Half an ounce of German yeast is well mixed in lukewarm water with a quarter of a pound of dessicated cocoanut powder. The mixture is kept in a warm place for thirty minutes. Then half an ounce of butter, a pinch of salt, and a little milk are added. All must be well mixed. The mixture is placed in a pudding dish and baked in a moderate oven for twenty or thirty minutes, until the surface is brown. This pudding can be eaten warm or cold. It may be taken with custard and sweetened, if desired, with saccharin.

The sugar is practically all removed from the pudding by the action of the yeast.

The cakes are useful as bread substitutes. Many patients like them very much, but others strongly object to the taste of cocoanut in any form. Cocoanut pudding is a useful substitute for rice pudding.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAMPHOR

In the course of a communication from a French Consular officer, published in the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, it is stated that a plant has recently been discovered in Borneo and Sumatra which contains a substance identical with camphor. The process of manufacture is the subject of a patent in Germany, and is as follows: The oil extracted from the plant is heated to a temperature of 160 degrees F. to liberate the oxygen. It is then filtered through a copper sieve. The residue, amounting to 5 to 8 per cent. of the whole, constitutes the camphor in question. Although no precise details of the value of this discovery are yet available, the possibility of its exploitation does not appear so far to have disturbed Japanese producers.

SUBSTITUTES FOR OIL OF TURPENTINE

The comparative scarcity of American oil of turpentine during recent years has directed the attention of consumers to the question of substitutes for it, and a large number of these are now on the market. In the majority of cases these substitutes contain no turpentine oil at all, but are mixtures of well-graduated and selected fractions of petroleum, water, gas-tar, or coal-tar hydrocarbons having approximately the same specific gravity and boiling point as the real oil. Others are made up of light petroleum or shale naphtha, with an addition of Russian oil of turpentine in small proportion to give the characteristic smell. Rosin spirit also enters largely into the composition of some turpentine substitutes. The kind used is water white and has a peculiar and characteristic terpene odor. It is generally heavier than oil of turpentine. Only the best refined rosin spirit can be used, as many of the poorer grades contain resin oil, which has a detrimental effect on the drying properties. Besides these substitutes a new industry is being developed, especially in North Minnesota, for the production of a turpentine oil substitute by distilling the resinous stumps of fir trees, which have hitherto been commercially valueless. The process occupies five days, and the product obtained is said to differ considerably from the ordinary oil of turpentine of trade. It is stated to have a rather unpleasant smell and is slightly acid. Nevertheless it has been found to be suitable for many purposes in place of true turpentine oil. The industry has only just been commenced in Minnesota, but it is stated that already thirty barrels of turpentine, fifty of tar, and thirty of tar oil are being made by this process every month.—Bulleting Imperial Institute.

BENZOYLALKYLAMINOETHANOLEN, A NEW ANAESTHETIC

Schering, of Berlin, has taken out a patent on the production of a new anaesthetic of which the above is the systematic name. The free base is a thick oleaginous liquid which has not yet been crystallized. The hydrochlorate crystallizes in long fine needles with a melting point of 125 degrees C., which are readily soluble in water. The new compound is said not to be poisonous.

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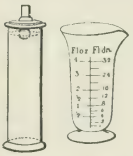
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THE USE OF LANOLIN

The American manufacturer of toilet preparations has been very slow to take up the use of Lanolin. Yet in Europe, especially in England and Germany, this product forms the chief base of many creams, and is used with satisfactory results.

There is, however, renewed interest in this subject on account of the desire to make creams which cannot become rancid, and this is one of the most valuable characteristics of Lanolin.

The discovery of the product is comparatively recent. It was noted that 45 per cent. of the weight of ordinary sheep-wool was made up of the fat adhering to the wool. When this was analyzed it was found to consist of the ethers of cholesterin ($C_{26}H_{43}$) and fatty acids. The dictionary definition of Lanolin (from lana, wool; oleum, oil) is suggestive merely as to origin. When extracted, this substance was found to crystallize in leaflets, with a "mother of pearl lustre and a fatty feel."

When some twenty years ago the first lot of Lanolin was brought over to London from Germany it was not very inviting, for it was described by the recipient as "a viscid mass, yellowish brown in color, and of most evil odor, such as pervades a hide and skin mart on a hot day." This did not look like a very promising substance for face-creams. But investigators began to try to purify the product, and they have succeeded admirably.

The Lanolin of present-day commerce may be roughly classified in two divisions—the fully refined, suitable for pharmaceutical purposes; and the little refined, from which the fatty acids have not been removed.

The first variety is marketed in two forms—one practically odorless and almost pure white in color; the other with a faint fatty, though not disagreeable odor and of a slightly cream tint. So far as its use in soap is concerned the slight odor and color of the second kind offer no special disadvantage, but when used in face-cream, etc., these properties are masked by the attractive coloring pigment and pleasing perfumes that are added to enhance the salability of the finished product.

When refined Lanolin is treated with petroleum ether the odor is covered, but slight heating reestablishes it. This process whitens and lightens the Lanolin and causes the absorption of some of the cholesterin, thus reducing its "fattiness." For most practical purposes the untreated refined Lanolin is regarded as satisfactory. This is obtainable in two forms; anhydrous and hydrous.

The United States and British Pharmacopoeias specify that hydrous Lanolin shall contain at least 30 per cent. of water, so as to make it workable under a spatula, and therefore this percentage of water is incorporated in the hydrous.

The anhydrous is probably cheaper in the end, for when added to a face-cream mixture the necessary water may be added at the same time, and thoroughly incorporated by careful mixing.

Soap-makers have learned that it does not pay to use unrefined Lanolin. This costs from 5 to 14 cents a pound, while the refined costs very little more in large lots. The fatty acids remaining in the unrefined product impart a bad odor and color to any soap, and expensive perfumes are necessary to counteract the smell. Besides, these acids counteract the very purpose for which Lanolin is added, viz.: to make the soap smooth and velvety. Not only that, but these acids when present even in small quantities are apt to cause dermatitis, as the skin is very responsive to irritating agents of this kind.

In the best soaps more than 20 per cent to 30 per cent. of Lanolin is required, so the difference of 10 or 12 cents in a hundred pounds of soap is hardly of sufficient importance to require long consideration on the part of the soap-maker who is desirous of making a product which shall be better in all ways than that of any competitor.

It has been pretty well established that Lanolin has a wonderful power of penetrating the human skin. It is an excellent medium for introducing any special drug into the system. Experiments have shown that if mixed with iodine, for instance, and applied to the skin, traces of iodine will appear in the urine within a half an hour.

On account of this special and almost unique quality Lanolin is most useful in medicinal preparations and salves, and many facial creams are or should be almost medical in their action.

The wide awake American manufacturers will not be slow to use Lanolin in their soaps and creams.—The American Perfumer.

HYDRATED MAGNESIA

Hydrated magnesia is preferable to the calcined magnesia usually prescribed, since it is free from alkalinity, and does not cause irritation; it is also more suitable for compounding in the form of cachets or compressed tablets. It may be obtained by boiling calcined magnesia with twenty or thirty times its weight of water, draining the precipitate, and drying at 50 degrees C. The product thus obtained contains 30 per cent. of water. Its taste is very slight, it is free from caustic action, and is very readily dissolved by acids. It remains well suspended when mixed with fluids, and is suitable for prescription in cachets or tablets.—A. Robin, Repertoire.

COLOR REACTIONS OF CERTAIN ORGANIC COMPOUNDS*

By Prof. E. Pinerua Alvarez

By means of the new general reagent of the polyphenols and their isomers, the hydrate of sodium dioxide (Na_2O_2 $8H_2O$) prepared from sodium dioxide (Na_2O_2—$_2NaO$), pure ethyl alcohol (D—0·797), and cold water, we may identify the compounds of which we shall speak, by using a little porcelain capsule in which from 5 to 10 centigrams. of the body is placed, with 2 or 3 decigrms. of dioxide and 5 Ml. alcohol, and, after allowing the bodies to react for four to six minutes, adding 15 Ml. distilled water.

The colorations produced are the following :—

Emodin.—Intense pink color, which becomes yellow with several drops of acetic acid.

Chrysarobin.—Wine colour, which persists when water is added. With acetic acid it also becomes yellow.

Dioxyanthraquinone-1. 2.—Beautiful violet-blue color, which persists on adding water. On immersing the capsule in the liquid and blowing, the edges of contact become red. With acids the liquid acquires an intense yellow colour.

Alizarin.—Violet coloration, becoming orange with acids.

Trioxyanthraquinone-1. 2. 3. Intense red violet changing to cherry-red on addition of water.

Chrysophanic Acid.—Cherry-red color, which with water becomes brighter.

Rosolic Acid.—Intense purple color, which persists with water.

Purpurine-alizarin.—Intense and very beautiful pink colour, which persists on adding water.

Anthrogallol.—Dark blue color, almost black, unchanging.

Dioxyquinone. Brown yellow color, changing to red with water.

Ellagic Acid. Brown black color, becoming yellow with addition of water.

* Note presented at the Sixth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, held at Rome, 1906, reprinted from the Chemical News.

PARENOLS—NEW OINTMENT BASES*

By John Humphrey

It has been shown by A. Kopp* that soft and liquid paraffin can be formed into stable emulsions with water by the addition of a small quantity of wool fat, beeswax, spermaceti, or other substances, consisting chiefly of the higher alcohols or esters or those alcohols. The resulting emulsions are absorbed readily through the skin, cause no irritation, and do not become rancid, while they serve a useful purpose as vehicles for the application of various medicaments. The following formulae are found to yield satisfactory products, the first being somewhat better than the second and third:

* Apotheker Zeitung (Pharmaceutical Journal).

WOOL-FAT PARENOL.

Soft paraffin	65.00
Wool fat	15.00
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100.00

Warm the water and mix gradually with the melted soft paraffin and wool fat, in a warm mortar.

BEESWAX PARENOL.

Soft paraffin	70.00
White beeswax	5.00
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100.00

Proceed as in the former case.

SPERMACETI PARENOL.

Soft paraffin	70.00
Spermaceti	5.00
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100.00

Proceed as in the first case.

These solid parenols are of ointment-like consistence, can be made to take up more than their own weight of water, mix with all fats, and can be used alone or in combination with other substances.

LIQUID PARENOL.

Liquid paraffin	70.00
White beeswax	5.00
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100.00

Proceed as in the case of wool-fat parenol.

The liquid parenol is a neutral liniment, possessing similar properties to the solid preparations, and can be used in the treatment of skin diseases, or for lubricating catheters, or as a vehicle for injections.

It is interesting to note that the principle involved in the production of these preparations appears to have been first applied to the production of a permanent cold cream, i.e., one which will keep indefinitely without becoming rancid. The following formula, devised more than twenty years ago, was first published in the "Supplement to the Pharmaceutical Journal" of February 2, 1895 (page 30)—

PARAFFIN COLD CREAM.

Soft paraffin	20.00
White beeswax	20.00
Almond oil, by weight	80.00
Borax	1.00
Oil of rose, a sufficient quantity.	
Rose water	40.00

Melt the wax in the oil, and dissolve the borax in the rose water by the aid of heat. Add the aqueous solution gradually to the wax and oil, stir continually till the mixture is almost set, then add the soft paraffin, mix, add the perfume, and again stir till a homogeneous mixture results.

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The Olive Oil comes in 5 gall. tins, 1 gall. tins, ½ gall. tins; also in ½, 1 and 2 pint bottles.

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¶ It will be doubly appreciated if it fits handily in the chatelaine or waist coat pocket.

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They bring you good money.
But they cost you nothing.

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¶ The House of Stearns first made their Compound Extract about fifty years ago.

¶ It was made then by a master hand, just as good as he knew how.

¶ To-day, it is made by experts with fifty years of subsequent experience behind them.

¶ But they cannot improve upon the original,—it is made just the same.

¶ The dose is only a teaspoonful and each bottle holds an even hundred doses.

¶ Each carton also contains a package of Liver Granules without charge.

¶ Your customer gets a dollar and a quarter's worth for a dollar.

¶ It costs you sixteen dollars for three dozen bottles.

¶ Neither you nor your customers can get better value.

¶ Send us an order right now; we will send wrappers for selection.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WE WANT YOU TO KNOW ALL ABOUT "TRUE FRUIT" Syrups and Crushed Fruit

¶ They are of the highest purity and excellence, and have received the highest awards at the great Expositions, for their superior qualities.

Prepared especially for your Fountain from the finest fruits that can be produced

¶ When your customers begin to marvel and comment on the delicious Soda you are serving, and your sales increase, you appreciate what a profitable institution your Soda Fountain may be. This is the common experience of dispensers who use "TRUE FRUIT" Fountain Requisites.

¶ The man who tells you he can give you something "Just as good," AT ANY PRICE, is paying us a compliment and admitting that our goods are the Standard of Quality. Actual test and comparison, which we solicit, prove that "TRUE FRUIT" Requisites will make more of the finished product ready for the Fountain, of better flavor and quality and at LESS COST than any other line.

¶ You will make no mistake in specifying the "TRUE FRUIT" brand when placing your orders for Soda Fountain Supplies.

¶ Write us for further information and quantity discounts, or ASK YOUR JOBBER.



SMITH'S "TRUE FRUIT" ICE CREAM POWDER

Tasteless and Odorless

¶ A real boon to Ice Cream makers. Is not a gelatine or glue stock in any sense, but a purely VEGETABLE PRODUCT of high grade, possessing all the properties necessary to the turning out of a satisfactory Ice Cream. Smith's "True Fruit" Ice Cream Powder, when used according to directions (printed on each 5-lb can) never fails to produce an Ice Cream velvety and smooth, entirely free from granulation, loose milk or ice particles.

¶ This powder is of special value when used in the production of Water Ices and Sherbets, and in these days of keen competition and unscrupulous adulteration it is pleasing to know of such a reliable preparation, strictly conforming to Pure Food Laws, yielding a good return to makers of Ice Cream and increasing their list of satisfied customers.

¶ Send for Free Sample and price list.

PREPARED BY

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers "TRUE FRUIT" Soda Fountain Requisites

TORONTO, ONTARIO



OFFICERS OF

Toronto Show Case Company
Limited

JAMES G. KENT
President.
(Late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

R. W. McCLAIN
Gen. Man.
(Late Gowans Kent & Co.)

W. M. PETERKIN
Sec.-Treas.
(Late Gowans, Kent & Co.)

HARRY CHINN
Superintendent.

SHOW CASES

We build **nothing but the best,** and below we give a list of some of the up-to-date druggists to whom we have sold either complete or partial outfits during the last few months.

Booth, W. - - - Trenton
Brathwaithe, W. F. C. - Winnipeg
Brennan, A. J. J. - Welland, Ont.
Brown, F. K. - Port Colborne
Campbell D'Alton - Gravenhurst
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H (Carlton and Church Sts) - Toronto
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. - E. Toronto
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. (Bloor and Yonge Sts.) - - Toronto
Cairns, J. A. - - Toronto
Clarke, A. H. - Radisson, Sask.
Cowen, C. H. - - Toronto
Cox, W. H. - - Toronto
Dalgleish, W. A. - - Toronto
Dilworth Drug Co. - Welland
Dow, A. M. - - Toronto
Ferrier, G. W. - - Toronto
Fieldhouse, S. E. - - Toronto
Fraleigh, E. H. - - Toronto
Fraleigh, J. S. - - Midland
Gauthier, J. T. A. - Valleyfield, Que.
Gibbard, G. E. - - Toronto
Gillespie, J. R. - Orangeville
Gillespie, W. R. - Fort William
Graham, Geo. - Treherne, Man.
Grant Bros. - Stellarton, N.S.
Greig, W. H. - - - Toronto
Hanson, Jno. S. - - Toronto
Hoar, Wesley R. - - Toronto
Humphries, F. C. - - Toronto
Johnston, G. W. - Cowansville, Que.
Lee, W. H. (Church and Wellesley Sts.) - - - Toronto
Lee, W. H. - (Avenue Rd.) Toronto
MacGillvray, G. - Sydney, C.B.
MacKenzie, K. J. - Pictou, N.S.
Marshall, G. & Co. - Toronto
McLean, F. W. - - Toronto
McLaren, J. W. - - Watford
McLaren, A. - - - Toronto
McLeay, L. - - - Gravenhurst
Middlebro, H. E. - Owen Sound
Patrick, R. A. - Yorkton, Sask.
Pew, Harry W. - Niagara Falls
Proctor, G. F. - - Toronto
Raney, W. H. - - Prescott
Reynolds, R. E. - - Hamilton
Rorabeck, A. C. - - North Bay
Rowland, H. A. - - - Toronto
Richardson, H. - Sturgeon Falls
Rutledge, W. H. - - - Toronto
Sinclair, Wm. - - Manor, Sask.
Strong Drug Co., The - Haileybury
Summerfeldt, W. H. C. - Toronto
Shurie, J. S. - - Wellington
Tanner, E. A. & Bro. - Lakefield
Waters, D. M. - - Belleville
Weeks, R. P. - - Toronto
Wilson, Fred F. - - Toronto
Winters, H. N. - - Toronto
Wood, Lloyd W. - - Toronto
Wylie, J. A. - - - Omemee
Willis, J. E. - - - Toronto
Willits, P. B., & Co., Kelowna, B.C.

We have one price whether you buy one case or one hundred.

TORONTO SHOW CASE COMPANY, LIMITED

5 to 21 Defries Street **Toronto**

The following modification of this formula for cold cream is now recommended as yielding a beautifully white and homogeneous preparation which will not become rancid on keeping:

PARENOL COLD CREAM

Soft paraffin, white	120 c.c.
White beeswax	12 gms.
Almond oil, by measure	60 c.c.
Borax	1 gm.
Oil of rose, a sufficient quantity.	
Rose water	75 c.c.

Melt the wax in oil and dissolve the borax in the water by the aid of gentle heat. When both solutions are at about the same temperature add the aqueous liquid gradually to the wax and oil, and stir till the mixture stiffens. Pour into a slightly warmed mortar containing the soft paraffin, stirring until mixed, then add the perfume and again stir till cold.

This preparation is intended for toilet purposes. If required as a basis for medicaments, such as are sometimes ordered with cold cream, the borax should be omitted.

SAIODIN

Inorganic iodides are among the most widely used of medicines. The objections attending their employment—production of skin eruptions, colds, disturbance of digestion, etc.—have however, led to a search for improved forms of administering iodine, and among these iodipin, an iodine addition product of sesame oil is worthy of mention; but this, although a useful preparation has the disadvantage of being oily in character and of not pleasing taste, so that of late it has been presented in combination with roborate as "iodipinum solidum." Professor E. Fischer and J. V. Mering recently prepared a number of calcium, strontium, and magnesium salts of monoiodo fatty acids of high molecular weight, and from among these selected the calcium salt of monoiodo behenic acid $Ca(C_{22}H_{42}O_2I)_2$ as being most easily obtainable in a pure form for therapeutic use. The title "Saiodin" (or German "Sajodin") applied to it is derived from sapo and iodine, the first syllable having reference to its soap-like constitution. In consequence of the eminence of its inventor, Dr. Emil Fischer, considerable attention has been drawn to this compound, which has already passed the ordeal of a critical chemical examination by Dr. Zernik, at the Pharmaceutical Institute of the Berlin University, * besides many therapeutical investigations, from all of which it has emerged unscathed, being reported to be readily assimilated well tolerated, and entirely free from taste. "Iodism" from Saiodin has only been observed in a few cases. The dose is in general the same as that of potassium iodide. The new body is a tasteless and odorless powder slightly unctuous to the touch, insoluble in water, hot or cold, but soluble in chloroform or carbon tetrachloride, also to some extent in hot alcohol or hot acetic ether. On heating, violet vapors of iodine are evolved, that element being present to the extent of about 26 per cent., and calcium to about 4.1 per cent. It is prepared from erucid acid (found in rape and mustard oils) by treatment with iodine in presence of phosphorus.

CARPET CLEANING COMPOUND

A compound for cleaning carpets is a desirable specialty, and will produce considerable revenue if pushed. The formula which I offer here is a "pet" of mine which I have worked on and experimented with for five years. It is not only good for cleaning carpets but for any cleaning purposes, and as a clothes cleaner, I have not found a stain or spot on a fabric it would not remove. I once saw it remove perfectly the remains of a bottle of ink which a child had spilled on her blue silk dress. It removed the ink completely, and left the color intact. I formerly had a regular customer for this article, in one of the professional "pressers" of the town. He told me it was the best thing he had found in ten years' experience. I charged him $1 a quart, and regularly sold four-ounce bottles for 25 cents. The profit is easy to calculate. I do not know, but I feel certain, that it would equally well serve as a bed-bug killer, the advantages of which would be obvious. While helping to cleanse the furniture, as well as destroying the vermin, it is not so inflammable as the gasoline preparations, is not poisonous and dangerous like bichlorid, is not greasy and disagreeable like mercurial ointment, and possesses more or less advantages over any other article in use for this purpose:

Solution soap	120 c.c.
Ammonia water (10 per cent	60 c.c.
Gasoline	120 c.c.
Chloroform	30 c.c.
Potassium nitrate	10 gms.
Oil wintergreen	10 c.c.
Soft, distilled or rain water q.s.	1000 c.c.

Dissolve the potassium salt in the water, add the ammonia to the soap solution, then the chloroform oil and gasoline; shake well and add the water. This makes a white, milky compound, which separates slightly on standing but readily unites on shaking. The wintergreen is only added for its odor, and may be replaced by any other preferred, or omitted altogether. Nothing but satisfaction will come from the sale of this article. The solution of soap is made as follows:

Olive oil	60 c.c.
Caustic potash	12 gms.
Alcohol.	
Water, q.s.	1000 c.c.

Place the oil in a suitable dish, add one ounce alcohol, mix well, then add the potash dissolved in one ounce water. Apply heat by means of a water bath until the oil is completely saponified, which is shown by a portion being removed and dropped into boiling water, when it should dissolve completely without the separation of oily drops. Allow to cool, add 500 c. c. alcohol, and water to make 1000 c. c. Filter through paper. Columbian spirit or wood alcohol may be used in this to good advantage. If 45 gms. camphor and 15 c. c. oil lavender be dissolved in the alcohol, the product will be a first-class quality of soap liniment. I need hardly observe, however, that wood alcohol is not permissible in this last instance.—H. C. Bradford.

HIGH PRICE OF CAMPHOR

American refiners of camphor announced an advance of 4c. per pound on Saturday, bringing the present price up to the unprecedented level of $1.24 per pound in barrels. The shortage in the camphor supply has been growing more and more acute during the past six months, and refiners declare that they are now far behind deliveries, while no new business is being solicited. It is asserted that the shortage is due to the fact that the Japanese Government has fallen behind in its camphor shipments.

The advance at the present time will be felt particularly, because this season marks the beginning of greater activity in the camphor market owing to the approach of warm weather. The price has been going up steadily all winter, while foreign quotations have for some time been above the parity of domestic values.—New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

COMPOSITION OF SYNDETICON

According to the Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen, this much-vaunted and really excellent cement has the following formula: Dissolve 10 parts of sugar in 20 parts of distilled water and to the solution add 2 to 6 parts of calcium hydrate and let stand for three days, shaking it frequently in the meantime, at a temperature of some 70 degrees to 75 degrees C. (say 160 degrees to 168 degrees F.). After the time has expired, dissolve in 20 parts of the sugar solution 30 parts of best glue and heat in a closed vessel for at least 10 hours, replacing the water as it evaporates. Neutralize the alkalinity of the mixture with oxalic acid. As a preservative add a strong solution of carbolic acid. To dilute use acetic acid of 90 per cent.

Pictorial Post Cards

CARDS YOU SHOULD HAVE

A Canadian edition of the "Heraldic Series" of post cards will be one of the new lines to be brought out this month by A. C. Cooper, of Toronto. These cards show the coat-of-arms of every Province and many of the cities of Canada, in color. They are very handsome cards, and we believe something new for this country, although the English edition has had a very large sale in the Old Country.



SONS OF ENGLAND HEADQUARTERS, TORONTO
Cooper & Co's line of post cards

The publisher is also placing a new line of Toronto views on the market. The coloring and finish of these cards is exceptionally good, and they should have a large sale. Also English views of the same style, which like the Toronto views are excellent.



THE CANADIAN HENLEY, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
Cooper & Co's line of post cards

Another of his lines is the "Living Picture Series," comprising views of Toronto, and "The Language of Flowers" cards. He also has a pretty flower card in which the flowers are placed on a silver panel, making it very attractive.

Hard Boiled Goods

GUARANTEED NOT TO STICK

Paregoric
Menthol
Black
Etc.



Horehound
Lime
Acid
Etc.

ALWAYS KEEP CORKED

McGregor-Harris Co., Limited
TORONTO

ICE CREAM



¶ The season of 1907 will find us equipped to do twice as much business as heretofore. Our facilities will be unsurpassed. We will keep a stock of bricks and bulk Ice Cream ready to ship at a moment's notice.

¶ We supply all flavors in quantities ranging from 1 to 50 gallons.

¶ Quality a little superior to anything else on the market.

¶ Finest Vanilla and Fruit Flavors only are used.

Prompt Shipments to All Parts of Ontario

¶ Special rates to Socials, Picnic Parties, etc. Orders can be sent by mail, telephone or telegraph.

Prices and Full Particulars on Application.

CITY DAIRY COMPANY, Limited
Spadina Crescent, TORONTO

COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Webb's

By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The Harry Webb Co., Limited
TORONTO

FERROL

The Test of Time

Time tests all things. In nothing has this statement more force than in the case of medicinal preparations. A preparation with little or no merit may have a large sale temporarily—just so long as it is extensively and expensively advertised; but the public cannot be fooled for very long and only those preparations which have real merit will stand the test of time.

FERROL, which has been before the public for several years, has steadily gained in favor, not by reason of advertising but by sheer merit, until now the full capacity of our plant is taxed in order to satisfy the demand.

Ferrol is very largely prescribed by the best physicians and is freely dispensed at nearly every hospital, sanitarium, etc., in the Dominion.

Ferrol contains the WHOLE of the OIL and combines iron and phosphorus with the oil, without which no emulsion can be said to be perfect.

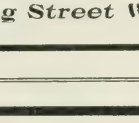
Before placing your emulsion order write us for special quantity price and terms.

THE FERROL CO., Limited

124 King Street West ***TORONTO***

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS



Gives a Good Profit
Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL

Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Samples, signs and advertising matter, for free distribution, will be shipped, prepaid, to druggists, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods
RACINE, WIS., U. S. A.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL
Sole Agents for Canada

CARDS OF CANADA

For a long time the public have been clamoring for the freakish and absurd in post cards. The lurid comics, actresses and royalty ingenious novelties and post cards of foreign lands, have each had their turn—and are still much in demand, but of late the Canadian public are learning to appreciate the beauties of their own country.

Probably the finest range of colored post cards of Picturesque Canada is offered by W. G. MacFarlane, the pioneer publisher and importer. Everything of popular interest is displayed, scenic features in mountain, lake and river, holiday resorts and nature's quiet retreats. Canadian architecture in national and provincial institutions, famous churches and public buildings, etc.

The demand for these cards is growing and the wonder is that they have not been appreciated before. Attention is invited to Mr. MacFarlane's advertisement on another page of this issue.

SOME NEW LINES

Valentine & Sons are this month putting on the market a view post card, in which local interest and artistic design are effectually combined. It is a local view placed on a panel of gold surrounded by flowers, after the style of their "Gold Panel Series," making a very fine card, not only for the clearness and tone of the view, but also for the beautiful effects which are so noticeable in their "Gold Panel Series."

Their cards of "Cobalt and the Silver Mining District" have already made quite a hit. These post cards show some of the most interesting points in that now famous district.

Another of their new series is the "Dutch Tile Series." These are very attractive cards made up in the Dutch tile effect. They also have a large number of new subjects in the "Bamford" line of comics, which are having a large sale.

Valentine & Sons have, we are told, a larger collection of Toronto views than any other publishers or combination of publishers. All points of interest in the "Queen City" can be seen on their cards.

All druggists should have their names on the lists of Valentine & Sons, so as to keep in touch with the latest in post cards.

NOVELTY POST CARDS

The new cards of Young Bros. will be conspicuous this month among the novelty post cards on the market. These cards are mostly of the leather and linen stock variety. The particular feature about them is that upon each card there is placed an object made from velvet or some other suitable material, and in some cases photographic views, making very novel and attractive cards. We believe these are quite a new idea and should have a good sale, and will prove a valuable addition to the dealer's stock.

WHERE WHISKS ARE MADE

The representative of The Canadian Druggist some time ago went over the warehouse and broom and whisk factory of H. W. Nelson & Co. of Toronto. This establishment is one of the most complete of its kind in the country, employing between forty and fifty hands, and having all the latest improvements in the way of machinery, the whisk sewing machine being the only one of its kind in Canada.

Our representative was taken through all the different departments, and saw the whisks and brooms in the various stages of construction. He was particularly impressed with the systematic and thorough manner in which every thing was done. One particular item specially attracted his attention, that was the thorough drying that all broom and whisk handles are subject to before being used. Although all handles are supposed to be properly dried when sent to the factory, yet no chances are taken and the handles are placed in a room where the temperature is considerably over a hundred degrees. This is a very important point, for if the handle is not properly dried before being used, the wood will, when made up, shrink and cause the whisk or broom to fall to pieces.

The Nelson Co. make a specialty of whisks, they being the only firm to buy car loads of "whisk wheat," a wheat which is especially grown for the manufacture of whisks, being of a shorter stalk, and better suited to the purpose. Whisks of this wheat are superior to whisks made up from short broom wheat, which is so often used.

HOW TO MAKE AND KEEP BUSINESS

THE ADVERTISING TRINITY

The trinity of advertising to an expert's mind is 3—1. Originality. 2. Enthusiasm. 3. Persistence.

Originality is the spice of advertising. A dish may be served in the most enticing way; it may be your favorite food—you taste of it with anticipation of pleasure, then screw up your mouth, make a wry face and say: "The cook forgot the seasoning." An advertisement may present an attractive appearance, the subject may be one in which the reader is greatly interested, yet, if the story is told in a flat, stale, tasteless manner, it will soon be passed by for something more palat-

able. For remember, please, the public is not compelled to read your advertisement.

IMITATION SOON FOUND OUT.

Show originality in words, originality in phrases, originality in thought. Use plenty of similes and illustrations. Tell stories, if they are apt. Keep the reader in good humour always. But be original. Think how your competitor would advertise under the circumstances ; then do something different. One firm often copies another's advertising, on the principle of the manager of a certain firm—not small either—who said : "What is the use of our spending money to work out new systems and policies ; we will wait till So-and-so does something new and then copy it so quickly that the public won't know who was the originator." But the public does know. Depend upon that.

Newspapers there are that sit on the curb in the early dawn waiting for the first edition of a rival paper. Then snatch it up when it appears, copy its best items and publish them—often as "exclusive" news—to throw the public off the scent. Get mad at this ? Not a bit. You simply whip up your horses a little more and let the public cry : "Boy on behind !"

ENTHUSIASM.

Enthusiasm is one of the greatest forces in advertising and no one can put genuine enthusiasm into his writings without believing all he writes. To write advertising that sells and resells goods, one must have a contagious confidence in the goods themselves. The writer's confidence must bristle out all over his advertisements—it must be "catching." He must know the goods are what he says they are. He must believe in them —believe in them strenuously. This brings up the query : Do advertisers of to-day really know the statements they make to be facts—do they have confidence in the goods they advertise ? Do they do enough investigating ?

PERSISTENCE.

Persistence is the very life of advertising. "Sir I have taken a battery," said a marshal to Napoleon. "Go, take another," was the laconic reply. Persistent advertising is cumulative. And cumulative advertising is like compound interest. You build every day on top of the results of the day before. But there dare be no gap of any consequence between the series of advertisements or there will be no accumulation of interest in the article or firm.

Do you ever hear what the clock says when it ticks ? It says, "I make every second count." But every second would not count if the clock were to stop for a minute. Just sixty seconds would fail to count. So it is with advertising. The way to make every advertisement count is to keep on advertising. Keep at it in season and out, rain or shine, dull or busy days.

Behind every valuable advertising idea there is a personality, and behind that personality there are methods. These personalities are using the methods towards one common end, which is, BUSINESS PROMOTION. This objective point is about the only thing that will be found in common in all advertising effort. The systems, the methods, the detail work, are as varied as the personalities of the men controlling them.

HARMONY IS ESSENTIAL : "TALKING POINTS."

The perfect work of a great machine is the result of the faultless fitting together and operation of its various parts. The man who has charge of the advertising is the crank of the big business machine. There is no figure of speech in that statement, either. It is a fact ! Still, if some of the other cogs are allowed to slip their places and interfere with the perfect action of the crank, the result will be disastrous. To get the "talking points" of merchandise, to present them in the right way and at the right time, to know when and where the business needs pushing requires peculiar training. I know how to accomplish these points harmoniously among a score more of varied interests, and sometimes between contending factions, requires no little patience and diplomacy.

Real talking points are elusive matters, but there are several ways of capturing them. Take a manager off his guard, and offer some criticism on an article that he wishes to advertise. Then you'll get TALKING POINTS ! Loads of them! Points that he never dreamed of putting into written notes. Then, too, in going over the merchandise, the ad. man will see things that might appeal to the public, because he is in a certain sense an outsider, and he is free from all the trade and technical terms which means everything to a buyer, but nothing to his customers.

THE READING OF A TRADE PAPER.

It is imperative that the successful advertising man knows in advance what the styles and demands are likely to be. Otherwise, how is he to excel the record from day to day ? How is he to plan the sale events and present them in an effective manner ? If he is a persistent reader of the trade journal he will have talking points in his mind for almost every department in the firm weeks before the buyers and managers are called upon to prepare for their various sales. All trade papers present good ideas, but naturally the most valuable will be those publications which cover specifically those branches which he has to advertise.

PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

Visits to other cities and other firms ; walks through the fashion centres, and continual study

SANITOL
TRADE MARK

Concentrate your purchases on the Sanitol Line

¶ We believe that Quality of Manufacture Wins.
¶ We believe that all the Sanitol Products, being different from others, are superior in merit and in the desired effect.
¶ We believe our packages, being durable, artistic and properly shipped, are more attractive, and have greater selling possibilities than others.



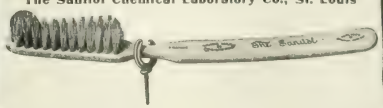


The Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Products

SANITOL LIQUID ANTISEPTIC (large)	SANITOL TOILET SOAP
SANITOL LIQUID ANTISEPTIC (small)	SANITOL SHAVING STICK
SANITOL TOOTH POWDER	SANITOL TOILET POWDER
SANITOL TOOTH PASTE	SANITOL FACE CREAM
SANITOL TOOTH BRUSH (regular)	SANITOL BATH POWDER
SANITOL TOOTH BRUSH (child's size)	SANITOL SHAVING FOAM

Send for Special Introduction Advertising Offers

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis







OUR

NUMBER ONE

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

is absolutely Odorless, and can be used as a perfect substitute for Grain Spirits in all External preparations

FOR SALE BY ALL JOBBERS

—OR BY—

The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited

Manning Chambers - - TORONTO
C.P.R. Telegraph Building - MONTREAL

THE MOST USEFUL
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL IS . . .

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious qualities, pleasing both subscriber and advertiser.

SAMPLE COPY FREE

SUBSCRIPTION $1 per year

ADDRESS THE

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

222 South Broadway,
SAINT LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.



Sow Simmers' Seeds

For the best selling line in Packet Seeds, SIMMERS' Brand is the best, always in demand, and prices always reasonable.

Our Wholesale Price List will explain to you all particulars required. Send for a copy.

J. A. SIMMERS
TORONTO ONT.



WHISKS

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE IN CANADA



Most Broom Factories make Whisks to a greater or lesser extent but comparatively few of them are really in the Whisk business. This is a very large department with us. We have an experienced buyer in the Whisk Corn District every Fall buying nothing but Whisk Corn, and ship it direct to our factory in car lots. As the supply of Brush suitable for making high grade Whisks is always limited, only those who are on the ground early and buy sufficient to run a whole season are able to be sure of a steady supply of fine Corn throughout the year. WE ARE NOW SHIPPING SPRING ORDERS AND TO INSURE PROMPT SHIPMENT, ORDERS SHOULD BE PLACED EARLY. WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

H. W. NELSON & CO, Limited

Successors to H. A. Nelson & Sons. Office & Warehouse, 92 Adelaide St. W. Factory, 15-21 Jarvis St., Toronto

of his own business and surroundings, all result in talking points to the business man.

To sum it all up: The phrase "talking points" is really a misnomer. It is attention-compelling, interest-holding NEWS that is needed. The ad. man must be inventive, as well as observant.—The Optician.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING PROBLEM*

By C. H. Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.

The question of Sunday closing of drug stores, paramount to all those interested in the welfare of the pharmacist, it is gratifying to note, is now being most extensively discussed from all viewpoints and in all its bearings. This widespread agitation and the interest manifested in it by so many presages success, and, that, let us hope, in the not far distant future. At the recent convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, held at Atlanta, resolutions were unanimously adopted favoring Sunday closing; it was inspiring to see the great interest and enthusiasm displayed on this subject among the delegates representing every State, county, and many cities of our country. The discussion was certainly helpful in that they brought forth suggestions of ample ways and means for bringing about this object. The delegates came to the convention despairing of success, but returned to their homes in a hopeful and enthusiastic frame of mind, believing that the great Sunday Closing Movement had at last begun in earnest.

We desire to add our mite toward the furtherance of the movement by submitting this plea: Sunday closing will elevate the profession of pharmacy in a marked degree. It will do this by improving the members of the profession morally, physically and intellectually; for it needs no demonstrating the fact that the present weary, monotonous, never-ending hours of employment are opposed to such improvement, and to a large extent make it absolutely impossible; the reverse is obviously true.

Reasonable rest and recreation are not only desirable but positively necessary; this we see exemplified about us on every hand. Machinery requires occasional cessation of work, and in this respect man closely resembles it, he being possessed of an even more limited quality of endurance as he consists of a large number of delicate mechanisms united into one complicated whole. Once driven beyond the point of endurance the wearing out of human organism progresses very rapidly; as oiling is necessary to machinery so rest and recreation are necessary to the human body and mind. This reform accomplished will serve as a powerful attraction for a better and more desirable class of young men to adopt pharmacy as a vocation.

We want to lay special stress on this fact which has often been observed and commented upon, but without the true reason for it being recognized. Strange to say, the truth of this, which has long been evident to us, has never been discerned by those who have had reason to complain of the scarcity of clerks. Long hours without proportionate compensation are undeniably a potent deterrent to a desirable class of recruits. As already observed the better class of youths now pass pharmacy by, and those who accidentally enter, leave their calling as soon as they find this opportunity; all this operates against the development of pharmacists individually and as a class. Finally, the tone of the pharmaceutical profession would be improved by Sunday closing, in that it would awaken in the public a sense of appreciation of the pharmacist's valuable services. Every observing and thinking man will admit that free services are not appreciated, and soon taken as a matter of course, and, in many instances, even demanded.

The pharmacist carries too large a stock of accommodations. This applies to unnecessary, unreasonably long hours, as well as to free telephones, free messages, free directories, bureau of information, sale of stamps and postals, and all the other unrecognized services and conveniences the druggist is by custom forced to yield to the public. By cheapening our services we lower our value in the estimation of others, while a just valuation of ourselves, our profession and services will enhance the standing we occupy in the community. By withholding or curtailing privileges we increase their value, and the druggist by limiting the time he is at the beck and call of the public will gain in self respect, and thereby in the respect others have for him as well. The contention that it is necessary to open drug stores on Sunday for the relief of the sick, has of late lost its force, as hospitals and physicians are now fully equipped to take care of emergency cases for the day; moreover, such cases are by far less numerous than is popularly supposed. Druggists can verify the truth of this by referring to their prescription files, and they will be surprised to find how few are of an emergency character. Then, again, when the public knows that drug stores are closed on Sundays, each household will carry a few of the more commonly used medicines, which in mild cases the members of the family can administer. Pharmacy as a legitimate, honorable business, should be able to sustain itself upon the proceeds of six days' toil a

*Read at meeting of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

week, and if not, then indeed it has come to a miserable pass. It may, furthermore, be accepted as established that little, if any commercial loss would result, as by far the greater part of Sunday sales would be distributed throughout the week, leaving only perhaps the soda trade, which would be compensated by development of a larger business during the week by reason of a greater interest brought about by the rest secured on Sunday, for a rested mind will do more work, better work, and more trusted work than three tired out ones can do. And to those who would desecrate the Lord's Day out of sheer mercenary greed, for the sake of a few paltry pieces of silver and copper, we say: "Shame." While it is true, as an eminent clergyman has told us, that "Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath" it is likewise true that it is necessary for man to observe the Sabbath as is commanded. Breaking the day by unnecessary work will entail punishment, not only from a spiritual standpoint but in a material sense, as it was precisely to meet the necessity of change from daily toil to rest and thought of spiritual things that the Sabbath was Divinely instituted.

We have advocated that Sunday closing be made compulsory by law, but other experienced counsel caution us against extreme, drastic measures; that it were better to first induce the druggists in a body to close part of the day, and this advance once firmly established, makes the final step toward all day closing secure. This is a point to be decided with wisdom and care, and can be safely left to the discriminating intelligence of pharmacists, who are acknowledge to be a body of men of sober thought, forceful character, keen perception of their duties, justice and of their rights.

For these reasons we believe we are justified in confidently asserting that Sunday closing will prove a powerful lever for elevating pharmacists mentally, socially and spiritually, and their profession will then rise to the lofty plane toward which they have so long been striving.

POLISHES

By H. G. Bradford, in Merck's Report

The modern pharmacy, in line with all other progressive businesses, having dispensed with side lines, in the usual sense of the word, substituting therefor "Departments," is handling and selling a constantly widening list of commodities with constantly increasing success.

It is my purpose to offer here some articles that are a little unusual, but at the same time having a legitimate place in every drug store.

Woman being the largest purchaser of all classes of goods, these are designed with the purpose of attracting her attention and commendation.

The bulk of this class of articles is sold by other than the drug trade, and is usually of an inferior quality. This business is well worth making a strong effort to obtain, since the demand is regular and certain. The formulas offered here are first class and will produce articles of such quality that a single sale will often, if not always, result in a permanent customer, and this customer will bring others, thus working an endless chain for the benefit of all parties concerned. And it is certainly true that all do benefit, as anyone will testify after comparing the results obtained from the use of one of these preparations with some of the ordinary grocery products.

The formulas offered here are good, and the products will please and give satisfaction. Some of them are rather novel, but this is an advantage. The first item in the list will be a "Universal" Polish. This will serve equally well for a grate polish, shoe polish, wood stain, furniture lacquer and a thousand other purposes where a jet black, glossy, enamel finish is desired. It can be applied with perfect success to metal, wood, leather, paper straw or other substance. All stoves, stovepipe, coal hods, fire sets, etc., should have a coat of this polish before being stored away for the season. It will preserve them in perfect condition free from all rust and other deterioration and put them in first-class condition to receive the polish generally applied in the winter season. It is a first-class varnish for lawn swings and all other woodwork and makes a first-class patent leather shoe polish. It may also be used to give a finish to trunks, travelling bags, valises, etc. It may also be used for enameling bicycles and other articles of like nature; in fact, the uses of this article are legion and new ones are constantly being discovered. Get out a neat circular enumerating these and as many more as you can think of and distribute them judiciously. You will be pleased and surprised with the results. It cannot, of course, be used on stoves that are in active use, but it will stand a much higher heat than asphaltum and products of that nature, and is unexcelled for finishing hot water and radiator pipes as well as other plumbing. It can be used on the cooler parts of stoves with excellent results. Prepare it as follows:

Shellac	4 oz.
Venice turpentine	1½ oz.
Sandarac	5 dr.
Aniline black	2 dr.
Turpentine	2 fl. oz.
Wood spirit	36 fl. oz.

Set aside in a warm place, shaking occasionally, until dissolved.

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Formulary

ANTISEPTIC POWDERS.

1.

Powder boric acid	5 lb
Powder talcum	1 lb
Oil eucalyptus	½ fl. dr.

2.

Powder boric acid	1 oz
Salicylic acid	2 dr.
Powder starch	6 oz
Powder zinc oxide	3 oz

3.

Powder alum	1 oz
Powder boric acid	2 oz.
Powder talcum	1 oz.
Powder starch	6 oz.
Oil eucalyptus	20 min
Oil wintergreen	10 min.

FLESH ENAMEL.

Zinc oxide	480 grs.
Prepared chalk	480 grs.
Glycerin	6 drs.
Rose water, enough to make	16 ozs.

Carmine, q.s., to color.

AROMATIC VINEGAR.

Oil of lavender	8 mins.
Oil of rosemary	8 mins.
Oil of juniper	8 mins.
Oil of peppermint	8 mins.
Oil of cinnamon	8 mins.
Oil of lemon	16 mins
Oil of cloves	16 mins.
Alcohol	6 fl. oz.
Acetic acid (U.S.P.)	6 fl. oz
Water, a sufficient quantity to make	32 fl. oz

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol, add the acetic acid; and lastly, enough water to make 1,000 c.c. (or 32 fluid ounces). Warm the turbid mixture, during several hours, at a temperature not exceeding 70 degrees C (158 degrees F.), taking care that it shall not suffer loss by evaporation Then set it aside for a few days, occasionally agitating, and filter.—National Formulary.

TANNENDUFT PREPARATIONS.

The Seifensieder Zeitung gives the following:

Cedar oil	20 parts
Eucalyptus oil	10 parts
Lavender oil	40 parts
Celery oil	10 parts
Alcohol ad	1,000 parts

The mixture should be left in an evaporated dish in the ordinary temperature of the living apartments for some days.

FOREST ODORS WALDDUFT.

Pine needle oil	100 parts
Lavender oil	20 parts
Lemon oil	10 parts
Bergamot oil	10 parts
Juniper berry oil	30 parts
Alcohol to make	2,000 parts

Mix.

PINE TREE ESSENCE—CONIFER ESSENZ.

Cedar tree oil	100 parts
Juniper berry oil	15 parts
Peru balsam	25 parts

"Tannenduft is a word for which we have no exact English equivalent. "Tannen" means, literally, fir trees; "duft" means a smell or an exhalation. The word can best be translated as "Fir tree odors." National Druggist

Mix.

TOOTHACHE CURE

Creosote	5 drs.
Chloroform	5 drs.
Oil cloves	5 drs.
Oil peppermint	5 drs.
Oil camphor (essential)	6 drs.
Phenol in crystals	6 drs.

RINGWORM APPLICATIONS.

1.

Thymol	1 dr.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Liquefied phenol	1 dr.

2.

Ammoniated mercury	1 oz.
Creosote	4 drs.
Soft paraffin	4 ozs.
Hard paraffin	2 ozs.

3.

Ointment mercury nitrate	1 oz.
Lanum	1 oz.

4.

Ammoniated mercury	1 oz.
Mercury oleate	1 oz.
Creosote	1 oz.
Lard	12 ozs.

ALMOND PASTE.

The Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers gives the following:

Almond meal	1,000 parts
Iris, powdered	500 parts
Chalk, powdered	100 parts
Soap, powdered	400 parts
Gum tragacanth	5-10 parts
Rose water, about	800 parts

Mix, and when the mass has been pretty well worked up, perfume with

Oil of bitter almonds	9 parts
Oil of bergamot	10 parts
Oil of neroli	3 parts
Oil of geranium	8 parts

GALL CURE.

1.	Zinc oxide	1 oz.
	Water	1 oz.
	Salicylic acid	½ oz.
	Mutton tallow	2½ ozs.
	Lard	5 ozs.
2.	Lead plaster	4 ozs.
	Mutton tallow	2½ ozs.
	Lard	3 ozs.
	Salicylic acid	½ oz.

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3. Tannin 1 oz.
Camphor powder 2 ozs.
Zinc oxide 8 ozs.

Mix and sift through a fine sieve.

Sprinkle on the raw or injured surfaces after having washed them with tepid water and carbolic soap.

4. Tannin 1 oz.
Camphor powder 1 oz.
Golden seal, powder ½ oz.

VETERINARY FORMULARY

FLY KILLER FOR CATTLE.

Crude carbolic acid 1 oz.
Oil pennyroyal 2 ozs.
Oil tar 4 ozs.
Camphor liniment 8 ozs.

Mix and apply to the affected parts. A weak alcoholic solution of carbolic acid or liquor cresolis comp. might be tried, either with or without a little Dippels animal oil applied with a spray.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.

1. Aq. ammonia 1 oz.
Olive oil 2 ozs.
Camphorated oil 1 oz.
Oil rosemary ½ oz.

2. Oil origanum 1 oz
Oil rosemary 1 oz.
Oil amber 1 oz
Oil hemlock 1 oz.
Oil turpentine 16 ozs.
Linseed oil 24 ozs.

STOKES' LINIMENT.

Oil turpentine 1 oz.
Acetic acid 1½ ozs.
Yolk of egg 1
Ol. lemon 20 grs.
Aq. rose, q.s. 8 ozs.

HEAVE REMEDIES.

(1).

Licorice root 16 parts
Fenugreek 18 parts
Elecampane 40 parts
Bloodroot 4 parts
Ginger 8 parts
Capsicum 8 parts
Tartar emetic 4 parts

Mix. Tablespoonful in feed.

(2).

Sodium sulphate 80 parts
Elecampane 80 parts
Lobelia 80 parts
Rosin 80 parts
Gentian 24 parts
Bloodroot 24 parts
Tartar emetic 8 parts
Alum 16 parts
Fenugreek 40 parts
Linseed 120 parts

STICK POMADES.

White.

White wax 2 parts
Castor oil 1 part
Venice turpentine 1 part

Blond.

Yellow wax 250 parts
Castor oil 125 parts
Venice turpentine 125 parts
Ethereal extract annatto 1 part

Brown.

Yellow wax 250 parts
Castor oil 125 parts
Venice turpentine 125 parts
Extract alkanet 8 parts
Chlorophyll 4 parts

Black.

Yellow wax 2 parts
Castor oil 1 part
Venice turpentine 1 part
Lampblack sufficient

These pomades may be perfumed with any of the odorous essential oils, or combination of them

WART COLLODION

The Revista di chimica e farmacia gives the following:

Iodine 48 parts
Potassium iodide 8 parts
Acetic acid, glacial 3,000 parts
Collodion 3,000 parts

Mix. Apply to the wart as ordinary collodion

Another:

Mercury bichloride 1 part
Collodion, elastic 30 parts

Mix. Apply daily to the growth and adjoining parts.

FOR BLISTERS ON THE FEET FROM SHOES AND OTHER CAUSES

Potash soap 8 parts
Water 27 parts
Vaselin 18 parts
Zinc oxide 6 parts

Mix and perfume with a little oil of lavender.—National Druggist.

IODOTHYMOL

The following method of preparing iodothymol (known also under the trade-name aristol) is given in the new Spanish Pharmacopoeia

1.

Iodine 60 parts
Potassium iodide 80 parts
Water to 400 parts

Thymol 15 parts
Sodium hydrate 18 parts
Water to 400 parts

Solution No. 1 is poured, little by little, into No. 2, with constant shaking. The precipitate is collected, washed and dried at ordinary temperature. The preparation contains 46 per cent. of iodine, but varies according to the method of preparation.

Photography

QUICK PRINTS FROM WET NEGATIVES

With a little ordinary care this can be easily done without in any way injuring the plate, says a contemporary. After fixing, the negative is submitted to a slight washing for a few minutes under a tap. While this is in progress a piece of bromide paper is soaked in water, face down, in the dark room, of course. The wet negative can now be slipped under the paper as it lies in the bath flat and limp, and, avoiding air bubbles, they are removed and any water on the glass side of the plate wiped off. Exposure can now be made by either holding the negative and paper before an artificial illuminant, or standing the same on a drying rack. The bromide is then developed in the ordinary way, and the negative receives its complete washing.

SILVER STAINS ON NEGATIVES

It is more likely to happen in winter than in summer that, owing to dampness during printing with P.O.P. or other paper containing soluble salts of silver, the negative becomes badly stained. As these stains are caused by metallic silver, and are therefore very similar in composition to the image on the negative itself, it is very difficult to apply anything to remove them that will not at the same time remove or partly reduce the image. A combined toning and fixing bath has been found to answer fairly well, and now a writer in La Photographie Francaise says that sulphocyanide in another form has proved efficient. Two solutions are required:

I.

Ammonium sulphocyanide.....	32 grains
Water to	1 ounce

II.

Nitric acid	½ ounce
Water to	1½ ounces

Equal parts of these two solutions are mixed just before use, and the stained negative is placed in the mixture until the marks disappear. It is then washed, hardened in a weak solution of chrome alum, washed again, and dried.

WATERPROOF GLUE

A waterproof glue can be made by mixing with common glue one part of acid calcium chromate in solution to five parts of the glue. An adhesive made in this manner is insoluble in water after exposure, and can be used for mending glass objects likely to be exposed in hot water. It is necessary, to effect this end, that the fractured objects be exposed to strong light for some time. It is said that the acid calcium chromate is much better than the more generally used potassium bichromate. The glue, when mixed, must be kept in the dark.

TURNING P.O.P. INTO GASLIGHT PAPER

Those who photograph in order to get good prints act wisely if they employ their materials strictly in the way intended by the makers thereof. There are many, however, who find their greatest joy in following up out-of-the-way methods and makeshifts, those to whom the process itself is attractive, apart altogether from its results. Any of our readers who come under this category may like to know that, according to Trauchaut, in the Rundschau (Photography), ordinary P.O.P. may be converted into a practicable "gaslight" paper by immersing it in:

Potassium bromide	6 grains
Potassium iodide	2 grains
Copper sulphate	1 grain
Water	4 ounces

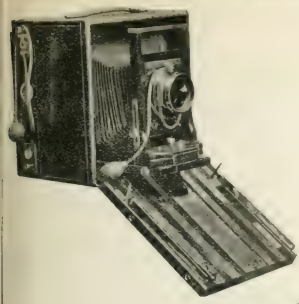
In this liquid the paper is immersed for five minutes, it is then washed for five minutes, the surplus water is blotted off, and the paper dried in the dark. It would be advisable, we should think, to conduct the conversion operation in a yellow light. Exposure and development of such paper are on the lines usual with ordinary gaslight papers.

TO STRIP SPOILT NEGATIVES

Every little while we are told how to get the film from spoilt negatives. Here is the method I adopt. A bottle in my dark room contains saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda, the quality used in the kitchen. A spoilt negative is soaked in this till I have time to attend to it. Then the solution is poured back till next time, and the plate without washing is placed in weak hydrochloric acid, strength unimportant and not known. In half a minute the whole film can be removed in a piece, leaving the glass quite clean. —Corr. in Photography.

INTENSIFYING WITH ANILINE DYES

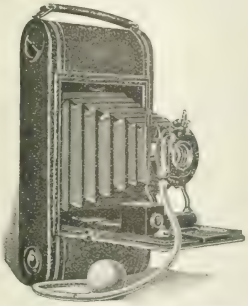
A method of intensifying with aniline dyes is given in the "Photographische Rundschau" which may be useful. The negative should be soaked in a 3 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate and dried, and then placed in a printing frame with a piece of P.O.P., and exposed till the latter shows the deepest shadows distinctly. The negative should then be well washed and immersed in a solution of yellow, yellowish green or black aniline dye, till the solution has penetrated the film, and then the negative rinsed and dried. The action of the dye here is of course purely mechanical, the bichromate in contact with the



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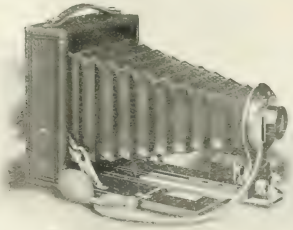
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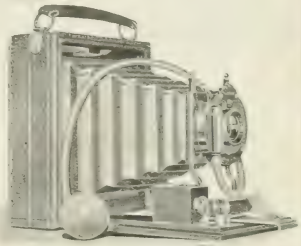
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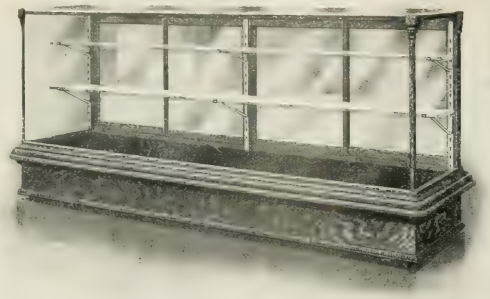
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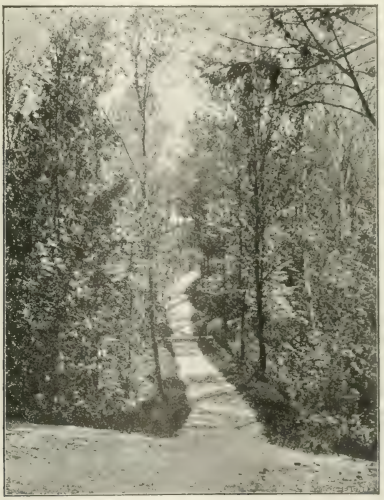
This Cut represents our up-to-date Silent Salesman. Note that the hand-carving on the base is not the cheap transfer generally used. Correspondence solicited. Estimates Furnished.

20 Francis Street **Toronto, Ontario**

gelatine renders the latter insoluble in the light and more or less so where there is any silver so that when the plate is placed in the dye solution the latter is absorbed by those parts which have not been rendered insoluble.

HOW TO COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS

One hears so many people ask whether coloring photographs is a difficult undertaking that a few practical hints respecting it may be of use to the amateur. You will require few articles—four or five camel's hair brushes in very small sizes, a stick of India ink, one of sepia, a bottle of Chinese white, and some prepared oxgall (or Indian red and red and blue with the flesh color stippled over it; this applies to the hands. Work in the finger divisions with brown and rose madder. Always work in eyebrows and eyelashes with sepia, use Vandyke brown for the iris and sepia for the pupil of dark eyes, and cobalt mixed with sepia for grey and blue eyes. Any gold introduced should always be mixed with Chinese white, and dress colorings should also be mixed with white. The greatest difficulty, of course, lies in the stippling, but that perfects itself with practice, and a colored photograph can, with care, closely imitate a miniature. The Photo-American.



SPRINGTIME

removing grease, a china palette and a box of water colors. Faces and arms should be stippled, as this is a true representative of flesh; should a face be in shadow, outline it in brown madder, and the most important shadows put in with shadow color. The most important shadows are those of the eye sockets, below the chin, and behind the ears, and should be finely put in. To work up a face, first put a light tint of blue over the lower part, putting in shadow color near the nostrils, and softening the chin with it. A warm color must be put in, composed of Venetian red and Indian yellow; stipple the lips with vermilion and pink madder, and soften all tints by working on the edges. The neck is shaded in

A POPULAR AND PROFITABLE PROPOSITION

The rapid growth and development of our Dominion is watched and appreciated by all Canadians, but we are all more or less inclined to associate the progress and enterprise in this country with only agricultural and commercial pursuits, and not realize that the arts and sciences have also made steady progress. It is of course to be expected in peopling and developing a country that the greatest attention would at first be given to the things most immediately needed to serve the purpose. But the days of the pioneer are over, and everywhere more and more atten-

tion is being directed to the arts that are of interest, beauty and practical use.

The growth of the photographic trade is an evidence of this. There is an increasing demand for photo goods in every part of the country. The business of the professional and commercial photographer is in a thrifty condition, and the enthusiastic amateur is to be found everywhere, even in remote parts of the country. Moreover the average photographer is obliged to turn out his most artistic work in order to satisfy his patrons. And the amateur of to-day wants high class and reliable goods.

Among the firms worthy of mention who are supplying the photographic trade in all its branches is the Dominion Photo Supply Co., Ltd., of Toronto. Beginning in the spring of 1903 in a small stand on Adelaide Street East, they worked steadily to develop this line of trade, and were soon obliged to seek more commodious quarters in which to handle their growing business. A year ago they were appointed Canadian representatives for the firm of Ilford, Ltd., of world-wide reputation. The unequalled qualities of Ilford products are well known by the average photographer and wherever used are giving exceptional satisfaction. The "Perfecto" preparations manufactured by the Dominion Photo Supply Co. are made of the purest chemicals in carefully balanced proportions, and put up in neat and protected form. Their "Perfecto" White Photo Paste is claimed by professionals to be the best on the market.

The entire manufacturing plant and mount business of "Photo Mounts, Ltd.," recently added to their own business has placed them in a position to supply all the needs of the photographer. They have taken over additional space this spring in order to carry a large stock of goods, and are wide-awake in adding new lines of up-to-date mounts, novelties, as well as standard goods, which are all calculated to increase trade and give satisfaction to their customers.

BOROVERTIN

Borovertin is the name given to a combination of boric acid with hexamethylenetetramine (itself a compound of formic aldehyde and ammonia). Boric acid reacts with the amine with liberation of one molecule of water (as Altschul has alcohol and only exhibits the characteristic boric flame coloration after addition of sulphuric acid). The hexamethylene borates are nearly neutral crystalline powders, soluble readily in water, with difficulty in alcohol and not in ether. The taste is slightly bitter. Otto Mankiewicz (Berl. Klin. Woch; Ap. Z., 1906, 1,044) has physiologically tested the triborate "Borovertin" as a urinary disinfectant, and finds it in all cases to be at least equal to urotropin, and in some cases of bacterial affections to be superior thereto by reason of its acidifying action. Loss of appetite may arise. A few patients, too, brought up the medicament; it is, therefore, advisable to commence with small doses of 1 to 2 grms. per diem, and not at once to begin with a daily does of 4 grms. Should the appetite fall off, the administration of the drug is stopped for one or two days.—B. & C. D.

PRESERVATION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE BY SODIUM OR CALCIUM CHLORIDES

Medicinal hydrogen, peroxide solutions are found, says Allain, in the Journal Phar. Chim., to be preserved by the addition of one per cent. of sodium chloride or of calcium chloride at least ten times longer than when the usual preservatives—phosphoric acid, hydrochloric acid, or alcohol—are employed in the customary quantities. The objectionable nature of these irritating liquids has been frequently pointed out. The above mentioned salts being neutral and themselves antiseptics, are much to be preferred as preservatives, apart from their markedly greater efficacy. Their use, therefore, for preserving medical hydrogen peroxide is strongly advocated.

POLISHING SOAPS FOR SILVERWARE

Neueste Erfindungen und Eefahrungen give the following for "approved silverware polishing soaps:"

White or yellow soap, shaved thinly	80 parts
Burnt magnesia	18 parts
English red, very finely pulverized	2 parts

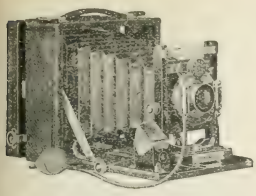
Heat the soap in as little water as possible to dissolve the same, and when dissolved add the other ingredients, stirring or rubbing them well up. Properly used, this soap, will keep silverware in the best possible condition. Another:

White or yellow soap, shaved thinly	80 parts
Tartaric acid	4 parts
Tripoli	4 parts
Ammonia alum	4 parts
Lead carbonate	4 parts
Water, sufficient.	

Mix as in the first instance. Finally, the following is given as a "vortreffliche" silverware soap, "if one is only careful with his powdered chalk:"

White or yellow soap, finely shaved	100 parts
Tin ash (putty), pulverized	4 parts
Chalk, precipitated, finely powdered	16 parts
Hartshorn salt	18 parts

Mix, as in first case. For the hartshorn salt, ammonium carbonate (the pyro oleosum) may be substituted.



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Look over your stock of **Photo Supplies,** let your customers know that you are in a position to supply their wants, and then you will do business.

THIS YEAR we are in a position to supply all your wants. We have the most complete line of **Photo Supplies** in the country. We manufacture **Mounts, Calendars, Albums, Photo Paste, Perfecto Developers, Preparations, Specialties,** etc. We also carry an immense stock of the world wide, well known **ILFORD PLATES AND PAPERS.**

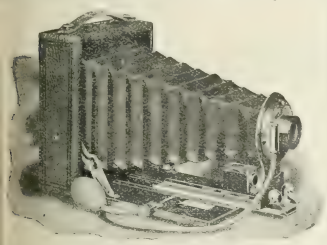
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"Kramer on Ice Cream" is a booklet which has just been issued telling how to make a prime Ice Cream for 10c a gallon, absolutely pure and will pass in any food law state, besides giving a number of other formulas and information. Can't tell all about it here. Regular price $2.50, now $1.00 or both books $2.00. Act quick.

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ERRORS OF REFRACTION AND ACCOMMODATION*

It is not my purpose to weary you with the different methods used to correct different defects of eyesight, but to call your attention to a few important facts that I have found by experience it does not pay to neglect in diagnosing your case when prescribing lenses.

An error of refraction, meaning an abnormal eye, or an eye out of measure, may be either a hyperopic eye, a myopic eye or an astigmatic eye. In case of a compound error one eye will contain either two of the above defects.

Every refractionist understands the importance of developing a latent hyperopia in order to conserve the nerve force and so relieve a train of reflex evils. In case of astigmatism there is great nervous disturbance, especially the low degrees, which is very annoying, to say the least. In applying too weak or even too strong lenses for either of these defects by incompetents, they will not permanently injure the eyesight. If lenses so prescribed cannot be worn, the patients will simply discard them and try some one else. But in case of myopia, too much care cannot be taken in order to relax the spasm of the ciliary muscles and so avoid its progression. I believe in a full correction for myopia when we are positive how much the error amounts to. In high degrees of either myopia or astigmatism a full correction should never be given in the first lenses worn.

An error of accommodation does not mean an eye out of measure, although it may be combined with one or more errors of refraction. Simple presbyopia, or old sight, means the hardening of the crystalline lens of the eyes by age, so one is unable to accommodate for near work without the aid of lenses. This defect is acquired in middle age, no matter what other defects the eye may contain. In simple presbyopia the distant vision cannot be improved by lenses. But when combined with any error of refraction that should always be prescribed for first.

There have been many volumes written and great stress laid upon the importance of correcting the different errors of refraction by our optical instructors, but comparativelv little has been said about presbyopia. Many consider little or no skill is required for its correction.

I consider this defect more important than any other defect of eyesight. We not only have more of it, but too strong lenses for presbyopia will age the eyes faster in one year than they should age in ten years. Who among you has not had people come to you for glasses that had worn strong cheap glasses so long that nothing seemed to do them much good? Not one week ago an old lady came to me for glasses who was blind in one eye, but was wearing a cheap old iron frame with lenses blown out of beer bottle glass. After a careful test of one eye (not the blind one), she said: "I don't think I can see any better with your glasses than with my own." What are you going to do with people who abuse themselves in this manner? Education along these lines may help others, but there is no help for this class.

If we know the positive refraction of the eyes at the different ages, which is found by measuring the nearest possible point that fine print can be read (the "punctum proximum"), we could prescribe for presbyopia without trial lenses. Taking the supposition that one can sustain one-half of the full amount of their accommodation, we take this amount, and add enough in lens power to equal, plus three diopters, which enables one to read at 33 C.M. or 13 inches from the eyes with ease. As this is the average reading distance, no more than plus three diopters in spheres should be added to the distant glasses for reading, no matter what other defects the eyes may contain, because a plus three diopter lens focuses at 33 C. M. when no accommodation is used. However, judgment must be used. It is the custom of some people to hold their reading farther than 33 C.M. from their eyes, hence slightly weaker lenses should be given.

Working glasses for type setters, carpenters, paper hangers, etc., should fit them so they see best at their occupation distance. For reading glasses more attention should be paid to the "punctum proximum test than any other."

How many people buy glasses on a bright clear day and find they cannot use them on a dark day or at night time. If the near point had been measured accurately there would have been no necessity for coming back for a change of lenses. How do we know when presbyopia has taken place? Hartridge arbitrarily says: "When the "punctum proximum" has receded to 22 C.M., or nine inches from the eyes, presbyopia has taken place."

The average normal eyes contain 4, 5 D. of accommodation at 40 years of age, which would bring the near point at 22 C.M. As the positive refraction at this age should be 5 D. in order to bring the near point up to 20 C.M., we must add enough lens power to bring them up to 20 C. M. and "no nearer." Then, by using the available power of the eyes, one can read the finest print

*Extract from a paper read by Dr. A. B. Tarbox, before the Nebraska State Optical Convention, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

at 33 C.M. from the eyes with ease. As the average loss of accommodation is one diopter every five years, more lens power must be added. But not the full I.D., for every five years from 40 to 70 years. At 45 years the P.P. should only be brought back to 22 C.M., at 50 years to 25 C.M., and so on at the different ages. At 73 years there is no accommodation left in the eyes. Hence the near point and his far point with glasses on are one and the same, and should be at 33 C.M. In low degrees of myopia, by measuring the "punctum remotum" (the furthest point from the eyes that fine print can be read). In prescribing glasses for presbyopia the muscles of convergence must be looked after or the test is not complete. How many times do people tell us: "I can see all right in my glasses, but they tire my eyes." Accommodation and convergence are co-related and work in conjunction with each other. When we give reading glasses we relax accommodation, and in its reflex action it effects convergence, hence the eyes do not converge as readily with glasses on to ascertain if it is sufficient for near work.

Drug Report

Toronto, March 26, 1907.

Business is good and changes in values are numerous and of considerable importance.

Acid Citric steadily advances, and is worth 75c. in small lots. This, of course, affects materially Magnesia Citrate, Potass. Citrate, Soda Citrate, and Cit. Iron and Quinine scales.

Acid Oxalic is very scarce, and price is nearly double what it was.

Bals. Copaibia, which has been low and of questionable quality, now must be supplied pure, and is much higher.

Bals. Peru is much higher, and Bals. Tolu will likely be higher.

Cocoa Butter is firm at advanced prices.

Camphor is higher again. It is to be sold at $1.70, which is hardly a legitimate profit at present market prices abroad.

Blue Vitriol still soars in price, and as there is a heavy demand is selling rapidly, and higher prices are likely to result. Paris Green consequently may move up in price. Arsenate of Lead is in demand for spraying purposes. This comes in the form of a paste something like white lead, ground in oil, and in small lots is worth 15c.

Gum Arabics are tending higher.

Vanilla Beans are stiffening in price.

Cod Liver Oil will no doubt be much higher.

Essential Oils such as Lemon, Bergamot, Anise, Pennyroyal, Sassafras, True, and Almonds are all much higher for pure goods.

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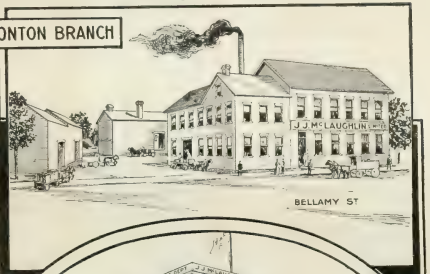


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Opium and Morphia are both steadily advancing. Tinct. Opium to be B.P. must follow suit.

Quinine is lower for the present.

Glycerine is creeping up in price. Look out for cheap grades.

Dandelion Root is high, quoted in bales in New York, at 30c.

Absorbent Cotton on account of advance in cotton is higher.

Anger's Emulsion is now $5.75 and $11.50, as manufacturers have stopped paying duty.

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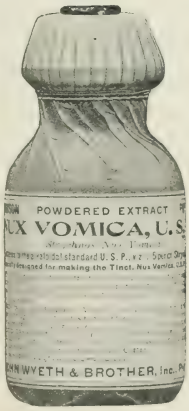
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The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO, MAY, 1907 No 5

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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LEGISLATION POSTPONED

As intimated in our last issue, the proposed Act to regulate the manufacture and sale of patent and proprietary remedies has been withdrawn for this session. This has been done partly in compliance with the request of the deputation of retail druggists, which waited upon the Minister of Inland Revenue, and partly because of the pressing character of other legislation which necessitated the dropping of some proposed Bills for this session.

As there is every reason to believe that a Bill will be introduced in the early part of next session dealing with this matter, it will be expedient for all pharmaceutical associations, as well as individual druggists, to lay before the Minister, the actual requirements of the trade, both as affecting themselves, and the general public.

This is a matter which should not be at all neglected, and we take it for granted that every Provincial Association at its next meeting, all of which will be held in the near future, will take decisive action along these lines.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE

The Toronto Drug Section is displaying commendable activity in matters concerning the trade, and if organizations in other parts of Canada, which have not yet done so, would but take the same interest in the welfare of the craft and "do something" tangible towards remedying existing evils and promoting the best interests of druggists throughout the Dominion, much good could be effected and finally a corporate movement in the direction of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association would become an accomplished fact.

The stand taken by the Toronto Drug Section in the matter of Sunday hours and of the strict adherence to the law as laid down in the Lord's Day Act, is to be highly commended, not only as to the procuring for principals and clerks alike a day of comparative if not absolute abstention from business, but also in placing on record and bringing prominently before the public the fact that, it is not the druggist, but the general public on whom the blame must rest for the amount of business of a miscellaneous character which has hitherto been transacted on Sunday.

Druggists, as a rule, do not want this class of trade, but the public has demanded it and the keen competition which exists has necessitated the complying with the demands of the customers.

The following circular letter has been sent to all the clergymen in Toronto, and we believe has been generally acted upon:

Toronto, April 15th, 1907.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—The Sunday Observance Committee of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, would be pleased to receive your aid and co-operation in their work.

The tendency of the time is toward lessening the hours of labor; in this the retail druggist does not seem to share. On Sunday, however, we feel the druggists could be spared much unnecessary work and his open hours be considerably shortened, if a little more consideration was shown by those who require his services.

While we know that practically all druggists have in the past conducted to a certain extent a general business on Sunday, we feel that the public (and in this we must include the church-going people) are to a certain extent responsible for this state of affairs. We submit that the retail pharmacist is in a most difficult position; while of necessity required to be in his store to sell medicines, etc., on Sunday, he is constantly approached by regular week day customers for articles not permissible by the Act. We feel that this is due largely to thoughtlessness, but at the

same time to have to refuse and explain to perhaps 40, 50 or more customers every Sunday the why and wherefore of refusal, is such an ungracious task, that even druggists who were most desirous of selling nothing but medical necessities on Sunday have given up and find selling the articles demanded preferable to a "passage at arms," a long explanation, and perhaps a good week day customer offended.

Even the dispensing of prescriptions on Sunday is in many cases unnecessary; the idea seeming to be that the druggist is in his store and might as well be working as not.

We are sure you can and will aid us materially by referring to the question from your pulpit and requesting that consideration be shown the retail druggist in his very difficult position, and that purchases be made on Saturday or held over untill Monday if at all possible.

We are sending a special letter to each druggist, along with cards to display and leaflets to distribute to his customers, containing suggestions on the lines above mentioned, and we are sure that our united efforts will surely be crowned with success, and that much good will be the result.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. Austin, Chairman; I. Curry, G. A. Evans, F. W. McLean, John Hargreaves, A. E. Walton, W. H. Field, G. M. Petrie, Secretary; Sunday Observance Committee.

KEEPING GOODS FREE FROM DUST

There are few features in connection with the sale of goods that give a customer a worse impression of the management of a store than to see dust lying on the shelves and articles displayed on them. Not only does it tend to brand the proprietor as idle or careless, but it also would seem to show that there is not much demand for his goods, otherwise there would not be dust lying on them and, moreover, dust lying on cartons and packages soon gives them a shop worn appearance, and quickly reduces their value. Hence there is the necessity for absolute cleanliness at all times, even if the cleaning operations have to be done very frequently. Owing to the dry, cool spring this year the dust problem is rather acute and necessitates the druggist keeping up a constant and vigilant warfare against this troublesome visitor. As a protector of goods nothing can beat the up-to-date druggists' cabinets and show cases now on the market, and it is little wonder that the manufacturers of these have their hands full supplying druggists who want to keep their goods looking clean and nice, as well as reaping the benefit that is derived from the handsome appearance given the store, when these fixtures are installed.

SAMPLE LEGISLATION

As an example of the legislation which is being enacted in several of the State Legislatures of the United States, we give that which has been passed in the State of North Dakota, in reference to drugs and patent medicines. This Act corresponds very closely with that passed in other States, and can perhaps be utilized in framing legislation in this country. It reads:

1. The term "drug" includes all preparations whether for internal or external use, antiseptics, disinfectants, washes, perfumes, cosmetics, etc

2. All preparations must conform with the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary, or other standard work.

3. If falsely labeled in any respect, or false claim is made with regard to composition, properties, uses, etc., the same are deemed to be adulterated.

4. All products containing alcohol must show the true per cent. on the face label.

5. Every proprietary product, drug or medicine or beverage containing any alcohol, morphine, opium, heroine, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, bromine, iodine, acetanilid, or croton oil, or any derivative of these, must be labeled to show their presence.

6. No product containing cocaine can be sold in this State except upon a physician's prescription.

7. Any druggist who sells cocaine except upon a physician's prescription, or refills a physician's prescription, shall forfeit his license upon conviction.

8. The use of methyl alcohol is prohibited in all preparations including washes, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.

WHEN AND WHERE THE MEETING WILL BE?

We are glad to learn that our suggestion as to holding a meeting for the formation of a Dominion Pharmaceutical Association has met with such general approval, and it only remains now for the Pharmaceutical Associations and their executives to make final arrangements.

We find the general consensus of opinion to be that the meeting should be held in Toronto, some time during the holding of the National Exhibition, as cheap fares will then be in vogue and everyone will be back from their holiday jaunt.

We invite further correspondence on this subject.

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SHOULD DRUGGISTS HANDLE PATENT MEDICINES?*

By Prof. Geo. A. Evans, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Ontario College of Pharmacy

In presenting this paper let it be understood at the outset that what is referred to by the term "Patent Medicine" is the medicine of the quack. It is hardly necessary to enumerate them as we can all think of a goodly number which come under this heading, though in some cases it might be difficult to draw the line. The question may be considered from two standpoints, viz., the ethical and the practical.

Before a gathering of druggists, it seems unnecessary to argue the question from an ethical standpoint. If this were the only consideration, I am sure we will all agree that druggists should not handle patent medicines; however, a few words along this line may not be amiss.

Let us look at the pharmacist and consider what his status should be in the community. He is a man who is specially trained in the art and science of pharmacy, his work demanding a most thorough scientific ground work. If so, the public should recognize it, and they do for the most part.

In the dispensing of prescriptions, the customer invariably receives the medicine with confidence and a feeling of respect because of the scientific training which its compounding represents. Yet, when it comes to the sale of patent medicines, in many cases the customer's respect and confidence entirely disappear. In fact, there is more respect shown a huckster in the street than there is for the druggist in the selling of patent medicines for the simple reason that the customer is always fearful lest the druggist palm off a spurious article on him in the form of his own preparation.

Now, it is not hard to find reasons for this state of affairs. First of all, a grocer can sell a patent medicine as well as a druggist and the customer knows it; and secondly, the patent medicine men have persistently endeavored to educate the public to think that the druggist is a substitutor and a thief, and the druggist, poor easy mark that he is in this respect, has made no move to offset this.

Considering the qualifications of the pharmacist, he should certainly be recognized as one whose pharmaceutical preparations are superior to the nostrums of the patent medicine quacks and the ignoramus, and I am thoroughly convinced that if the pharmacists threw out patent medicines they would then be in a position to assert themselves and to command the respect and confidence which is their due, but so long as we handle patent medicines we are giving them a respectable standing, which they would not have if we did not sell them and we are continuing to apply the lash to our own backs.

I certainly am always pleased to read the Druggists' Circular as it has for years taken a stand against the nostrum, but even now the laity are waking up and the patent medicine business is beginning to bend before public sentiment as a reed before the storm. Would that we had more periodicals taking the stand that Collier's Weekly has taken during the last year or two.

In a long series of very able articles under the heading "The Great American Fraud," Collier's specifically charged nearly all the leading patent medicine firms with perpetrating a fraud upon the public and that they were obtaining money under false pretences.

These were serious charges indeed, and, if not true, I am sure that Collier's long ere this would have been bankrupt on account of paying out damages for libel, but not one case was instituted against them, so far as I know, although hundreds were threatened. Why the law should allow such a fraudulent business to exist seems a marvel, but Collier's explanation was that the entire press of the country was muzzled because of their advertising contracts with the patent medicine men and in turn the press held the whip hand over Congress.

Now, if these nostrums are frauds, are we not partners in the fraud by selling them? Take such a preparation as "Agnew's Catarrh Cure," containing a large percentage of cocaine. Can any druggist conscientiously sell it? I am glad to say that in making enquiry of several druggists, I found that none of whom I enquired sold this vile stuff. Another point further. All the nostrums are of secret formula and might contain deleterious drugs for all the vendor knows. Indeed, it is true that many druggists innocently sold "Agnew's Catarrh Cure" for years without knowing that it contained Cocaine. Looking at the matter in this light, can we conscientiously sell many of the patent medicines we are selling to-day? Secrecy, quackery and ignorance go hand in hand, in fact, the whole patent medicine business is based on secrecy, and the more ignorant a person is, the more the loud and fraudulent advertisement of the quack appeals to him and it is a rule that well informed people do not buy many patent medicines.

On the other hand, secrecy and science are opposed to each other. That is to say, that no science can be built up on secrecy. Would the science of chemistry, of medicine, or of pharmacy be in existence to-day if the individuals withheld their knowledge from each other? That is a point we pharmacists should ponder over. The science of pharmacy has been built up only in so far as

*Paper read at Toronto Drug Section, April 11th, 1907

the individuals have acted on that principle. We could act upon that line even more than we have been doing with the result that pharmacy would be uplifted to a higher standard, and, with patent medicines thrown out, we could be giving the public honest, intelligent and scientific service instead of nostrums.

If secrecy and science are opposed to each other, then the pharmacist and the patent medicine men are opposed to each other. They are something like water and oil. They will not mix and yet we pharmacists have allowed these fellows to mix with us, but the mixture has never been homogeneous and we are continually in trouble over it; in fact, most of our troubles have been caused by the handling of patent medicines.

From the ethical standpoint, at least, I am sure we all agree that the pharmacist should not fraternize with the patent medicine man nor handle his medicine, and, if it is not ethical, that should be reason enough without looking for another. However, there are other weighty reasons which should appeal to us from a purely business standpoint.

Let us consider the question, therefore, from the everyday practical point of view. The statement appears above that most of our troubles have been caused by the handling of patent medicines. The departmental stores first started selling patents not thinking at the time that they could also carry on a complete drug business.

What has caused the present trouble at Ottawa which is affecting the welfare of druggists so vitally? By handling patent medicines do we not place in the hands of the cutter his most powerful weapon, causing the public to challenge our prices not only on patent medicines, but on everything else as well. To the nostrums, the druggist is indebted for the present low price on everything he sells. Had he never encouraged them, his income would be much better than it is now.

The gross profit on the selling price of patent medicines to Toronto druggists is about 15 per cent., therefore $150 would be the total gross profit on sales of $1,000. This same amount of gross profit could be made up on selling $250 worth of our own preparations. The difference is still greater when we consider that the invested capital is more in the case of patent medicines.

In addition to this, time is money. How much time have we all wasted in our efforts to secure a nostrum out of stock and on which we made two or three cents. Then, again, careful business men have estimated that it takes 20 per cent. to pay the expenses of a drug business before the net profit is made. If this is true, we are actually selling patents at a loss.

Now the question arises, Could we sell $250 worth of our own preparations in place of $1,000 worth of patents? I think we could sell double $250 worth if every druggist would discontinue the selling of patents, and I believe the public would readily see the matter in its true light if the facts were placed before them and would soon come to find out that the pharmacists' preparations are safer and more effective than the quack's.

Then, in offering our own preparations, publish the formula and let all the tactics of the quacks be dropped. Let no absurd or extravagant claim be made, for just as soon as a druggist does this, he makes himself no better than a quack. It makes no difference how good a medicine is, don't claim that it is a sure cure. Don't go further in any case than to say it is one of the best remedies you know of.

Let nothing we sell be called a cure. Let it also be distinctly understood that we are not usurping or interfering in any way with the work of the physician and that on no account whatever shall we attempt to diagnose. Always advise that if there is the least symptom indicating more than simple trouble, the physician should be consulted. At the same time, no reasonable physician will deny that there are numbers of medicines which druggists may legitimately sell direct to the public.

If it is legitimate for druggists to sell seidlitz powders without consulting a physician, it is legitimate to sell scores of other preparations of a safe and simple character such as fruit salts, emulsion of cod liver oil, syrup hypophosphites and various other simple tonics, sarsaparillas, liniments, ointments, all the toilet preparations, and many others, too numerous to mention.

Coming to the conclusion of the matter, I believe that in theory, at least, most druggists will agree that we would be better without handling patent medicines, but a great many see difficulties in the way of putting the theory into practical operation.

The greatest difficulty might be to secure united action, but if it can be clearly shown that the thing is to the advantage of every druggist why should there be any trouble about acting in unison?

Now, while I am in favor of getting rid of the nostrums, I would not say that we should at once and entirely cease to keep them in stock as the public have been so long accustomed to buy them in drug stores, but I do think we should make it our ultimate object to discard them. First of all, then, let us put every patent medicine out of sight and let the space be occupied by our own preparations, as well as legitimate and profitable side lines if desired. Then, the next thing is to recognize the fundamental principle that secrecy and science are opposed to each

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other. If we act on this principle, every individual, if he has any preparation which is particularly excellent, let him make it known to his fellows, so that our preparations in general shall be raised to the highest standard.

Acting on this principle, it would also be advisable for druggists themselves to organize a co-operative company for the manufacture of a large variety of non-secret preparations of the highest quality. These could be advertised in an honest reasonable way and I believe that this might ultimately crowd out the nostrum entirely without us having to throw them out.

At any rate it is high time that the pharmacists decided definitely that they will find ways and means of throwing off the bondage of the patent medicine, a bondage which not only degrades us as pharmacists, but curtails our incomes as well.

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORATE

The question which salt of quinine it is most advisable to administer is a very important one, and the following extract gives the result of much experience and investigation:

The extract is from a work on Malarial Prophylaxis," by R. Howard, M.D., B.Ch. (Trin. Coll., Oxon.), who since 1899 has acted as medical officer to the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. In that capacity he has had charge of a number of Europeans living in typical outlying stations in the neighborhood of Lake Nyasa, and during this period has personally made observations and directed anti-malarial measures at all stations, so that the conclusions are based on prolonged study and practical knowledge of the difficulties which have to be encountered.

"One point which is often neglected merits discussion, viz., which salt of quinine it is best to use. Sulphate of quinine was the earliest preparation, and there is a tendency to continue to use it blindly. Its insolubility is a great disadvantage, and so many people have employed the bisulphate instead. The latter, however, has nothing to recommend it except its solubility; on account of the high molecular weight of the two sulphate radicles, it has a very low percentage of quinine, while the amount of dilute sulphuric acid which is introduced into the stomach probably accounts for a good deal of the indigestion attributed to quinine.

"There are other salts that are far more suitable, especially the hydrobromate and the hydrochlorate. They are fairly readily soluble, contain a higher percentage of quinine, and are much less likely to disturb the digestion. The bihydrochlorate is the best salt of all; it has a fairly high percentage of quinine and is soluble in its own weight of water, so that there is probably no risk of even a tablet passing through the body undissolved. Its only disadvantage is that owing to its solubility, the taste is more noticeable than with other salts.

"All these three salts have been found very satisfactory in the experience of the writer."

	Percentage of the Alkaloid in the Salt.	Solubility in Cold Water.
Quinine hydrochlorate	81.8 p.c.	in 30 parts
Quinine hydrobromate.....	76.6 p.c.	in 15 parts
Quinine bihydrochlorate.....	72.0 p.c.	in 1 part

These salts are prepared in the highest state of purity by Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, London, who supply them in tablets of guaranteed accuracy as well as in the ordinary form.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS—DON'T BE A SLAVE

"What man has done man can do and man can do more than man has ever done" is a motto I adopted after spending two years upon the road as a salesman. One of my hobbies during the twelve years I spent upon the road in the United States and Western Canada was to study men and their methods, and particular note was made of my customers, the retail druggists.

On July 10th, 1906, I left the road and embarked into the retail drug business to test certain theories I had often advanced in connection with this business, but seldom if ever saw put to any practical test. I purchased a retail drug business which had been running since 1886; stock amounted to $2,500, annual turn over $3,000, in a town of 800, without opposition.

My first advertisement in the local papers read:

There are over 100,000 different articles connected with the drug business; we carry about 5,000. If you want any of the other 95,000 we can get them for you on the shortest notice. If you doubt it, try us and see.

The result of this advertisement is I have sent to local chemists in Great Britain, different parts of the United States and Canada for something of a local reputation, but the people have confidence now in what I say for I have delivered the goods, and now take what I offer them along the line they require.

My next advertisement read:

This is what we say and have said to thousands of people. Don't ask us what patent medicines are worth. As a rule they are useless. We handle them as articles of merchandise only, and we do not endorse any of their testimonials. If you are sick consult a physician, it is cheaper in the end. We dispense physicians' prescriptions as they are written.

Inside the store, I shifted all the advertised, high-priced and cut rate patent medicines into the

back shop or placed them under the counter, and filled the prominent place upon the shelves which they formerly occupied with non-secrets or other profitable goods. The result to-day is I am selling about 40 per cent. of the patent medicines my predecessor did, and 200 per cent. more non-secrets. Business has increased over 300 per cent., and prescriptions over 400 per cent. The store is clear and free from patent medicines and patent medicine ads., and my plan is endorsed by every physician and veterinary surgeon who has heard of it.

You and I and the other poor fellow around the corner are all in the drug business for our health? (I guess not), but for a living and the money we make or hope to make out of it; or because we don't know of anything else we can go at where we can earn a living. If we are going to make more than a bare existence we must increase our profits. We must cease being slaves for the patent medicine manufacturer. Mark my words—slaves—for slaves we have been for the past twenty years, and will be to the end of our days unless we exert ourselves. Get out of the old rut, do a little thinking and act on our own initiative. The plan I have adopted can be successfully followed by about 20 per cent. of the retail druggists I have met. The other 80 per cent. cannot handle it successfully, but must think of some other way to relieve themselves from slavery.

When a customer comes into my store he does so to make a purchase. If his mind is made up he asks for what he wants. If he is not quite decided he looks around with the result he sees something which will fill the bill and purchases it. Here is an example: A customer walks in; wants a blood purifier; wants to know which is best; reads everything on outside of package offered; looks around for something else, finally says, "Well, I will take this and if it does no good I will bring it back." Another non-secret sold. Now, fellow druggists, tell me what that customer was looking around for. Do you know? I do, and here it is: He had never heard tell of that particular blood purifier before, but he had often casually noticed ads. recommending and highly praising Dr. ———— Great Sewer Flusher, or so and so's sublime balming fluid, guaranteed to cure all the ills of the living and embalm their bodies when dead. But this customer couldn't just recall the name. If he had seen the package he would at once have remembered all he had read about it and nothing could have induced him to take anything else. But he had forgotten the name. The package was in the back shop. He wanted a blood purifier, it was in sight. Have you ever had a customer like this? Human nature is the same the world over. If you think you haven't watch. Use your brains. Cease being a slave. Be a free man instead. Then the multi-millionaire patent medicine manufacturers will cease their steady advance of prices at 5 per cent. per, until nothing but a mere pittance is left for the retail druggists, who have made their business and their dollars for them.

A. F. Gledhill, Phm. B., Ph. C.

A FOOD AND DRUG COURSE

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy have added to their curriculum a new course for the special instruction and training of food and drug analysts.

This course will cover two years, being a distinct and independent course to those of the regular sessions. A new laboratory will be erected upon the property adjacent to the present building, which will be equipped with every requisite for instruction in drug and food analysis. Full particulars may be had from the Registrar, Mr. Jacob S. Beetem, 145 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INFRINGEMENT OF LICENSE ACT

Dr. Towle, druggist, of Springbrook, Rawden Township, Ontario, where local option is in force, has been fined $50.00 in each of two offences, charged with selling liquor illegally. The defendant intimated that he would appeal the case.

KO-SAM IN DYSENTERY

Ko-sam seeds, or an aqueous-alcoholic extract thereof have been employed in the French colonies with marked success in the treatment of dysentery. The dose is the kernel of one seed or a compressed tablet or dragée of the alcoholic aqueous extract equivalent thereto, four of which are given the first day, eight the second, twelve the third, eight the fourth, and one the fifth. Ninety-six per cent. of the cases treated are stated to have been completely cured.—Mongeot and Mathieu (Noveaux Remèdes).

PESIN

This is a homoeopathic substitute for cod liver oil, says the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle, prepared by Dr. Steiger. Apparently it is an excellent article for those cases of idiosyncratic objection to the ordinary oil, as it is entirely free from taste and odor. As to its composition, just at present, nothing definite is known. It is put on the market by the Central Homoeopathic Apotheke, of Professor Dr. Mauch, in Goppingen, Wurtemburg.

From Alaska to New Zealand

PE-RU-NA

Is Extensively Advertised

THE advertising for Pe-ru-na is steady the whole year round. Pe-ru-na is used the world over. No druggist is in danger of getting dead stock on his hands by making large orders of Pe-ru-na. An unremitting campaign of advertising Pe-ru-na has been planned, which will cover the greater part of the civilized world.

Pe-ru-na has come to be recognized as a standard remedy for catarrh. Its tonic and appetizing qualities are unexcelled by any remedy yet devised. Drug dealers everywhere find it a ready seller.

ONE OF THE FINEST OFFICE BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, PERUNA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

1 Dozen Peruna - - - -	$8.50
2 Dozen Peruna - - - -	8.25
12 Dozen Peruna - - - -	8.00

These prices, less 5 per cent. for cash in thirty days.

1838 **LYMAN'S** 1907

Latest Arrivals

Moore's Old Original English Toffee, 5c and 10c packets

Mothers' Own Infant Tablets
Waterbury's Metabolized Cod Liver Oil Compound
Bradley's Woodlawn Violet Talc Powder
Chamberlain's Preparations
Row's Spruce Gum

Salatone Compound
Mecca Golden
Caroid Preparations
Tatcho Hair Restorer
Row's Tamarac Gum

Aspirin ¼ lbs.
Alexandria Senna
Insect Powder
Powd. Hellebore
Moth Camphor
Paris Green
Fruit Jar Rings, pints and quarts
Hot Water Bottles
Atomizers
Tooth, Hair and Clothes Brushes

Sargeant's Sure Shot
Farrant's Aperient
Farrant's Paste
Purgen Tablets
Majestic Metal Polishes
J.&B. Tooth Paste in Tubes
Pizzala's Elixir
Clophos
Neurosine
Kow Kure

Brush's Sea Sickness Remedy
Potter's Walnut Hair Stain
Fullwood's Annatto
Kay's Essence Linseed
Odol
St. Leon Waters
Barlex Preparations
Le Vido
Hutax Tooth Paste
Bag Balm

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited - Toronto

THE GEISHA LOOFAH SPONGE

ECONOMICAL



DURABLE

Combines all the advantages of Loofah, with the best Honey Comb Sponges.

All Perfect Forms.

Prices, $1.45 to $4.35 Per Doz. Six Sizes

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y LIMITED

TORONTO

47 SIMCOE ST. HALF A BLOCK FROM UNION STATION



The Sale of Wilson's FLY PADS

has more than doubled in the last two years

Wilson's Fly Pads

are in their season the best advertised proprietary article known to the Canadian drug trade.

Wilson's Fly Pads

pay the Retail Druggist a much larger profit than any other well advertised article.

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

Trade Notes

C. M. Desilets, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, died last month.

Wight & Co., druggists, Montreal, Quebec, have been registered.

H. A. Larue, druggist, Beauceville, Quebec, has made an assignment.

W. T. Gibson, druggist, Kemptville, Ontario, is going out of business.

A. C. Miller, druggist, Brockville, Ontario, has made an assignment.

G. E. Frost, druggist, Hampton, New Brunswick, died last month.

D. W. Bradshaw has opened a new drug store in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Findlay Drug Co., Limited, Calgary, Alberta, has been incorporated.

J. W. Sutherland, Hamilton, Ontario, has discontinued his drug business.

The assets of M. J. O'Callaghan, druggist, Pembroke, Ontario, were sold April 6th.

The drug stock of Thomson & Co., Estbrook, Alberta, was destroyed by fire April 11th.

The Red Cross Drug Store, Carlyle, Saskatchewan, was destroyed by fire April 17th.

H. H. Christie has purchased the drug business of T. H. Bell, Rocanville, Saskatchewan.

The Strong Drug Co. has been incorporated, with place of business at Haileybury, Ontario.

Hammond & Braund, druggists and stationers, Wawanesa, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

Chandler & Hart, dealers in physicians supplies, Halifax, Nova Scotia, are closing their business.

W. G. Becker is opening a branch drug store at corner of College and Grace Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

E. H. Rodd, mail-order patent medicine manufacturer, Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment.

The drug stock of G. C. Hughes & Co. St. John, New Brunswick, was damaged by fire April 5th.

T. J. Cooke & Co., dealers in drug sundries and groceries, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership.

The drug store of J. W. Dougherty, Port Elgin, Ontario, was destroyed by fire April 17th; partly covered by insurance.

The J. A. Thompson Co. is opening a branch drug store on Queen Street W., corner Dowling Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

T. Beattie, of Ottawa, and T. A. Argue, of Grenfell, Sask., have purchased the drug business of the late H. F. MacCarthy, 282 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, and will conduct this store and that of Mr. Beattie, Gladstone and Bronson Avenues, as the firm of Beattie & Argue.

The drug store of J. R. Todd, Latchford, Ontario, was destroyed by fire April 17th; loss about $3,000; partially insured.

R. Ferrah, formerly of Galt, has purchased the drug business of Allan B. Moyer, corner of Bathurst and Bloor Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Fred. Gayfer, formerly in the drug business in Ingersoll, Ontario, but who has lately resided in Wetaskiwin, Alberta, died April 10th.

Fred. F. Jardine has been appointed agent at St. John's, Newfoundland, for Chas. E. Frostt & Co., manufacturing chemists, Montreal, Quebec.

S. H. Carman, of Snowflake, Manitoba, has purchased the drug business of T. H. Fletcher and also that of J. H. Dodds, both of Minnedosa, Manitoba, and will continue both businesses, combining drugs and stationery.

Walter E. Lyman has sold to Henry H. Lyman all the vendor's rights and interests in the wholesale drug firm of Lyman, Sons & Company, Montreal, Quebec, with lots No. 25 and 26 in centre ward, fronting on St. Paul Street; lot No. 1,540 in St. Ann's Ward and all buildings erected thereon.

PERSONALS

Mr. E. M. Jewell, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and an ex-member of the State Board of Pharmacy of the State of New York, has acquired an interest in the "oldest Canadian drug store," the Hooper Co., Ltd., 45 King Street West, Toronto.

Mr. Jewell was apprenticed with Messrs. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, but has for some time been in business in New York. He has assumed the management of the Hooper Co. business.

MONTREAL NOTES

Great satisfaction is felt by the Montreal retail druggists at the Government's action in withdrawing the so-called Patent Medicine Bill, which would, if passed, have pressed very heavily on the retailer. Legislation in pharmacy matters is something which even the British Parliament is much opposed to handling. The reason is plain for there is no occupation so little understood by outsiders as pharmacy.

A point which is being brought forward is whether the Federal Legislature has the power under the Confederation Act to control the profession of pharmacy any more than it has to control the notarial or the legal professions. The Pharmacy Act was originally passed and was revised a few sessions ago by the Local Legislature of this Province to regulate the sale of patent

or proprietary medicines. Clause 4,039 B says: "Nothing in this Act shall extend to or interfere with or affect the making or dealing in any patent or proprietary medicine, except as in this article provided."

The second paragraph of this clause states that if any such medicine contains any poison contained in Schedule A of this Act in such quantity as might be dangerous to health or life, the Board of Health of the Province of Quebec may cause an analysis to be made, etc., etc. There are three more paragraphs relating to this class of medicines and clause 4,046 prescribes severe penalties for the first and subsequent offences.

In the name of all that is just and fair are licensed pharmacists to be legislated for by both Provincial and Federal Governments?

It is felt in this Province that the present Pharmacy Act is quite as stringent as is necessary, and the only possible addition that might be made by our own Legislature is that morphine, cocaine, and similar powerful drugs, which are likely to foster a dangerous habit, should only be sold by a physician's prescription.

The examinations which have recently taken place in Montreal prove that the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association are in earnest. The proportion that passed both minor and major examinations was small.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES

An action for damages was recently tried in the Supreme Court, Toronto, before Chief Justice Falconbridge and a jury, Mr. Wm. Hutton, of Toronto, claiming $1,000 damages from the T. Eaton Drug Co., for causing the death of a child, claiming that the wrong medicine was supplied.

By agreement between counsel for plaintiff and defendant, the question of evidence was to be submitted to a higher court, the judge ruling, "That the evidence be submitted to a higher court and if such finds that there was sufficient to go to the jury then the verdict be for $135.00 for plaintiff, this being the amount of the expense of the plaintiff and all allowable under Lord Campbell's law in cases of infants, costs to be directed by the upper court."

JAPANESE HERRING OIL

The Chemist and Druggist says that this oil is coming into the European market, presumably as a surrogate for cod liver oil. It gives as the result of an analysis of C. E. Sage, the following facts concerning it: Color, light brown; specific gravity, at 20 degrees C. 0.9116; acid index, 16.8; index of saponification, 193.7; iodine index, 137.0.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Annual Examinations May 1st to 10th, 1907

WRITTEN AND PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Wednesday, May 1st, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Pharmacy; Examiner, F. R. Curry.

Thursday, May 2nd, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Prescriptions; Examiner, J. A. Cairncross.

Friday, May 3rd, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Botany; Examiner, P. Bawden.

Saturday, May 4th, 9.30 p.m.—Subject, Materia Medica; Examiner, J. S. Armitage.

Monday, May 6th, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Chemistry; Examiner, M. R. McFarlane.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Tuesday, May 7th, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Dispensing (Div. "A"); Examiner, T. N. Sampson.

Tuesday, May 7th, 1.00 p.m.—Subject, Dispensing (Div. "B"); Examiner, T. N. Sampson.

Wednesday, May 8th, 9.30 a.m.—Subject Practical Chemistry (Div. "A"); Examiner, A. Moir, M.D.

Wednesday, May 8th, 1.00 p.m.—Subject, Practical Chemistry (Div. "B"); Examiner, A. Moir, M.D.

Thursday, May 9th, 9.30 a.m.—Subject, Practical Pharmacy (Div. "A"); Examiner, W. W. Gibson.

Thursday, May 9th, 1.00 p.m.—Subject, Practical Pharmacy (Div. "B"); Examiner, W. W. Gibson.

All examinations will be held at the College Building, St. James' Square, Gerrard Street.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Subjects: Pharmacy, Botany, Prescriptions, Materia Medica, and Chemistry.

Wednesday, May 1st, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.—Nos. 1 to 25.

Thursday, May 2nd, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.—Nos. 26 to 50.

Friday, May 3rd, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.—Nos. 51 to 75.

Saturday, May 4th, at 1.30 o'clock p.m.—Nos. 76 to end.

All candidates must be on hand punctually at the hour.

The meeting of the Board of Examiners will be held on Friday, the 3rd day of May, at 8 o'clock p.m., at the College Building.

Henry Watters, Presiding Examiner. W. B. Graham, Registrar.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The following are the results of the combined December and March, sessional examinations, with the names of the successful candidates, namely:

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

Wild Strawberry Tablets

Our latest laboratory product, and one which will fill a long-felt want. Put up in slide boxes, a nice size for vest pocket and packed in handsome counter display box of one dozen. Book your order now.

Cascara Bromide Quinine

Special offer, dating as Dec. 1, '07. Get particulars. It will pay you.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

SOLUBLE

GELATINE CAPSULES

AT POPULAR PRICES

HIGHEST QUALITY. "HEBE" Reg'd. No. 189817 "HEBE" TRADE MARK BRAND LOWEST PRICES.

"Hebe" brand is a guarantee of highest quality and prices are the lowest

Robert Ferber & Co.,
191 to 195 Southwark Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.E.

Canadian Representatives:
Harrison & Scheak,
512 Carlaw Buildings,
Wellington St. West, TORONTO

THOMAS GLOVER & SON

CARLTON, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND

ELASTIC HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

Also manufacturers of Belts, Covered Rubber Cord, Trusses, Suspensories and all kinds of Surgical Appliances.



Send for Catalogue. It will pay you to import our goods.

"THE STANDARD"

TRADE L MARK

CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses.

"KINDS THAT SELL"

PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED C & CR BLACK CAPSULES

(Trade Mark Registered, United States Patent Office)

Worth-While Profits to the Retailer

PLANTEN'S "CAPSULES" AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL

(No. 30.) Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906

H. PLANTEN & SON Established In New York In 1836

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

93 HENRY STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

1844 1907

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH SALTS — "STERLING BRAND" PURE — MERCURIALS

ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)

All Strength

SCALE PREPARATIONS — GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC — HYPOPHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

H. SALLE & CO.

4 Rue Elzévir, PARIS

Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.

Specialty of Irish Moss.

Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited.

WE beg to impress upon you the now all important fact that we absolutely guarantee the purity of every U.S.P. article we handle, and assure you that consistent with goods of such merit, our prices are always right.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard (Inc.)

257 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

Essential Oils, Olive Oil, French and Italian, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Vanilla Beans, Fine Chemicals, Perfumers' Requisites and Pharmaceutical Sundries.

Full stock carried at our Canadian Branch, 263 and 265 Ontario St., Kingston, Ont., N. C. Polson & Co., Agts. **Correspondence invited.**

SAL HEPATICA

THE ORIGINAL

EFFERVESCING SALINE LAXATIVE AND URIC ACID SOLVENT

A combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in rheumatism, gout, bilious attacks and constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.



BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

277-279 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

WRITE FOR FREE SAMP

Botany—H. R. Huot, H. A. Martin.

Materia Medica—George O. Leonard, C. T. Milne, A. Quesnel, M. H. Dansereau.

Chemistry—Miss Bernadotte Giasson, H. Lanonnette, and R. C. Lucier.

The following students having obtained the highest number of marks in the several classes, have won the prizes offered by the College, namely: Horace R. Huot, Botany; George O. Leonard, Materia Medica; Miss Bernadotte Giasson, Chemistry.

At the major and minor examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association, which were in progress April 15-19, at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 21 candidates presented themselves for the former examination, and 29 for the latter. Of these the following passed in order of merit:

Major—W. Herron, J. B. Giroux, H. A. Martin, P. Frechette, H. R. Huot, G. Hemond, N. Paquin, L. Winfield.

Minor—A. Quesnel, Ovide Brault, G. O. Leonard, J. E. A. Michon, A. Dansereau, L. S. Desautels, H. E. A. Walley, J. E. P. Marchessault, Avila Lalonde.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The following are the results of the preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 155 Ontario Street West, on Thursday, April 4th.

Twenty-four candidates had enrolled their names and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed, namely: Geo. Moquin, Charles Pelland, J. N. Loranger, J. E. Chevalier, C. H. Blouin, Ubald Guibard, Paul Arsennault, Valmore Boucher, E. Raoul Vincent, Antoine Silber, Willie Lessard.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, for which subject they will be required to present themselves again in July next, namely: Charles J. Conroy, Jacques de Coriolis, Aquila Martin, Arithmetic; Henry Bellemarie, History.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal.

The next examination will be held on July 4th, 1907.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held April 11th, with Mr. F. W. McLean in the chair. After the reading of the minutes, etc., Mr. Austin, of Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto, who was present as a guest, addressed a few words to those present, speaking of the splendid condition of trade in Winnipeg.

The report of the Trade Improvement Committee was presented as follows: "Drug business in Toronto during the past month seems to have been in a flourishing condition, and each druggist has been so busy looking after his own customers that he pays very little attention to his neighbor; even though he should sell 'Ferrol' for fifty-five cents, and 'Peruna' for sixty-five.

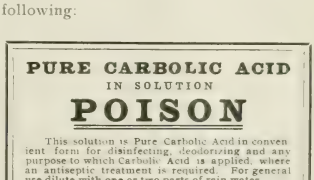
"We find that in many parts of the city the druggists are still getting full prices for preparations that were previously on the contract plan; and we do not know of any case where goods such as 'Pierce's preparations,' 'Ozone,' and articles still on that plan, are being sold for less than marked price.

"With a view to assisting the work of the Contract Plan Committee, Mr. John Hargreaves has suggested the advisability of each druggist putting a "knocker" on the outside of all goods sold at cut rate prices; and your committee submit the following as a suitable epitaph, to be printed on a small gum label and placed on all patents sold for less than regular prices:

"We decline to accept any responsibility for the quality or virtue of this article."

"In view of the fact that so many people carelessly handle carbolic acid, we propose that the druggists adopt a similar plan to the one suggested by Mr. R. A. Harrison, of Dunnville, namely, to sell carbolic acid in a five per cent. solution, excepting where the strong is ordered by the physician; and then to dispense it in a poison or dark-colored bottle.

"The label used for the solution to be similar to the following:



and the prices as follows: 4 oz. bottle, fifteen cents (15 cts.); 8 oz. bottle, twenty-five cents (25 cts.); 16 oz. bottle, forty cents (40 cts.).

"With reference to the preparation to take the place of Castoria, we have communications from the Druggists' Corporation of Canada, Toronto Pharmacal Co., and the O.C. Co.

"After going into the matter carefully, we recommend the adoption of the one prepared by the

Druggists' Corporation. Preparation to be called Dr. Pitcher's Sen-Ol. The price to the trade will be ($1.50) one-fifty per dozen in single dozen lots; ($1.40) one-forty in six dozen lots—less five per cent.—30 days.

"The Treasurer of the Drug Section to receive ten cents per dozen for each dozen sold in Canada.

"The other conditions to be the same as those contained in the communication of April 10th."

On motion of Messrs. Curry and Struthers it was resolved that the labels suggested by the Committee be procured by them and that the members of the Drug Section be asked to affix them to all patents which are not "price protected."

The suggestion of the Committee in reference to the sale of carbolic acid was then taken up, and it was moved by Mr. Curry and seconded by Mr. Gibbard, that the Trade Improvement Committee prepare a resolution to be sent to the Minister of Education and submitted at the next meeting.

Mr. Struthers, Chairman of the Members' Committee, then presented the following as composing the Committee:

Messrs. Walton, Marshall, Bunting, Carnahan, McLean, Ellis, Worden, McIntyre, Wright, Andrew, Landers, Becker, Petrie, and Henderson.

The Chairman of the Contract Plan Committee submitted a short verbal report, in which he mentioned the advertisement of a departmental store re Euthymol Paste, and on motion of Messrs. Austin and Wilson, it was resolved that a letter be prepared and sent to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., thanking them for their watchfulness in protecting the interests of the retail druggists.

The report of the Special Regulation Committee states that the Patent Medicine Bill would not be brought up again this session, and spoke of the co-operation of the manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations with the retailers in fighting this Bill.

Mr. Geo. A. Evans then read a paper entitled "Should Druggists Handle Patent Medicines?" which we give elsewhere in this issue. After some discussion, it was moved by Mr. John Hargreaves and seconded by Mr. Curry:

"That the selling, dispensing and prescribing of proprietary medicines of secret composition, by persons possessing a knowledge of the properties and uses of drugs and medicines, is unethical, a source of danger to public health and life, is in direct antagonism to intelligence and humanity in medical practice and should be discountenanced to the fullest extent.

"Further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion Government, respectfully requesting that urgent steps should be taken to enact such regulations whereby the ingredients contained in all proprietary medicines to be sold or dispensed in Canada shall be known to all persons selling or dispensing them."

It was also decided to re-introduce this subject for further discussion at the next meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Austin and seconded by Mr. J. A. Carnahan that a most hearty vote of thanks be tendered Mr. R. G. MacPherson, M.P., of Vancouver, for his untiring efforts on behalf of the retail druggists in opposing the Patent Medicine Bill at Ottawa.

Moved by Mr. Carnahan, seconded by Mr. Curry, that the Drug Section authorize the Trade Improvement Committee to take up the offer of the Druggists' Corporation re Sen-Ol, and the placing on the package the imprint of the Drug Section, and that the retail price be 25 cents.

Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Sunday Observance Committee, reported as follows:

That the Committee be divided into two sections, one to meet the Ministerial Association, and the Executive of the Lord's Day Alliance; and the other to solicit the assistance and co-operation of the press. Mr. Austin explained the suggestion to the Committee as follows:

1. A letter will be sent to every druggist in the city, asking that blinds be drawn down and show cases kept covered on Sundays.

2. Cards will be provided to druggists for both store and window use, containing extracts from the Act showing what may be sold on the Lord's Day.

3. The Lord's Day Alliance will be asked to co-operate in securing observance of the law.

4. A committee will meet the city Ministerial Association on Monday morning, and members will be formally asked to endorse the Section's stand from their pulpits.

5. A committee will wait upon the press to seek newspaper co-operation.

On motion the report was adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Hargreaves and Gibbard, it was resolved that the Drug Section be notified of the increase in price of the City Directory for 1908, and request them not to purchase it, and that the other sections of the Association be notified.

The meeting then adjourned, after deciding to meet again in the same place for the May meeting.

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

The following awards were conferred on the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, London, England, by the International Jury of the Milan Exhibition, 1906:

Chemical Arts and Pharmacy—Exhibits illus-

The great advantage to Druggists of co-operation is manifest by the unprecedented record made by The Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, with head office at London, Canada. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago—in getting control for benefit of their members—of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines—one 30 years on the market—in any other way—organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns—in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited,

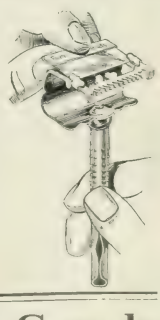
London, Canada

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.



The "Ever-Ready" Safety Razor

USED ONCE USED ALWAYS
NO EXPERIENCE, JUST LATHER
THEN SHAVE
NO SKILL REQUIRED



Complete set consis'ts of

Nickelled Safety Frame with Stropping Handle, twelve perfectly milled and tested "Ever-Ready" Blades. Each set complete in divided box.

Simply slip the blade under overlapping clip as in illustration, pull over small clamp at top of frame and the razor is "EVER READY."

$5.00 Value for $1.50 Retail

To the Trade.---$11.40 per dozen, 5 per cent. 30 days.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

The Fancy Goods Company of Canada LIMITED

156 FRONT STREET W., TORONTO

HELP THOSE
WHO HELP YOU

DR. PIERCE protects you by means of his Direct Contracts. Therefore co-operate with him by sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for Memorandum Books and for Window Displays. Dr. Pierce's Medicines sell the year round.

trating researches conducted in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, Grand Prix. Chemical Arts and Pharmacy, two gold medals, silver medal.

Section of Education—Diploma of Honor.

ORIGINATORS OF THE SERIAL NUMBERING PLAN

The accompanying illustration presents an excellent likeness of the originators of the serial numbering contract plan, at the meeting of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association, in June, 1894.

Mr. Wm. Dupont is dean of Detroit druggists, in fact, he is one of the oldest druggists in the State of Michigan, having been in business in the city of Detroit now going on 51 years. He has an honorable record not only in his profession, but his dealing in general with men. He is practical and an authority in all departments of his profession.

Mr. Wm. Dupont was born in Detroit in 1842, and served as an apprentice with H. & L. Simoneau. Mr. Dupont has been honored and respected, as shown by his election to the presidency of the local associations.

In 1894, he presided at a meeting when the serial numbering and contract plan was first brought to the attention of the world by Mr. N. Hayes, who had devoted a great deal of time and attention to the cutting of proprietary medicines.

Mr. Dupont has been Treasurer of the Michigan Pharmaceutical Association, and is at the present time Treasurer of the Wayne County Retail Druggists' Association; he is also a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

G. W. Stringer, is the gentleman that moved the resolution in 1894 that favored the serial numbering of goods, after carefully considering its pros and cons by the Association. He is a loyal, faithful and energetic gentleman, far-seeing and successful in his undertakings; was born June 5, 1844, and, like all good boys, was raised on a farm in Wayne County, Michigan. He attended the district school, and at 17 he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. He took a course



G. W. STRINGER WM. DUPONT N. HAYES W. E. DOTY

in a commercial college, taught school, and in 1873 bought a drug store in Detroit. He erected the store that now occupies the corner of Maybury and Michigan Avenues, Detroit, in 1876. He is a man of good physique, temperate in habits, honest and strictly attentive to business.

He is ex-President of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association.

Mr. Newlands Hayes, of Detroit, Mich., the central figure of this sketch was born in Canada, near the city of Toronto, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and is steady, patient, persevering and honorable in all his undertakings.

His grandfather, Jas. Newlands, who was major in the 92nd Highland Regiment, and was in the

battle of Waterloo, and was noted for being the largest man in the regiment, came to Canada in 1831 and landed in Quebec. He received a grant of land from the Government for services, on the location where St. Catharines, Ont., now stands. This he sold and invested in property in Quebec.

Mr. N. Hayes was in the banking and insurance business in Canada, and came to the city of Detroit, where he ran two drug stores, at different times.

He invented the serial numbering stamp labeling and contract plan in 1893, and received the endorsement of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association, before whom he presented it in 1894, the three gentlemen, Mr. William Dupont, Mr. G. W. Stringer, and Mr. W. P. Doty, being at that time officers of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association. He received the endorsement of several States—Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Connecticut—and numerous local associations, and over 17,000 druggists.

W. P. Doty, the gentleman to the right of the group, was born in Ann Harbor, Michigan, June 4th, 1866. He has shown great energy and enterprise in his business. He has three brothers that are associated with him in business, and they have three drug stores, and work in harmony and unity.

Mr. Doty graduated in pharmacy from the University of Michigan in the class of 1886; registered, by examination in the same year.

He was Secretary of the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association in 1893 and 1894, when the serial numbering contract and label plan was introduced by Mr. N. Hayes. He was the gentleman that drew the resolution for the Detroit Pharmaceutical Association.

One interesting feature in Mr. Doty's history is that he was appointed by the late Governor Pingree as member of the Michigan Board of Pharmacy in 1899, and discharged his duties with efficiency and credit. He is held in the highest of esteem in business and is loyal to the profession.

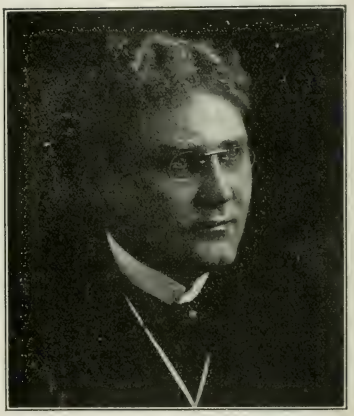
EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE

Notwithstanding the efforts of some unscrupulous dealers, it is quite evident that Euthymol Tooth Paste is on the Price Restrictive Plan to stay. Recently our attention was called to an advertisement of a well known departmental store in the Toronto evening papers in which this firm advertised one thousand tubes Euthymol Tooth Paste at nineteen cents. We could not believe this, and are informed on the best authority that this concern did not have a tube of Euthymol in stock, and so far as we are able to ascertain are still without supplies.

SANITOL'S NEW PLANT

The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, has just celebrated the tenth birthday anniversary of the foundation of the company and has also moved into its newly completed offices and laboratory, which is said to be the finest in the country. The building is 285 feet long by 157 feet deep, and contains two wings. There is five times the floor space of the old plant that the company has outgrown, there being over 2½ acres of floor space and a manufacturing capacity of two thousand gross a day. The rapid growth in business has necessitated this new plant, the cost of the land and building alone being $155,000, while the new equipment, machinery, etc., will add another $75,000 to the cost.

The company has striven to make this a model laboratory in every way. The large office is



HERMAN C. G. EVERS, PRESIDENT, SANITOL CO.

wide, light and well ventilated. Each wing is provided with an elevator. The windows are large and provide floods of light in every corner of the laboratory. The small army of laboratory workers are all dressed in white and every phase in the manufacture of the products is conducted under most scientific and hygienic conditions. The work of manufacture is conducted by electric motor equipment throughout and every labor saving device known to factory methods has been adopted.

The deep basement contains storage facilities for thousands of barrels of chalk, talc., thousands of cases of bottles and millions of cartons.

One of the features of the new plant is a large room on the second floor, devoted exclusively to

Co-operation a Magic Wand

Who of us is really independent?

We would fare pretty ill alone. Our relations with others shape our lives and we in turn help to mould the course of our associates.

The very basis of modern society and law is co-operation for mutual protection.

Co-operation is nothing new but in the drug trade its development into a power has been of recent growth, as is well known by the wonderful success of the American Druggists Syndicate in the United States, which at the present time has a membership of nearly 4,700 of the leading druggists of that country.

The proposition to form a Company here on a similar plan to be called the American Druggists Syndicate of Canada, Limited, has been received with enthusiasm. The large number of subscriptions received thus far from all parts of the Dominion is very gratifying assurance that the necessary number to complete organization will soon be at hand.

This policy of pulling together is to be the drug trade's salvation from many points of view. It is the most important feature of present conditions and is daily winning new advocates. We want at least one druggist out of every four in Canada to join. Full particulars sent on request.

Address

American Druggists Syndicate of Canada

ROOM 20, SATURDAY NIGHT BUILDING TORONTO, ONTARIO

BOTTLES

ALL SIZES STYLES COLORS



T. C. WHEATON CO.

BOTTLE MAKERS

MILLVILLE, N.J., U.S.A.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Do you want a college education in a modern College of Pharmacy at a moderate expense?
Our course in every respect is up-to-date, thorough, practical, comprehensive, complete, and our students come in direct contact with the Faculty.
Extensive **laboratory courses** in Manufacturing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Assaying, Dispensing, Analytical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Microscopy constitute over one-half of the required course. There are 160 drug stores in Buffalo in which to seek **employment** during and after the course.
No Examination is required except upon subjects in which students have been thoroughly drilled. Students are thoroughly prepared for all State Board examinations. No drug store experience is required for graduation.
The Regular Course leads to the degree of Phar. B.
State Registration. - This College is registered in full with the State Education Department, and with the State Board of Pharmacy of New York and other States.
Illustrated Announcement sent upon application. Address

DR. JOHN R. GRAY, Ph. G., Sec'y, 423 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

SEASONABLE SPECIALTIES

Effervescing Saline

Six different styles and sizes. All good sellers.

Extract Sarsaparilla

Two sizes, in quite a number of attractive styles of wrapper

Beef, Iron and Wine

14 oz. and 16 oz.

Strawberry Compound
Blackberry Compound

In several designs of wrappers.

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited - TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.



IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE / ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

MANUFACTURED BY

Common Sense Manufacturing Co

TORONTO, CANADA

Your Traveler

if the right sort, is just as anxious to minimize losses through bad debts, as you are. Over fifty thousand changes take place in Canadian business ratings and firms every year. Do not expect your representative to keep track of these and sell goods at the same time Provide him with a copy of Dun's Reference Book and a letter of introduction. The cost is small, and we bind any group of Provinces required.

R. G. DUN & CO.

ADONIS HED-RUB

The perfection preparation for the Hair and Scalp is being extensively advertised

Put up in Dollar Bottles $8.00 a Dozen

Order from your Jobber or direct

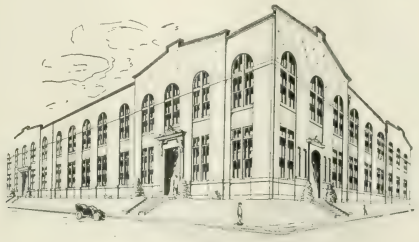
SOVEREIGN PERFUMES

TORONTO Limited

the needs of the stockholders. It will be the headquarters of the Sanitol Association of Retail Druggists, the gathering place for stockholders and will be thrown open for the use of society headquarters of the dentists and druggists of St. Louis, and eligible for any dental or druggist convention.

The Sanitol Company has just celebrated its tenth anniversary and the stockholders, at a recent meeting, voted to enlarge the corporate powers of the company, so as to allow the company to manufacture a line of special toilet products, soaps, perfumeries, etc., and voted to expand the business in many important ways. The capital of the company was increased from one million to three million dollars to carry out the purpose of these plans.

The Sanitol Company is one of the successful co-operative companies in America. There are over five thousand stockholders among dentists and druggists, and the bulk of the increased capitalization will be distributed among the retail druggists. The Sanitol plan of price protection in its products has been a success and the Sanitol Company works with the retail druggist in all ways. The plan of the company is to enlist the co-operation of druggists and divide the profits of the business with them.



NEW SANITOL LABORATORY, ST. LOUIS

The aggressive business and advertising policy of the Sanitol Company is certainly being felt by the retail drug trade of the country. There never has been such a phenomenal growth in any business of a similar line that this company has shown during the past year, in fact every druggist in the country to-day handles the Sanitol tooth and toilet preparations.

Herman C. G. Luyties has been the executive head of the business since organization, and is well known to the drug trade as a part owner of the Luyties Homeopathic Pharmacy Co., of St. Louis, which was established over fifty years ago, and is now one of the largest homeopathic supply companies in the country.

THE DESTRUCTIVE POTATO BUG

By W. H. Evans, Canada Paint Company, Montreal

It is said that a farmer's son at the annual school examination was requested to recite Tennyson's "Queen of the May." Being more practical than poetical and having in mind the "yeoman's burden" that was in store for him, he broke forth as follows:

> "You must wake and call me early,
> Call me early, mother dear,
> For the 'early roses' are all planted
> And the potato bug is near."

Eternal vigilance is the only price of safety. Unless repressive measures are taken early by the husbandman his vines will be eaten, and in less than twenty-four hours the field will look as if a Sirocco or hot blast had struck it and blighted the whole potato patch.

The Colorado beetle, or, to give him the Latin term, doryphora decemlineata, commonly known as the potato bug, is an undesirable immigrant from "Uncle Sam,"who does not respect the boundary line or the Alien Act, nor does he pay any head tax. Like the lily of the valley, it "toils not neither does it spin;" but unlike the lily, it is not famous for its beauty, and, being a vagrant, he wears ten stripes after the manner of the penitentiary bird. Moreover, the bug hath a voracious appetite, which, as Shakespeare says, "Age does not diminish or custom stale."

Herein is the potato bug's weakness; it devours the tender leaf of the succulent potato, and at the same time, encompasses its own destruction, provided the vine has been sprinkled with Paris green.

A number of substitutes have been tried, but, so far, no insecticide has been found so efficacious as Paris green, which is a combination of sulphate of copper, arsenic, soda ash and acetic acid. It is sold in a dry powder, and is applied by first mixing the Paris green into a paste with

water and then placing the green paste into a bucket or pail, and stirring well. It can then be sprayed on the vine or poured by means of a watering can through the perforated spout or nozzle.

In Canada alone about 350 tons of Paris green are sold annually, at an average price of, say, 25 cents per lb. This comes to $175,000. The output in the United States must also be enormous, as Paris green is also largely used to control the destructive cotton boll weevil.

Unchecked, the Colorado beetle commits fearful ravages amongst the potatoes. It was first discovered in 1824 by Thomas Say. It is an oval creature. The larvae and adults live on the potato plant, and before Paris green was discovered to be a remedy for their depredations, they would sometimes completely destroy the entire potato crop in some sections.

They pass the winter under ground, and sally forth from their hiding places in the beginning of May. The female lays many hundreds of eggs in groups of twelve to twenty on the under side of the potato leaves. The larvae which emerge in about a week are reddish and afterwards orange. They grow quickly, and produce a second and third generation in the same summer.

The home of the Colorado beetle is in the Western States. From Nebraska and Iowa it travelled eastward, favoring Canada with its patronage, until in 1873 it reached, as did Sherman's march to the sea, the eastern shores of America, and like John Brown's soul, the beetle "keeps marching on!"

PRESENTATION TO MR. T. F. MEYER

The 674 employees of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo., enjoyed a very pleasant evening in Liederkranz Hall, on the evening of April 4th.

Some years ago there was organized among the employees of this drug firm a Mutual Aid Association, which now enjoys a membership of between three and four hundred. Each year an entertainment of some kind is held under the auspices of this Association, to which gathering, all of the employees of the house, whether members of the Association or otherwise, are invited. They are requested to bring their families and their friends, and the evening is made one of social pleasure.

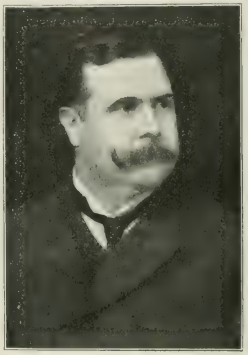
The entertainment on April 4th of the current year, consisted of an address to all the employees by Mr. Theodore Frederick Meyer, President of the Meyer Brothers Drug Co., selections by the orchestra, a good vaudeville performance, and dancing.

Immediately following a number of the vaudeville performance, Mr. Barsachs, President of the Mutual Aid Association, announced to the audience that they had decided to give a number not down on the programme, which was a tragedy, and would be entitled "The Boss on the Carpet."

The little tragedy was commenced by escorting Mr. Theodore F. Meyer to the stage and placing him upon a strip of carpet, when Dr. Whelpley read the imaginary grievances brought up at the previous meeting of the committee, and proceeded to "get even" with Mr. Meyer for the many times he had these various employees on the carpet.

Mr. Meyer was placed facing a mammoth ten foot oil painting of himself, and was obliged to listen to the fictitious demands of his employees. Naturally these demands were very ridiculous.

The position of Mr. Meyer became more embarrassing, when Mr. S. B. Simpson was called upon to file his complaint against the Manager and President of over-indulgence to his employees. He wound up his remarks as the portrait of Mr. Meyer was removed to one side and disclosed to view a beautiful Grandfather's clock, which just at the appropriate time, pealed forth the beautiful Westminster chimes.



T. F. MEYER, PRESIDENT MEYER BROS.

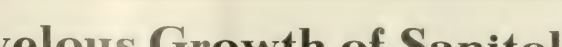
The clock bears a silver plate stating to whom it was given, and by whom, and the date, and accompanying the same is a parchment scroll setting forth in chosen words the feelings of the employees of the house for their President.

The production of coca leaves in Perené (Peru) is estimated at 200 quintals, of which 50 have been consumed in the district and 150 exported to Jauja and Huancayo. The average price throughout the year has been 9 soles (18s.) per arroba of 25 pounds, leaving a fairly good margin of profit to the planters.

The Marvelous Growth of Sanitol

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY COMPANY, St. Louis, makers of the Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations, is only ten years old. Its wonderful development is due to Co-operation,—the co-operation of 5,000 dentist stockholders, one-sixth of the entire number of dentists in the United States, who daily prescribe the Sanitol preparations to their patients.

The Output:



The Estimated Output in 1907 is	8½ Million Packages
Growth in Sales, 1906 over 1905	169 Per Cent
Growth in Direct Customers, 1906 over 1905—1010 to 5672	461 Per Cent

SANITOL

DIVIDENDS PAID STOCKHOLDERS SINCE ORGANIZATION, OVER $445,000.00
NO YEAR HAS PASSED WITHOUT THE PAYMENT OF A SUBSTANTIAL DIVIDEND

Sanitol Results of the Past

FIRST: The perfection of a line of Superior Tooth and Toilet Preparations.

SECOND: The firm establishment of a successful business.

THIRD: The endorsement and support of the majority of the 32,000 American dentists.

FOURTH: Development from a one-room business to a plant with a capacity of 200,000 packages a day.

FIFTH: The establishment of Sanitol trade in forty-two foreign countries.

SIXTH: Security of the confidence of dentists, druggists, bankers and business men in Sanitol's business policy, which is based on fair dealing, profit sharing, the manufacture of quality products, the give and take policy of co-operation.

The stockholders of the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company have just voted to extend its profit-sharing co-operative privileges to druggists. The Company is now carrying out extensive plans for the expansion of its business, and is spending $250,000.00 this year in advertising, so as to make your trade on the Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Products even more profitable.

If you, as a druggist, desire to take advantage of the profit-sharing features of the Sanitol business, securing to yourself a direct and indirect profit in their sale, write to day to **Finance Dep't.**

The
Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company, St. Louis.



Majestic Polishes

PASTE OR LIQUID
BLACK OR WHITE

MAJESTIC
Has no superior. Made in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians.
Write for samples and prices.

MAJESTIC POLISHES, Limited
575 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO



MATHER'S CHEMICAL
FLY PAPERS

FOR POISONING
Flies, Wasps, Ants, Mosquitoes, etc.

LONDON WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS

Mace & Haldane 94 MILTON ST., LONDON, E.C., ENG.

FERROL

The Test of Time

Time tests all things. In nothing has this statement more force than in the case of medicinal preparation.

A preparation with little or no merit may have a large sale temporarily—just so long as it is extensively and expensively advertised; but the public cannot be fooled for very long and only those preparations which have real merit will stand the test of time.

FERROL, which has been before the public for several years, has steadily gained in favor, not by reason of advertising but by sheer merit, until now the full capacity of our plant is taxed in order to satisfy the demand.

Ferrol is very largely prescribed by the best physicians and is freely dispensed at nearly every hospital, sanitarium, etc., in the Dominion.

Ferrol contains the WHOLE of the OIL and combines iron and phosphorus with the oil, without which no emulsion can be said to be perfect.

Before placing your emulsion order write us for special quantity price and terms.

THE FERROL CO., Limited

124 King Street West ***TORONTO***

PRAESCRIPTIONES VIENNENSES

By "M.P.S." (Phar. Journal, Eng.)

A friend of mine staying at Gablonz has forwarded to me interesting pamphlets showing how the Vienna pharmacist is combating the [illegible] proprietary medicines and the prescribing thereof by medical men. These pamphlets (copies of which have been forwarded to nearly all the doctors in Austria) consist of a pink leaflet, a printed letter to the doctor, and a four-page booklet entitled "Praescriptiones Viennenses." To take them in order, I will first describe the leaflet. It is headed: "N.B.—For the pocket-book. Compiled by representatives of Austrian Pharmaceutical Corporations, 1906." Then follows a table comparing the prices of certain well known specialties with similar preparations made from recognized formulae—to wit, "Praescriptiones Viennenses." One or two examples may be interesting:

Haematogen	250 Gm.	1 kronen
Haemoglobinum Solutum, P. V.	250 Gm.	3 kronen
Bromidia	100 Gm.	5 kronen
Liq. Chloral. Bromatus. (10 per cent. Chloral, 10 per cent. KBr.), P.V.	100 Gm.	2 kronen
Califig (Californian Syrup of Figs)	100 Gm.	2 kronen
Syr. Caricarum, P.V.	100 Gm.	1 kronen
Fellow's Syrup	200 Gm.	4 kronen
Syr. Hypophos. Co., P.V.	200 Gm.	2 kronen

The letters "P.V." of course refer to "Praescriptiones Viennenses." The letter to the doctor begins with an assurance that the statements about to be made are principally to safeguard the interests of the medical men and the public, and the doctor must not imagine that the letter is intended to instruct the faculty. All of which, I presume, is the usual excessively polite method of beginning a letter, a style so much affected by various European nationalities. It would have been much more straightforward to have said that the letter was written entirely in the interests of the chemist, as he was the principal sufferer; and in consideration of his superior knowledge of pharmacy he was venturing to instruct the doctor to prescribe medicines more profitable to him (the chemist)and as efficacious to the patient as some largely advertised nostrum. Further in the letter, however, is a statement to the effect that the prescribing of specialties induces self-medication, and the doctor is not consulted so often as he might be.

"Praescriptiones Viennenses" is quite an official-looking publication, with a note on the cover stating that it is a compilation of "Prescriptions for preparations to replace a few saleable medicinal specialties." Worked out by the general committee of the Vienna Chief Chemists' Society, the General Austrian Chemists' Union, the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society, and the Vienna Chemists' Club.

The following formulae are selected from those included in the "Praescriptiones Viennenses":

HAEMOGLOBINI SOLUTUM, P. V.

R	Haemoglobini sicci in lamellis...	partes	250
	Solve in Aquae frigidae	partibus	400
	Adde Miscellam e.		
	Glycerini	partibus	250
	Spiritus Vini Diluti	partibus	100
	Tincturae Vanillae	parte	1

LIQUOR CHLORALI BROMATUS, P. V.

R	Extracti Hyoscyami	partes	0.10
	Tincturae Cannabis Indicae	partes	0.80
	Tincturae Zingiberis	partes	2
	Aquae Menthae Piperitae	partes	3
	Chlorali Hydrati	partes	10
	Kalii Bromati	partes	10
	Aquae Aurantii Florum	partes	15
	Tincturae Aurantii	partes	10
	Extracti Liquiritiae Spissi	partem	1
	Syrupi Simplicis	partes	40
	et tantum.		
	Aquae ut quantitas liquoris totius sit	partium	100
	Sepone per 8 dies, tum filtra et adde Chloroformii	guttas	5

OLEUM JECORIS ASELLI FERRO-IODATUM, P. V.

R	Iodi	partes	3.5
	Solve triturando in		
	Olei Jecoris Aselli Albi	partibus	100
	Tum immitte		
	Ferri Pulverati	partes	10
	Liquorem reactione peracta conquassatum saponе et filtra,		
	Tum adde		
	Olei Jecoris Aselli Albi	partes	1,900

SAL BROMATUM EFFERVESCENS, P. V.

R	Ammonii Bromati	partes	40
	Kalii Bromati		
	Natrii Bromati	aa partes	80
	Natrii Hydrocarbonici	partes	100
	Acidi Citrici	partes	38
	Acidi Tartarici	partes	44.5
	Sacchari	partes	17.5
	Leni calore haud commixtas sicca		
	Miscella cum		

Alcoholis absoluti partibus 40; humectata traiiciendo per cribrum (IV.) in pulverem grossum aequabiliter transformetur posteaque temperatura 40 degrees, siccata statim servetur in vase optime clauso.

SPECIES ANTIASTHMATICAE, P. V.

R	Foliorum Stramonii Nitratorum	partes	42
	Herbae Lobeliae (III.)	partes	8
	Misce.		

FOLIA STRAMONII NITRATA

R	Foliorum Stramonii (III.)	partes	30
	Humecta aequabiliter cum solutione parata e Kalii Nitrici	partibus	15
	In aquae	partibus	40

Calefac miscellam in balneo aquae usque ad peractam aquae evaporationem, tum serva.

SYRUPUS CARICARUM, P. V.

℞	Fructuum Sennae (I.)	partes	60
	Fructuum Caricarum (I.)	partes	120
	Aquae	partes	580
	Macera per 12 horas tum cola.		
	In colaturae	partibus	330
	Solve		
	Sacchari	partes	450
	et coque clarificando in syrupum.		
	Post refrigerationem adde		
	Aquae Aurantii Florum	partes	10
	Spiritus Vini	partes	20

SYRUPUS GUAICOLI COMP., P. V.

℞	Kalii Sulfoguiacolici Facile Solubilis	partes	100
	Misce.		
	Solve in		
	Aquae Fervidae	partibus	300
	Filtra et adde		
	Syrupi Aurantii Pericarpii	partes	1,000
	Spiritus Vini Diluti	partes	100

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHOROSI COMP., P. V.

℞	Mangani Hypophosphorosi,		
	Ferri Hypophosphorosi aa	partes	2.25
	Acidi Citrici	partes	2
	Solve in		
	Aquae	partibus	60
	Adde		
	Calcii Hypophosphorosi	partes	35
	Kalii Hypophosphorosi,		
	Natrii Hypophosphorosi aa	partes	17.5
	Chinini Hydrochlorici	partes	1.12
	Solutas in		
	Aquae	partibus	300
	Solutioni admisce.		
	Sacchari Albi	partes	775
	Tincturae Strychni	partes	15
	et tantum.		
	Aquae ut quantitas liquoris totius sit	partium	1,300
	Misce lege artis.		

TINCTURA FERRI AROMATICA, P. V.

℞	Ferri Oxydati Saccharati Solubilis	partes	200
	Aquae	partes	1,100
	Syrupi Simplicis	partes	360
	Spiritus Vini	partes	330
	Tincturae Aromaticae	partes	2
	Tincturae Aurantii,		
	Tincturae Vanillae aa	partes	4
	Misce.		

THE CAMPHOR INDUSTRY*

By A. Hempel

Until quite recently natural camphor of Japanese origin was the only material of this nature to be found on the market. On August 5, 1899, the Japanese Government claimed the monopoly of camphor manufacture, since which time the price has been steadily advancing (in 1896 100 kilos. cost £18 10s., in 1905 £34, and at the present time about £50), especially as the demand for camphor is always on the increase, principally by reason of the large amounts now consumed by the celluloid industry. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that efforts are being made to prepare camphor synthetically, and considerable success has already been met with, especially by a Berlin firm.

Natural Camphor.—Japan, or laurinen camphor, is obtained from the wood of "Cinnamomum camphora," and nine-tenths of the world's supply comes from Formosa, only one-tenth coming from Japan proper and some few Chinese provinces, though the camphor tree is now being grown in India and California. The tree contains camphor in all its parts, old trees being richer than young ones, and more camphor is found in the roots than in the branches or twigs. The wood is reduced to chips, and then distilled with steam, which carries over with it camphor and camphor oil. On cooling the camphor solidifies, and is separated by pressure from the admixed camphor oil. These raw materials are then carried from the forests to the Government works on the coast, where the camphor is purified by distillation and sublimation, but the exact details of refining are kept absolutely secret. The refined camphor is sent into the market as a white powder, readily forming lumps, or as transparent glass-like tablets. Further quantities of camphor are obtained by fractional distillation of camphor oil, and also saffrol, which is largely used in perfumery, and forms the starting point for heliotropin, the odorous principle of heliotrope.

Synthetic Camphor.—In 1803, Kindt prepared a substance with a similar appearance to camphor by passing hydrogen chloride into turpentine oil, but though given the name "artificial camphor" it is in reality pinene hydrochloride, and therefore entirely different to camphor. The synthetic camphor of the present day is, however, identical in chemical structure and in chemical properties with the natural product, except in one point, which would be expected from a synthetic substance, namely, whereas natural camphor is dextrorotatory, the manufactured article is inactive, a point which does not in the least influence its use in the making of celluloid, where 90 per cent. of the world's supply of camphor is at present consumed. There are four methods for making synthetic camphor, and in all turpentine oil, or, strictly speaking, pinene, which forms 70 per cent. of the bulk of turpentine oil, is the starting point.

*Abstract from the Chemiker Zeitung, 1907, 31, 6.

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In a Handsome, Wide-mouth Jar (like cut) for $6.00 a gross, 30 days, or TEN PER CENT. OFF for cash in ten days, Express and Duty paid ; or in Handsome Counter Display boxes, $5.00 A GROSS, same discount, delivered at your door, Express and Duty paid.

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MODERN SANITARY QUICK IN OPERATION

OUR CONSTELLATION CATALOGUE DESCRIBES THIS APPARATUS
and we will be glad to mail it to you

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Someone has touched the button and Spring is here.

The busy season for the soda fountains has opened with a rush.

Take another look at your stock and be sure you have everything you need.

Don't wait until you run out of some flavor before ordering another supply.

It hurts your business if you have disappointed your trade when they call for leading flavors.

Keep up your stock—Order now—Specify

"True Fruit" Syrups and Crushed Fruits

Every jobber has them because they're the best and the trade want them in preference to all others.

Cost a little more when you're buying maybe, but worth a whole lot more than they cost. Besides a race is always won at the finish. It isn't the few cents difference on a gallon when you buy, it's the bigger business and better profits you enjoy that cuts the figure when you use

"True Fruit" Soda Fountain Requisites

They will enable you to serve more and better soda water at a less cost per glass and with bigger profit. If you doubt it, we'll be glad to prove it to you.

Tell us your troubles—our customers are all smiling and happy. If your fountain don't pay, it's ten to one you're not using our goods.

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Complete assortment of beautiful lithographed hangers,—mahogany flavor list lettered in pure gold leaf, window strips, etc., with first $30.00 order.

DID YOU EVER SERVE GOLDEN ORANGEADE?

A sure winner, the greatest favorite on the market—always pleasing and profitable. Costs ¾c. per glass to serve—sells for 5c.—profit 500 per cent. Can you beat it?

Sales can be increased tenfold by serving from our Special Golden Orangeade Cooler, "The Yellow Fellow."

Proceeds from one gallon of Concentrated Golden Orangeade will pay for the outfit and leave you a profit besides. Thousands in use and making money. Different sizes—different prices—$10 to $14.

Want one? Costs you nothing to find out. We aim to give our customers a little more than they expect.

Write Us or—Ask Your Jobber

J. Hungerford Smith Co., Limited

Manufacturers of "TRUE FRUIT" Soda Fountain Requisites

Toronto, Ontario



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SHOW CASES

We build **nothing but the best,** and below we give a list of some of the up-to-date druggists to whom we have sold either complete or partial outfits during the last few months.

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Brennan, A. J. J. - Welland, Ont.
Brown, F. K. - Port Colborne
Campbell D'Alton - Gravenhurst
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H (Carlton and Church Sts) - - Toronto
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. - E. Toronto
Carnahan, W. J. A. & H. (Bloor and Yonge Sts.) - - Toronto
Cairns, J. A. - - Toronto
Clarke, A. H. - Radisson, Sask.
Cowen, C. H. - - Toronto
Cox, W. H. - - Toronto
Dalgleish, W. A. - - Toronto
Dilworth Drug Co. - Welland
Dow, A. M. - - - Toronto
Ferrier, G. W. - - Toronto
Fieldhouse, S. E. - - Toronto
Fraleigh, E. H. - - Toronto
Fraleigh, J. S. - - Midland
Gauthier, J. T. A. - Valleyfield, Que.
Gibbard, G. E. - - Toronto
Gillespie, J. R. - Orangeville
Gillespie, W. R. - Fort William
Graham, Geo. - Treherne, Man.
Grant Bros. - Stellarton, N.S.
Greig, W. H. - - - Toronto
Hanson, Jno. S. - - Toronto
Hoar, Wesley R. - - Toronto
Humphries, F. C. - - Toronto
Johnston, G. W. - Cowansville, Que.
Lee, W. H. (Church and Wellesley Sts.) - - - Toronto
Lee, W. H. - (Avenue Rd.) Toronto
MacGillvray, G. - - Sydney, C.B.
MacKenzie, K. J. - Pictou, N.S.
Marshall, G. & Co. - - Toronto
McLean, F. W. - - Toronto
McLaren, J. W. - - Watford
McLaren, A. - - - Toronto
McLeay, L. - - Gravenhurst
Middlebro, H. E. - Owen Sound
Patrick, R. A. - Yorkton, Sask.
Pew, Harry W. - Niagara Falls
Proctor, G. F. - - Toronto
Raney, W. H. - - Prescott
Reynolds, R. E. - - Hamilton
Rorabeck, A. C. - - North Bay
Rowland, H. A. - - Toronto
Richardson, H. - Sturgeon Falls
Rutledge, W. H. - - Toronto
Sinclair, Wm. - Manor, Sask.
Strong Drug Co., The - Haileybury
Summerfeldt, W. H. C. - Toronto
Shurie, J. S. - - Wellington
Tanner, E. A. & Bro. - Lakefield
Waters, D. M. - - Belleville
Weeks, R. P. - - Toronto
Wilson, Fred F. - - Toronto
Winters, H. N. - - Toronto
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¶ It cost us just nine hundred and seventy-four dollars in hard money for this one issue, to show to about five million readers in America our advertisement on

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¶ If we didn't know how good a Perfume Pompadour really was, we wouldn't risk that much money on one display to help you sell the goods.

¶ Pompadour is the most satisfying odor on the market to-day---to the druggist and to the user.

¶ If you want twenty-five of your lady customers to receive, with your compliments, a handkerchief perfumed with Pompadour, send us in a list of the names and addresses, and an order for ten dollars worth of the goods.

Essence, bulk, $4.00 the half pound.
Ounce packages, $9.00 the dozen.
Face Powder, $4.00 the dozen.

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WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

The Saleability of Bulk Perfumes is the Real Test of Merit of a Brand of Odors

¶ An old customer recently wrote us that the *Stearns Bulk Odors* were among the most satisfactory stock he carried. You can decorate a package sufficiently that you can sell even an indifferent odor,---once---but if you want to establish a steady and regular demand for Perfumes in Bulk that pay you a good margin, we would advise you to make the

STEARNS' PERFUMES

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¶ We are offering some special inducements just now for orders for Bulk goods.

Let us tell you all about it.

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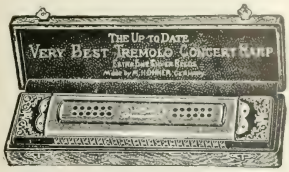
PERFUMERS

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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No better side line for Druggists.

THE BEST is the only one to buy.

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A PERFECT SYSTEM MEANS NO LOSS

A loss in time, labor and money indicates a fault in the System. The

Crain Continuous Systems

LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEMS CRAIN OTTAWA, ONT.

will save time, will save labor, therefore must save money.

You are so taken up with the details of your business that you crowd the most important part of the business—the bookkeeping. Then why not make this all-important part of your establishment simple, accurate and time-saving.

THE CRAIN MONTHLY ACCOUNT SYSTEM with one writing will keep your accounts up to the hour. With it accounts are always ready to hand out. It is only half the labor and costs no more. Then why not have the best?

This is only one of the many Systems we manufacture but it is the all-important one for the busy merchant or manufacturer who has accounts to render.

Write us for particulars.

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CLARION RECORD No. 2211 Dearie Song MADE BY MANITOBIE MANUFACTURING CO.

A NEW DISC RECORD
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This Record retails at 75c each and is no doubt new to a great many of our dealers, but after a careful and severe test we claim of this record that it is in advance of any Disc Record on the market.

THE TONE is as clear as a bell and is practically free from Scratch.

In addition to this each and every Record is supplied in a HEAVY JUTE ENVELOPE having a transparent window to enable you to discern the name and number of Record without taking same from envelope. Being supplied in heavy envelopes it enables you to keep your Records free from scratches and dust, and they are always fresh when taken from your shelves to show customers.

The above is what we claim and all we ask is A TRIAL ORDER. By this we are prepared to stand or fall. We have benefitted by our long experience in the TALKING MACHINE BUSINESS as well as that of other manufacturers and know whereof we speak.

Send for Complete Catalogue of 250 Records.

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The R. S. WILLIAMS & Sons Co. Limited

143 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

(1). In 1903 an American firm patented a process for the production of camphor by the action of dry oxalic acid on turpentine oil, which was supposed to yield camphor and esters of borneol and isborneol directly. Camphor is, however, not formed in this process, but about 30 per cent. of esters, which, on hydrolysis, yield borneols, and these can be directly oxidized to camphor. The amount produced is, however, so small that the method has had to be abandoned, and modifications of the process, such as the use of salicylic acid instead of oxalic acid, seem to have met with little greater success.

(2). Pinene hydrochloride, obtained by the action of hydrogen chloride on turpentine oil, interacts with acetates, such as lead, or better, zinc acetate, to give isoborneol acetate. This latter body is then hydrolyzed with alkali, and the resulting isoborneol is oxidized to camphor. No very definite information as to the validity of this process is at present forthcoming.

(3). Hesse has patented a process in Germany by which camphor can be obtained from pinene hydrochloride by Grignard's reaction. (See Pharm. Journal 4, 20, 510). At first a complex compound of pinene hydrochloride, magnesium, and ether is formed, which is oxidized on exposure to air, and on treatment with dilute acids gives magnesium chloride and borneol, which latter is oxidized to camphor. Grignard's reaction is an extremely delicate one to carry out, frequently giving most unexpected results, and, further, the high price of magnesium may prove detrimental to the success of this process.

(4). When pinene hydrochloride is treated with reagents capable of removing the elements of hydrogen chloride, such as secondary bases, gaseous ammonia, or phenolates, camphene is formed. When this latter substance is treated with a mixture of sulphuric and acetic acids isoborneol acetate results as an oil boiling at 225 degrees. This oil is saponified, the solid isoborneol collected, purified by crystallization from benzene or petroleum ether, and oxidized to camphor by using potassium permanganate, chlorine, ozone, or hypochlorites, etc. Further, isoborneol acetate can be directly oxidized to camphor.

It is, therefore, possible to convert borneol into camphor by many methods, and it is difficult to say which possesses the advantage, as the obstacles to be overcome are mainly of an engineering and not a chemical nature. Though many firms are striving to prepare synthetic camphor to compete in price with the natural product the future is not cloudless, for the price of the starting material (turpentine oil) has doubled in the last six years; and, further, efforts are being made to replace camphor in the celluloid industry by some odorless substance. Moreover, the Japanese Government could probably place natural camphor on the market at a price of £7 10s. per 100 kilos., if the synthetic product became a serious rival. This would effectually destroy the young industry, as the cost of turpentine oil would prohibit the production of synthetic camphor at a price which would compete with these figures.

NEW PREPARATIONS

Messrs. Holden & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Montreal, have put on the market several articles which cannot fail to be appreciated by physicians and druggists.

Clophos, a preparation containing the actual nutritious properties of cod liver oil and pure glycerophosphates of calcium, sodium potassium, iron and manganese.

The administration of phosphorus by means of the glycerophosphates is a decided advance on the old methods of administration, and in this preparation combined with cod liver oil makes an article of superior merit.

Barlex is the name given to a malt extract prepared by a special process, and is a typical food for invalids, whether adults or children. It is also claimed for this extract that it is also a food-digestive.

Barlex with cod liver oil is a combination of malt extract with the best Norwegian cod liver oil. The manufacturers claim for it, palatability, an easy assimilation of food and its complete absorption into the system.

Clophos is sold at $8.50 per doz.; Barlex and Barlex with cod liver oil each at $4.25 per doz. for small and $8.00 for large size bottles. See advertisement elsewhere.

THE LATE A. E. EBERT

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held March 25th, 1907, the following was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Whereas; the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy having received information of the death of Albert Ethelbert Ebert, Ph.M., of Chicago, an honored graduate of this College.

Be it resolved; that by his death, pharmacy has suffered an irreparable loss, his professional attainments, his personal character, and his intense earnestness in furthering every movement for the elevation of pharmacy, endeared him to all.

Resolved; That this College (his Alma Mater) place upon record, its appreciation of the labors of her devoted son, and its deep sense of loss through his death."

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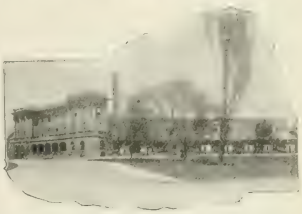


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ICE CREAM



¶ The season of 1907 will find us equipped to do twice as much business as heretofore. Our facilities will be unsurpassed. We will keep a stock of bricks and bulk Ice Cream ready to ship at a moment's notice.

¶ We supply all flavors in quantities ranging from 1 to 50 gallons.

¶ Quality a little superior to anything else on the market.

¶ Finest Vanilla and Fruit Flavors only are used.

Prompt Shipments to All Parts of Ontario

¶ Special rates to Socials, Picnic Parties, etc. Orders can be sent by mail, telephone or telegraph.

Prices and Full Particulars on Application.

CITY DAIRY COMPANY, Limited
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COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

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CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The Harry Webb Co., Limited
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Webb's



Brown's Famous Fly Coil

A Guarantee of Quality, Effectiveness and Good Value.

—GOOD PROFITS
—LARGE SALES
—COMPLETE SATISFACTION FOR ALL

The Flies can't keep off. They can't get off.

—Neat —Clean
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Wholesale from

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SOUTHALLS'
SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

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50 YEARS' SUCCESS



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National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Samples, signs and advertising matter, for free distribution, will be shipped, prepaid, to druggists, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL
Sole Agents for Canada

THE PRESERVATION OF CHEMICALS*

By George M. Beringer

Chemicals form a large and important part of the stock in trade of the pharmacist, and the preservation of the purity and activity of these must necessarily claim a share of his time and attention.

The most common causes of the deterioration of chemical products are exposure to light, heat, moisture, atmospheric vapors, oxidation, due to unfilled bottles and frequent opening or imperfect closure; imperfect packing, careless handling, improper storage, and contamination incident to manufacture or due to accidents. The practical pharmacist will recall many examples of each of these causes.

PHARMACOPOEIA PRECAUTIONS

The protection of chemical products has properly received increased and marked attention in the Eighth Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and with nearly every chemical the description is accompanied by specific instructions for preservation. For example, sulphuric acid is directed to be kept "in dark, amber-colored glass-stoppered bottles, which should be completely filled and kept in a dark place." In some of the official chemicals the Pharmacopoeia has overlooked these instructions where they might with equal propriety have been added. Among such we may mention tannic acid, saccharin, bismuth, citrate and bismuth subgallate.

As the pharmacist usually retains his chemicals in the containers supplied by the manufacturers or jobbers, it becomes the responsibility of the latter to provide correct packages, and they should carefully heed the official directions. In the main the official instructions are correct, and should be followed by manufacturers. We must note, however, certain common deviations from official instructions which should be promptly corrected, such as supplying benzoic acid, beta-naphthol, resorcin and santonin in cartons instead of amber-colored bottles. In a few instances, of course, trade experience has demonstrated the utility of a style of package not recognized by the Pharmacopoeia. For instance, pyrogallol, instead of being dispensed in "dark, amber-colored bottles," as directed by the Pharmacopoeia, is commonly sold in black painted cans, and these are usually wrapped in black paper. The use of the substance is most largely in photography, where this style of package has proved very satisfactory. Where there is no well-defined reason for change, the pharmacopoeial revisers should adopt trade packages in their specifications.

*Read before the American Pharmaceutical Association, Commercial Section, at the Indianapolis meeting, 1906.

An examination of the price lists issued by chemical manufacturers at the present time will show that nearly every item is accompanied by a statement of the character of the container used; and a comparison of these lists with similar ones issued 20 or 30 years ago will demonstrate a marked improvement in the methods of packing and in the preservation of chemicals, and will illustrate the greatly increased attention that this subject is receiving from manufacturers. For the most part the containers specified are satisfactory and are such as usage has decided to be serviceable.

THE USE AND MISUSE OF CARTONS

This appears to be the age of cartons, and the carton and the utility box are rapidly displacing the paper-wrapped package. The former have now become so popular that they are being extensively used in the place of bottles and cans and for some articles where their use is not advisable. For chemicals the use of the carton should be restricted to small packages of non-volatile substance that are not injured by exposure to the atmosphere. For large quantities of staple chemicals the carton is inferior to the can or bottle, as it is more apt to become broken and the contents become exposed to dust, admixture and contamination from the atmosphere. It is likewise too fragile to be used for any poisons, and the danger of accident should preclude such usage. The use of the carton as an outer covering to protect substances contained in glass from exposure to sunlight and breakage is highly commended and should be extended.

The heavier common chemicals, such as alum, borax, Glauber salt, Epsom salt and Rochelle salt, which are usually packed in barrels and boxes, are very prone to contamination from careless packing and careless handling in the store-rooms. Broken barrel heads and box lids should not be permitted. The contents of barrels should be protected by clean paper, and barrel covers should be properly labeled and always preserved for the same chemicals. I find it preferable to transfer such chemicals as sodium phosphate and Rochelle salt, purchased in large quantities, to large cans (commonly called lard cans) previously lined with parchment paper and the lids rendered practically air-tight by means of paper covering beneath the lid. The ingenuity of the inventor has supplied barrel linings and box linings of paper or muslin, and that the careful manufacturers are now using these on many such heavy chemicals is another evidence of the increased attention given to preservation.

HOW NOT TO STORE CHEMICALS

In the storing of chemical products the druggist frequently exhibits gross carelessness or lack

of forethought. Epsom salts stored near a heater, to be contaminated with dust and rendered unsightly by efflorescence, and borax or alum, similarly stored and rendered dirty and baked into lumps, are but examples of such errors.

It is the consensus of opinion that chemical products are best protected by the use of amber-colored glass bottles, and the use of such is growing rapidly among the manufacturers. Their use, however, needs to be still more extended. Pharmacists should bear this in mind in the fitting up of their stores, and amber-colored tincture and salt-mouth bottles should be provided for most chemicals.

ARRANGEMENT OF STOCK.

In the arrangement of a pharmacist's stock of chemicals, careful consideration should be given to the tendency of each article to deliquesce or effloresce, and the stock should be systematically arranged with a knowledge of such tendencies. Cleanliness and perfect closure are two essentials, and the selection of good corks covered beneath with parchment paper, will preserve nearly all such stock in the trade.

ALKALOIDS IN GLASS TUBES.

There are still certain trade packages that are not entirely satisfactory. Among these may be mentioned the small, hermetically-sealed tubes in which the rare alkaloids are usually furnished by the manufacturers. It has been customary to open these by filing and breaking off the end, and in doing so the glass is apt to be fractured, resulting in particles being mixed with the product; and the opening is usually so irregular and so small that it is difficult to extract the material with any pharmaceutical tool or subsequently to cork up the tube so as to preserve the unused portion of the substance. The writer suggests that in opening such tubes the contents be shaken to the nether end, and the upper end then cautiously heated in the tip of a blow-pipe flame, and, when melted, pierced with a wire or file end, and as soon as cool the contents should be removed to a small vial and tightly corked. I prefer for this purpose what is commonly spoken of as a chloride of gold vial.

It is my custom to keep a duplicate stock of each of these tubes of rarer alkaloids in powder boxes properly labeled and arranged alphabetically in a special case in a cool part of the store. Duplicate stocks of the opium alkaloids, cocaine, atropine, veratrine, etc., are stored in an adjoining case, and these special cases are near enough for access to the prescription counter, where only the open vial of each is permitted.

Duplicate stocks of chemicals should not be permitted to lie around in packages, but should be put in bottles or cans and stored away carefully so as to protect them from the action of light, heat, air, moisture and vapors. Cans are not suited for deliquescent substances, and even when used for stable chemicals should be carefully lined with paraffined or parchment paper. Acids and ammonia are preferably stored in the cellar, or at least in a room separate from the finer pure chemicals.

PRESERVING AMMONIUM CARBONATE.

For some products a special method of preservation has been found advantageous. For example, ammonium carbonate can be very readily preserved by placing in the bottom of the bottle some absorbent cotton saturated with concentrated ammonia water. In the absence of glass stoppers, the corks of such bottles should be protected with white parchment paper.

Deterioration in some chemicals by the action of light and exposure might be anticipated by the manufacturers, and preventive means could frequently be adopted in their preparation. In the writer's opinion, ammonium valerianas should be prepared alkaline and not acid, as permitted by the Pharmacopoeia. The alkaline iodides should be permitted to contain from ½ to 1 per cent. of the alkaline carbonate so as to prevent the liberation of free iodine. This in the ammonium iodide would especially be desirable. Strontium iodide, which is very prone to decomposition, and which is frequently sold when deeply discolored with free iodine, could be rendered more stable by the addition of but a very small percentage of sodium thiosulphate. In every such case, however, the label should indicate the amount and the character of the preservative added.

MERCK'S MANUAL

Merck's Manual of the Materia Medica, together with a summary of therapeutic indications and a classification of medicaments.

This little manual will be found very valuable both for the physician and druggist, dealing as it does with "the chemicals and drugs used in modern medical practice."

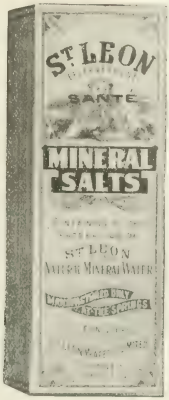
Copies may be had on application to the Canadian representatives, Messrs. Hupfeld, Ludecking & Co., 3 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Every man stamps his own value upon the coin of his character in his own mint, and he cannot expect to pass for more, and should not be disappointed if people do not take it for more than its face value.

The greatest blessing that ever comes to a human being is the determination to realize that for which the heart longs.

"THE WATER FOR YOUR LIFE"

"The Earth Contributes and We Distribute"





Note the words "Santé," "Bottled at the Springs Only."

None Genuine Unless So Labeled.

Nature's Spring Tonic

Ask your Jobber or phone

St. Leon Waters, Limited
58½ King St. East MAIN 6930 TORONTO

The Strongest — and Best —

PARIS GREEN

IS MADE BY

The Canada Paint Co.

It is unquestionably the most economical Bug destroyer known.

It **kills** the Colorado Beetle, commonly known as the Potato Bug, with certainty and despatch.

Be sure that each label bears the name of the manufacturers.

The Canada Paint Co.

LIMITED

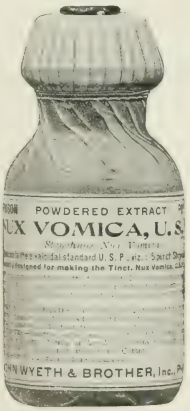
Montreal Toronto Canada Winnipeg

WYETH'S

STANDARD

POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED PENNSYLVANIA

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

SENSELESS FEAR OF SUBSTITUTION

Any crusade against an evil runs the danger of exaggeration and perversion until it reaches the stage of hysteria, particularly when the daily press takes a hand in the game. The drug trade knows this to its sorrow through repeated outbreaks, the present outcry against "trusts" being an example where the druggist was surprised to suddenly find himself described as a tentacle of a plethoric octopus. So it has been with the matter of "substitution," popular feeling on this bug-a-boo having become so intense that the druggist has become almost afraid to open his mouth on any subject connected with a sale lest he be reported to have used the fatal words, "Just as good."

It is unfortunate that this is so, for the druggist's advice is usually well worth having, as is any specialist's, and his present terror of the "substitution" phantom causes his light to be pretty thoroughly hidden under a bushel.

Dishonest substitution, pure and simple, is wrong and indefensible. Worse than that, it is foolish. The trade is strongly arrayed against it. But many a thing which is no more than a legitimate means of salesmanship employed by any merchant in any line is now denied the druggist because it is wrongly classed as an attempt to substitute. In the public eye or at least that of the press and the proprietary remedy manufacturer, every druggist is assumed to be a cunning substitutor until he proves that he is not. He is tried and convicted in advance.

It would be hard to imagine anything more unfair. So violent have some of these attacks been that druggists of various localities have been compelled to take concerted action to suppress the libels. Not so long ago a well known brand of soap was being advertised persistently on this theme. There would be an attractive picture of a girl at a drug store counter with the druggist leaning over with a cake of something (supposedly soap of another brand) in his hand, an engaging smile of low cunning on his face (and probably a dagger in his boot). The trembling maid has asked for the Only Brand and the villainous druggist, having hidden his large stock of it, is offering another kind. This style of advertising was so manifestly unfair and insulting to the drug trade that pressure was brought to bear on the company until it (not the company) was suppressed. Rather naturally, too, considering that much of that soap is sold by druggists.

This sort of thing has been so persistent that many druggists are afraid to even show a new line, no matter what its merits or its profits. They dare no more than to stand it in sight with a price card containing a few words of recommendation.

When a man comes in to buy some special article who would think of not supplying it? But is there any reason why other articles should not be shown too if the customer is interested? Is it any more sinful than the common question in any store, "Anything else to-day?"

Modern business does not permit of forcing the customer to buy. He does it of his own volition. Then what danger is there in calling his attention to something he may be interested in?

Substitution in its original and proper sense meant the delivery of an article other than what was ordered. It was founded on deceit. In this correct sense it was applied to the criminal acts of a few blots on the profession, many of whom have been prosecuted by the associations of the trade. Wherever such practice is discovered, it should be and is denounced by every right-minded druggist. The filling of a prescription with ingredients other than those ordered is substitution.

But how the term came to have a broader significance is uncertain. To-day we find it applied to shoe brushes and toothpicks. What absurdity! To be consistent the customary phrase should be altered to "Something just as bad."

Only the very largest establishments can hope to carry everything on the market. Of any standard article there are usually a dozen or more manufacturers turning out products practically of the same character and quality. Hydrogen peroxide is hydrogen peroxide, whether made by Jones or Smith or Brown. Any reliable standard firm puts out reliable products of fixed characteristics.

If a certain product of a certain manufacturer is desired but cannot be furnished and the customer is told so, there can be no harm in showing him similar goods made by other houses. The attempt to sell him such goods under the guise of being what he asked for would be substituting; the latter would be merely a legitimate display of stock.

It is time for the drug trade to get over its senseless terror of the "substitution" phantom. Carry what goods you like and feature them, sell them, as you please, provided you sell them for what they are and not on the merits of some other manufacturer's goods.—Voice of the Retail Druggist.

Tendencies should be clearly discerned in their earliest stages, and their possible growth reckoned with—thwarting the bad and fostering the good.

FULGURAL

This, says the Bulletin de Pharmacie du Sud-Est, is the name given to a medicament said to have properties "purifying, stomachic and feebly laxative. It is composed as follows: Bark of frangula, 10 parts; root of Ononis spinosa, 10 parts; leaves of senna, 10 parts; sassafras, 10 parts; guaiacum, 10 parts; centaurea, 10 parts; mint, 10 parts; sarsaparilla root, 20 parts; magnesium sulphate, 100 parts; extract of trifolium, 5 parts; extract of Primula vera, 5 parts; extract of juniper, 5 parts; extract of licorice, 5 parts; sugar, 50 parts; alcohol, 100 parts; wine sufficient to make 1,000 parts. Name of exploiter not given.

The next annual meeting of the National Association of Retail Druggists will be held in Chicago during the week of September 10th, holding its sessions in Orchestra Hall, Michigan Avenue.

A GREAT HELP

"Am very much pleased with The Canadian Druggist and think every druggist should support such a good journal. It certainly has been a great help to me."

P. D. Hope. Creston, B.C.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

In this issue of the Canadian Druggist you will note some new products of the famous St. Leon Mineral Water. These springs are situated 74 miles east of Montreal, and have been acquired during the last year by a company known as "The St. Leon Waters, Limited," with head office at 58½ King Street East, Toronto. Mr. D. D. Mann, of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, is President, and Mr. W. H. Moore, Secretary of the Canadian Northern, Vice-President, and Mr. M. H. Seed, Manager. This company during the last year have been perfecting the different forms in which St. Leon Water can be used. Beginning this year, they are putting on the market St. Leon Santé Water, still, that is, as it comes from the Spring.

They have also St. Leon Santé Concentrate, after the style of European and American waters, which is drunk in smaller quantities by those who are unable to drink water freely. They have also met a long felt want by putting on the market St. Leon Santé Salts. These are the Salts of the original St. Leon Mineral Water, with sufficient effervescent added to make them palatable.

These preparations have been carefully worked out by an efficient chemist, and after being thoroughly tested by several well known doctors, in Toronto and elsewhere, in their private practice as well as in the hospitals, are now being put on the market for the first time, and the company is very confident that they will find a ready consumption in Canada.

The new St. Leon Company acquired the Springs in 1905, and erected a bottling plant in the spring of 1906. This, unfortunately, was destroyed by fire, and a new bottling plant has just been completed.



Formerly the water was shipped from the Springs in bulk and owing to this the water deteriorated in quality before reaching the consumer. The new owners have installed a complete new filtering process and all the output of the original St. Leon Water will be marked "St. Leon Santé," also "Bottled at the Springs Only."

Nine times out of ten the man who fell from power was not pushed, but tripped himself.

Xmas Fancy Papeteries



Our travellers are now on the road showing an enormous range of samples of our handsome XMAS FANCY PAPETERIES.

Previous years we have been able to sell as many of these lines as we could make. For this reason we are starting earlier this year. Already the orders are pouring in. We would suggest that you place your orders as early as possible.

If our travellers do not call on you we would consider it a favor if you would write us and we will arrange matters.

We have a complete set of samples in our Toronto office, 72 York Street, where we will be pleased to show them to you.

The above cut shows a few specimens but gives an inadequate idea of the beautiful color effects.

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

TORONTO

The Birthday Card Season

Continues During the Entire Year.
Have you any BIRTHDAY CARDS?
We have in stock Two Assortments.

Assortment No. 1 consists of 26 Beautiful Cards assorted in a neat box. Price $1.20 per box.

Assortment No. 2 comprises a larger variety, 63 Cards assorted in Case containing 4 Trays. Price $3.60 per case.

Suitable Envelopes are with each Card

Japanese Napkins for Summer Picnics

Put up 24 assorted in an attractive Colored Envelope. Price 70 Cents per dozen Envelopes, or $5.00 per 100 Envelopes.

Flag Festoons for Decorative Purposes

12 Flags, size 4 x 6 inches, all different, on a string. Price $6.00 per 100 sets of 12 Flags.

Post Cards for Summer Trade

Correspondence or Arrival Cards (12 Subjects)
Fishing Here Very Successfully
I Hope You Will Remember
Just Arrived, etc., etc.

Seashore Scenes (19 Different Subjects) All Colored
Waiting for the Wave
In the Good Old Summer Time, etc., etc.

Tinselled Cards
Niagara Falls
The Wave

Moonlight Cards
No 2052 Moonlight Scene
" 2055 Moonlight Scene on the Ocean
" 2059 Moonlight Scene

Child and Doll Series
No. 991 Be Good
" 992 A Happy Mother

Pussy Cat Series
No. 151 Looking Out
" 152 Anxiously Waiting
" 153 Expecting
" 154 Before Retiring

Indian Cards
No. 113 Indian Producing Fire by Friction
" 114 An Indian Child of the Forest
" 115 An Indian Mother With Her Little Baby

All the above Cards are $1.50 per 100

Leather Cigar Case Post Cards Assorted Designs 80 Cents per Doz.

Leather Photo Frame Post Cards Assorted Designs 80 Cents per Doz.

Leather Post Cards Assorted Designs, put up 100 in a Package. Price $3.50 per 100.

REMEMBER We supply gratis with each order for 500 Cards our "ART" Display Post Card Stand

Send Us Your Orders or ask to have our Traveller call on you and show you Samples of our Goods.

The Copp, Clark Co., Limited

64 AND 66 FRONT STREET WEST — TORONTO, ONTARIO

'BARLEX' (MALT EXTRACT)

This Malt Extract is prepared from selected barley by an improved process.

'BARLEX' WITH COD LIVER OIL

'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil, a combination of Malt Extract with the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.

These preparations are issued in two sizes.

'CLOPHOS' A combination of the active principles of Cod Liver Oil and Glycerophosphates of Sodium, Calcium, Potassium, Iron and Manganese.

To be had through the Wholesale Trade.

Holden & Company

Manufacturing Chemists MONTREAL

STAY AT HOME WHILE YOU STUDY

PHARMACY

A Thoroughly Practical Pharmaceutical Education

BY MAIL

Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian Students who contemplate a change into the States and embraces the Sciences of Chemistry, Botany and Materia Medica and the Art of Pharmacy. Our graduates are successful before Examining Boards.

Write for particulars. Our terms are easy

THE OHIO INSTITUTE OF PHARMACY COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Imported Sponges

SAUNDERS & EVANS have received another shipment of their FRENCH SPONGES [illegible] Canadian Druggists [illegible] to all first-class trade. They are far more desirable than [illegible] and are firmer and finer in every way.

We have just [illegible] very fine assortment of Wool, Velvet and Yellow Sponges. We would recommend the large Grass Sponges [illegible] this year for [illegible] purposes as they are [illegible] and [illegible] other varieties of Sponges. Also [illegible] window display at very little cost.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited

TORONTO, ONT.

Columbian Insecticide Non-Poisonous. For exterminating Cockroaches and Water Bugs.

CLING FAST STICKY FLY PAPER

RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR Non-Poisonous

COLUMBIAN LIQUID For exterminating Red Bugs, Buffalobugs, Fleas and Moths.

Beware of Imitations. See that Trade Mark M. A. B. is on every package.

Bonner's Columbian Insecticide Co.

Toronto Offices: 258 George St. and 100 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont.
Joseph Bonner, Proprietor.

OUR COMIC POST CARDS













Linen Comics (new), 100 subjects, printed on fine linen stock. One of our big sellers. Popular and sentimental humor. Price $1.00 per 100.

LIFE MODELS

"A million a month." Our sales record for this line in Canada and the United States. Difficult and ridiculous poses, popular and refined humor. Finest half tone with varnish impression. Price 90c. per 100.

TELEGRAPHS

Facsimiles of telegrams with brief and every-day messages. Printed on the official yellow, almost resembles same importance as a real telegram. Big sellers, 50c per 100.

POSTER COMICS

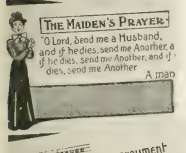
Very lively and well known. 100 subjects, 40c per 100
Special prices on all lines to jobbers.

W. G. MacFARLANE, PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER

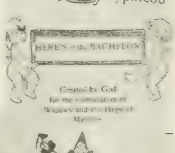
Headquarters for everything in Post cards

TORONTO, CANADA

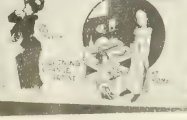
Mention Canadian Druggist



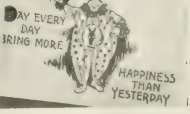












LEATHER POST CARDS

The Leather Post Card Co., whose advertisement announcement will be found in our columns, have introduced several new and attractive novelties, and which are meeting with immense success. It is the only leather post card house making the Bijou size leather souvenir post card (size 4 x2¼). Designs and coloring are treated with the same care as the regulation card. They are used for the same purposes, only it takes just about twice the number to complete a pillow top, which is more attractive owing to the many varied designs. Another novelty just out is their Teddy Bear Pen Wipers, in other words, three in one, combining a fine attractive colored post card, leather Teddy Bear and pen wiper.

It would be well to write to this firm and get their new 1907 lists.

POST CARDS THAT WILL SELL

One of the most attractive lines of post cards that we have seen for some time and one that will appeal at once to those who come from the Old Country or who have friends and relatives over there is the "Scenic" series of colored views of towns and districts in all parts of Great Britain. These are handled by the Copp, Clark Co., Limited, 64 Front Street W., Toronto, and are very fine work, printed in natural colors from original photographs. An attractive post card show card is furnished with all orders for these cards. Already the demand for these cards has been very great.

Other popular lines of cards are Birthday Cards, always saleable, and "Art" post cards, of which this firm carry a very extensive line, including "City Girls" series, "Nation or Flag" series, "Jap," "Sporting Girls," "Athletic Girls," "Scenic," "Society Girls," "Dutch," "Comical," "Card Party," "Heads" and "Patriotic" series; something to suit everyone, and none of them stickers.

In Japanese picnic napkins, lines are prettier and more tasty than ever, and the demand for these will certainly be large, now that the picnic season is approaching.

The "Canada" Post Card, representing Miss Canada in snowshoe costume, with snowshoes under her arm, and a maple leaf in the corner of the card is another line brought out by the Copp, Clark Co., for which there is an excellent demand.

The Art Display Post Card Rack, which is given free by this firm with every order for 500 cards, will be a valuable assistance in making sales. It has an easel back, so that it stands firmly on the counter. A very useful novelty is the "Souvenir" Post Card Holder, in four sizes, for 6, 12, 24 and 50 cards, which is more compact and convenient than the album. It seems to bring out the artistic features of the cards, and they are always ornamental for desk or table.

The Birthday Cards come in two sizes of boxes, one holding 26 assorted cards of celluloid and parchment, with envelopes to match; the other containing 63 cards in a display case of four trays, a nice saleable assortment, while the case itself will be useful for other purposes when the contents have been sold. Summer Post Cards are in full display, as are comics. Then there are Leather Photo Frame Post Cards, with diamond, oblong and round openings, Motto Post Cards "Grains of Gold," with quotations from famous authors, 12 in a package, and costing $1.50 per 100, and Cigar Holder Post Cards of assorted designs, at 80c. a dozen. Altogether this firm has the largest assortment and best designs in cards that they have ever carried. Their travellers are now out with most attractive sample lines of Christmas Post Cards, Stationery, etc., which should make excellent sellers.

PLEASE SHUT THE DOOR

"The Patent Coronation" Show Case differs from many other cases in that it is constructed upon thoroughly scientific principles throughout, and is of the best materials procurable. But the main point of difference is in the top, which is a heavy bevel plate, laid upon a cushion of felt above the wood frame, and projecting beyond it, thereby furnishing a perfectly smooth, level surface, with no cracks or creases to hold dust and dirt, and no wood edges above or around the glass to become scratched and shabby. It always retains that fresh and elegant appearance so essential in a show case

The Dominion Show Case Co. guarantees that this case will exclude the dust as long as the door is kept closed, but, of course, if the door is open it cannot be expected to be dust proof.

FLY PADS

Archdale Wilson has contracted for 70 per cent. more advertising than used last year, and this expenditure is expected to create another large increase in the demand for Wilson's Fly Pads.

We are in receipt of a copy of the fifty-seventh annual report of the Liverpool Chemists Association.

Scarcely anything seems impossible to the man who can will strongly enough and long enough.

WE HAVE SO MANY ENQUIRIES

FOR SAMPLE POST CARDS THAT WE HAVE PREPARED

A SAMPLE ASSORTMENT

of our best selling lines; all selling at two for five cents

THERE ARE 511 CARDS IN THE ASSORTMENT

RETAILS FOR $12.78. We will send THIS ASSORTMENT FOR $5.25. Net 30 days.

No two alike, Comic, Fancy, Sentimental, Floral, etc. If you send cash with order we will send charges prepaid to any point in Canada.

THE PUGH MANUFACTURING CO.

33 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO
Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada.

Best Proposition of the Season

$38.50 worth of POST CARDS for $10 and large whirling rack free

The assortment of cards offered consists of: 100 Rocky Mountain Scenes, retail $2.50; 100 Canadian views, retail $2.50; 100 Thousand Islands, retail $2.50; 1000 Comic Postals, retail $25; 100 of all kinds, fancy, etc., retail $3.50.

The rack has a capacity of 2,000 cards and exposes 50 cards. Convince yourself of the value of the above offer and order immediately. These are all cards of merit and new and will stimulate your trade and save the business from languishing. These cards are sight-sellers and are a good basis for future business with us.

A. L. MERRILL & CO.

304 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Pictorial Post Cards

		Per 100	Per 1 000
VIEWS	Black	$0 60	$ 5 00
"	Colored	0 80	7 50
Artistic Flower Cards		1 25	5 50
Fine " "		1 75	7 50
High Art " "		2 25	20 00
CARDS	Paysage	1 50	10 00
"	— Tucks	2 00	17 00
"	" " Gilt	1 75	15 00
"	—Bromo Colored	1 75	15 00
"	Linen English Comics	1 25	10 00
"	—French Comics	1 00	9 00
"	—English Comics Glossy	1 75	15 00
"	— " "	0 75	6 50
"	—Series Fancy	1 50	13 00
"	—Colored Bromure	3 50	30 00
"	— Glossy	4 00	36 00
"	—Glossy (oblong size)	6 00	50 00
"	—Leather with Views, Hand Work	6 00	50 00
"	—Hand Burned Designs	8 00	65 00
"	—Leather	4 00	35 00
"	—Views (Embossed)	2 75	25 00
"	—English Good Luck Cards	1 50	12 50
"	—Natural Hair	4 50	40 00
"	—Automatic Fan, New	18 00	150 00

Pens for Jewelling Cards, 15 Cents Each or $1.50 per Dozen

Jewelling Powders, any colors, from $2.75 to $4.50 a lb. Bottles, 25c. Each. Envelopes 90c. per 1,000.

Special Prices for the above in exceptionally large quantities

INTERNATIONAL POST CARD CO.

27, 29 and 31 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
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Formulary

SYRUP OF TOLU.

In a new method of preparing syrup of tolu which is given in the Bulletin de Pharmacie, granulated balsam of tolu is prepared of 10 per cent. strength and used in equivalent quantity. The granulated balsam of tolu is made by dissolving 5 parts of tolu in 10 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol and mixing with 45 parts of purified sand, the sand being stirred till all the alcohol has evaporated. The granulated balsam is percolated with boiling water, and the sugar dissolved in the percolate.

ATROSOGENE.

Is a powder which is recommended in affections of the intestines. According to the Pharmaceutical Zeitung, it has the following composition:

Bismuth Subnitrate	5 parts
Calcium Carbonate	12 parts
Magnesium Carbonate	3 parts
Sodium Chloride	10 parts
Sodium Sulphate	3 parts
Sodium bicarbonate	65 parts
Pepsin	3 parts
Powdered Rhubarb	2 parts

CARNOSOT MEAT-PRESERVATIVE.

Gohler's carnosot, recommended for preserving meat, has, according to a French review, the following composition:

Sodium chloride	49.0 parts
Potassium nitrate	15.5 parts
Sodium acetate	10 parts
Sodium benzoate	3 parts
Aluminium acetate	3 parts
Calcium sulphate	3.8 parts
Sugar	4.5 parts
Hexamethylenetetramine	0.75 part
Moisture	8 parts
Sand	2 parts

—Chemist and Druggist.

GINGIVITIS.

Remedy for Inflammation of the Gums.

The following combinations are recommended by Merck's Archives in the treatment of gingivitis:

℞ Salol gr. xv.
Spir. menth. pip. ʒx
Tinct. catechu jʒ

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful in half a glass of warm water as a mouth wash.

Or:

℞ Acidi carbol.,
Pot. chloratis, of each gr. xx.
Syr. simp. ʒj
Aq. camphorae ʒiij

M. Sig.: One dessertspoonful as a mouth wash diluted in half a glass of water.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

SUGGESTED FORMULAS.

At a meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists, held in London, Eng., some excellent papers were read. Amongst them was one by Miss Rayner suggesting the use of "Elixir Ipecacuanha" instead of Vinum Ipecac, to be made according to the following formula:

Ext. Ipecac. Liq.	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin	5 fl. oz.
Aq.	ad Ovii.

This is the same strength as the official preparation, and much more satisfactory to work with.

The same lady also spoke of the good results obtained by the use of a mucilage of Carrageen (½ oz. Irish Moss to 2 pints of boiling water) in place of the official mucilage.

Miss Bedell gave the following formula for Liquor Ammoniae Aromaticus, useful in stock mixtures:

Ammonium Carbonate	4 oz.
Strong Solution of Ammonia	8 fl. oz.
Terpeneless Oil of Lemon	13 minims
Terpeneless Oil of Nutmeg	54 minims
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	6 fl. oz.
Distilled Water	149 fl. oz.

The oils to be dissolved in the spirit before adding to the rest of the mixture.

She also gave a recipe for syrup of lemon, easier to make and more palatable and cheaper than the official preparation:

Tincture of Lemon	5 fl. oz.
Citric Acid	2 oz.
Syrup	2½ pints

Dissolve the acid in the tincture, and strain through wool into the syrup.



THE AMERICAN DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE OF CANADA

The great success that has attended the forming of the American Druggists' Syndicate in the United States seems likely to be repeated in Canada, where its representative, Mr. Geo. B. McLeod, is energetically pushing the interests of the Canadian section.

Mr. McLeod joined the A.D.S. last August, after being in charge of the Empire State Drug Company's sales force for ten years. He is most enthusiastic about the wonderful future ahead of the Syndicate, both from a business point of view and also as securing to the retail druggists' advantages in prices.

When the A.D.S. was first formed in the United States there was a good deal of antagonism developed even among those whom it was destined to benefit. It speaks well for the methods of its business that nearly every one of those who were prominent in condemning the A.D.S. have since become members of it and also firm believers in its methods.

It would almost seem as if the Syndicate would fulfil the aspirations of its Secretary, who hoped from the beginning to make it the largest drug business in the world. There are already 3,000 members in the United States, representing at least 25 per cent. of the buying power of the retail drug trade, and a membership of 10,000 is looked for within two years, which will represent 80 per cent. of the buying power among the retailers. When this stage is reached the Syndicate will be able to push the sale of a manufacturer's products and make them some of the biggest sellers in the trade. Even with the present membership $30,000 worth of one line has been put out in a very short time.

The aim of the Syndicate is to concentrate the vast buying and selling power of the retail drug trade in the channels that will most benefit the retailers themselves, and the smaller members will have the same advantage as the larger ones and will pay the same proportion of price on his small order that the larger man does on his gross orders. Goods, too, will be furnished more cheaply and the prices of both specials and regular lines will be safeguarded by the conditions of sale. The Syndicate now puts out about 200 preparations and sundries, of which all except six, are non-secret remedies in general demand for common ailments. These are called A.D.S. Regulars, and the formulae are supplied to every member. The retailer thus gets just as good preparations of "non-secrets" as he could put up himself, and at less cost than he could as an individual buyer and manufacturer, and also in a more attractive shape, and at the same time he participates in the manufacturer's profits.

At the first annual meeting lately an annual dividend of 20 per cent. was declared, which will probably be largely augmented as the result of the next year's business.

GINSENG AT HONGKONG

United States Consul-General Wilder, of Hong Kong, in response to numerous American inquiries as to the trade in ginseng, with special reference to the cultivated root, prices, and importations, reports as follows : (Phar. Era).

The ginseng business is largely in the hands of the Chinese, the firms at Hong Kong and Canton having American connections. (The five leading Hong Kong Chinese firms in the ginseng importing business are named by Mr. Wilder, as also the leading "European" importing concern, and all the addresses are obtainable from the Bureau of Manufacturers.) I am authorized to say that American growers may correspond with the European concern direct relative to large direct shipments. They receive goods only on a consignment and have some forty years' standing in this industry. This firm, as do the Chinese, buy in bulk and distribute through jobbers to the medicine shops, which abound in all Chinese communities. The Cantonese have prestige in cleaning and preparing the root for market.

Last year the best quality of ginseng brought from $2,000 to $2,300 Mexican per picul (equal to 133 1-3 pounds), but selected roots have brought $2,400 to $2,550. It is estimated here that growers should net about $7.25 gold per pound. The buying price of ginseng is uncertain. There being no standard, no price can be fixed. The American-Chinese shippers have the practice of withholding the ginseng to accord with the demand in China. Owing to failures among Chinese merchants since the war, and the confusion in San Francisco, trade in this industry has been slack and prices have fallen off. If the root is perfect and unbroken, it is preferred. Much stress should be laid on shipping clean, perfect and attractive roots. Size, weight and appearance are factors in securing best prices, the larger and heavier the root, the better. When the shipment arrives, the importer invites jobbers to inspect the same. The roots are imported in air-tight casks in weights of about 100 pounds. It is certain that there are many different qualities of ginseng and the price is difficult to fix, except on inspection in China.

As to wild and cultivated roots, two or three years ago when cultivated ginseng was new, buyers made no distinction, and the price ruled the same ; but having learned of the new industry experts here assure me the roots can readily be distinguished. They say that the wild root is darker in color and rougher. The wild is preferred. Experts now allege a prejudice against



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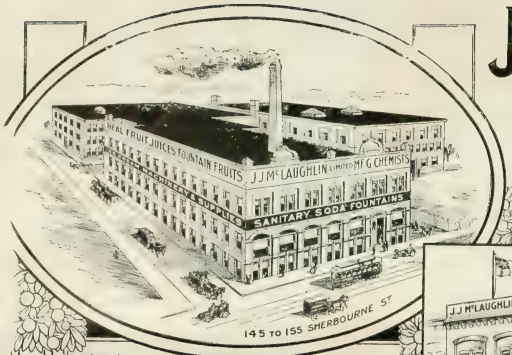
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the cultivated root, affirming that the wild root has a sweeter taste. The cultivated roots being larger and heavier, they first earned large prices, but are now at a disadvantage, although marketable. The cultivated is as yet but a small percentage of the entire importations, but is increasing. Seventy-five per cent. of all importations are in the hands of the Chinese. Small growers in America will do best to sell to the collecting buyers in New York, Cincinnati and other cities. Hong Kong annual importations are now about 100,000 pounds.

POLISHES

By H. G. Bradford in Merck's Report

(Concluded from page 236 in April issue.)

This requires some time, and the process may be hastened by the cautious application of a gentle heat. When solution has been effected, carefully decant the clear liquid from any sediment which may be present. This sediment may be included in the quota of materials for the next lot, thus avoiding any possible loss. Filtration or straining should not be resorted to as a means of clarifying this product. Neither is satisfactory, and both are troublesome and wasteful in the extreme.

As an application to shoes, valises, and articles of like nature, it is desirable that a polish be somewhat flexible, that it may accommodate itself to the various stresses incident to the use of the article. For this purpose the formula is advantageously modified as follows:

Shellac	3 oz.
Castor oil	1 dr.
Sandarac	1 dr.
Venice turpentine	1 dr.
Aniline black	1 dr.
Wood spirit	16 fl. oz.

Prepare as previously directed.

The castor oil renders the polish soft and flexible and prevents it cracking and peeling when applied to articles that undergo such strains as carriage tops, valises, etc., are subject to in use. The addition of one-half ounce of the oil to the first formula would, in all probability, give a superior product, since it is better balanced and proportioned than the other.

How many ever sell any stove polish? Not many, yet the grocers sell quantities of this every day in the year. It is a companion piece to the previously mentioned article, and, if given a little attention, will prove a good, steady seller at a good profit. If you sell stove polish, let it be like everything else you sell, better than can be had elsewhere. This formula will furnish the goods and the rest can be easily supplied.

Plumbago	2 lbs.
Bone black	2 lbs.
Copperas	½ lb.

Dissolve the copperas in hot water, using as little as necessary, filter through cotton, and having previously sifted and mixed the powders, mix it with them to the consistency of a smooth, creamy paste. This should be put in wooden boxes and have the paste rather soft, as it will thus keep longer without drying out and at the same time be more convenient for use. The addition of copperas is a great improvement over the usual forms, as it binds the black lead close to the metal of the stove and makes the polish more durable and lasting. It is applied and rubbed in the usual way, with a cloth or brush.

The last item in this list of polishes is an article that is being sold extensively by agents. It does the work alone without the aid of any powder, paste, or other substance, and is especially adapted to the cleaning of silverware, jewelery, sewing machines and such like articles. It is cleanly and convenient and when properly made very effective. The following formula and process will furnish a first-class article in every respect:

Best whiting	16 oz.
Oleic acid	½ oz.
Water	1 gal.

Dissolve the acid in the water and sift into the mixture the whiting. Have ready prepared some white Canton flannel of good quality cut into pieces about 18 inches square. Saturate these with the liquid, which must be kept well stirred the entire time; wring out and dry. They are then smoothed out, folded, and each inserted into an envelope.

If these envelopes are printed the sale will be facilitated. Agents sell these cloths at 25 cents each.

In conclusion, while these items are not large, still they are every-day necessities of your customers, and if you do not supply them someone else will; and in the supplying of these small articles is too often found the entering wedge that finally splits entirely your connection with the customer and at the same time binds him closely to the more progressive rival who endeavors to, so far as possible, supply all his customer's wants, no matter how trivial and insignificant they may seem.

The strength of will is the test of a young man's possibilities.

Bath tubs made of glass are being manufactured. They are made in a solid piece, and one can be turned out in five minutes. The tubs have advantages over metal and enamel, one being that they are much cheaper.

Photography

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH

Sodium Thiosulphate	2½ oz.
Ammonium Sulphocyanate	75 grn.
Lead Acetate	50 grn.
Lead Nitrate	15 grn.
Citric Acid	15 grn.
Alum	50 grn.
Boiling Water	9 fl. oz.

DEVELOPERS

There are now so many really good developers it is hard if the beginner cannot strike one to meet all his requirements. Pyro has done good service in the past and is doing good service now, and rightly has many advocates—but it seems to be tricky in the hands of many amateurs; it does not seem to leave enough latitude for most beginners, and its staining properties give it a bad name—especially with women. Here is a simple developer which gives first class results; for some months I have used no other, and I am well satisfied with it:

A.

Adurol	23 grains
Sulphite Soda	2½ drachms
Water	2½ ounces

B.

Carbonate Soda	2¼ drachms
Water	2½ ounces

Dissolve the sulphite of soda in the 2½ ounces of water, then add the adurol.

To develop, say, a ¼ plate negative, take ½ an ounce of A, ½ an ounce of B, and ½ an ounce of water. This developer seems to suit all the popular brands of plates. There is no danger of staining plates or fingers, or fogging. Another advantage over pyro is this, the same developer will alternately serve three plates.—Photo-American.

PLATINUM PAPER DEVELOPER

The two formulae given here are from an article on obtaining vigorous platinotype prints in Wilson's Magazine. The developers increase the contrasts of the prints, the second recipe being the one to use when most contrast is needed:

I.

Potassium Oxalate	8 oz.
Sodium Phosphate	1½ oz.
Oxalic Acid	¼ oz.
Potassium chlorate	¼ oz.
Boiling Water	40 oz.

II.

Potassium Oxalate	6 oz.
Sodium Phosphate	2 oz.
Oxalic Acid	½ oz.
Potassium Chlorate	1 oz.
Boiling Water	60 oz.

More vigor is given to the first formula by the addition of 10 minims of a 10 per cent. solution of potassium bichromate. In the second recipe it is recommended to add 8 oz. of glycerin. Platinum prints to be developed in these solutions must appear over-printed.

RED TONES

A formula for toning matt P.O.P. to a nice red tone:

Gallic Acid Sol. (as above)	50 c.c.
Silver Nitrate Sol. (as above)	2 c.c.
Water	50 c.c.
Glacial Acetic Acid	10 drops

NEW VARNISH FORMULAE

The Photogram quotes the following new formulae for negative-varnishes from Valenta:

I.

Gum Dammar	25 to 100 grains
Carbon Tetrachloride	1 oz.

II.

Gum Mastic	30 grains
Carbon Tetrachloride	1 oz.

Dissolve by gentle heat, and filter.

Both give a hard resistant film which takes the retouching-pencil well.

REMOVING VARNISH

Soak the negative in methylated spirit, and gently rub the surface with a tuft of cotton-wool; repeat the operation till all the varnish is removed, then dry. If the varnish resists this treatment, a little strong solution of ammonia, or caustic potash, should be added to the spirit.

DRYING NEGATIVES

One sees so many developed plates utterly spoiled through insufficient care in drying them, that it may be worth while to refer here to this apparently simple, but very important matter. Before setting negatives up to dry the film should be wiped with a piece of cotton wool moistened with water. This wad of cotton will remove all sediment from the film, and when the negative is dry it will be nice and clean. Do not put the negatives too close together on the drying rack as moisture may condense from one film to the other and cause little pits in the gelatine. This trouble is mostly met with in hot weather. The remedy is obvious. Put the rack where a breeze will strike it if possible, but not where dust will blow on the wet film; for the negative will be apt to be spoiled if the film is filled with dust. On the whole, it will be better not to employ a drying rack, but to place the negatives singly where the air gets full access to the entire surface. Quick drying often yields a more brilliant negative than when drying has taken a long time.—Photo-American.

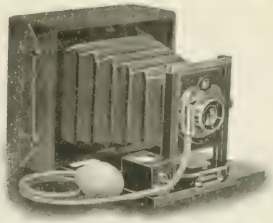
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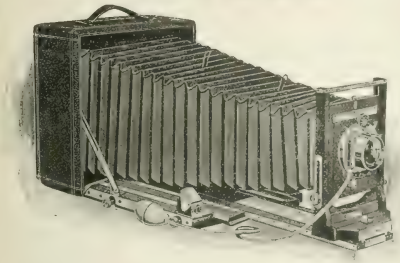
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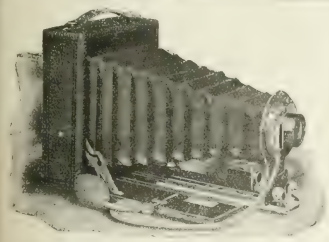


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THE FITTING AND ADJUSTING OF EYEGLASSES*

This is a matter which to the average optician lacks the weight of importance attached to almost every other subject pertaining to the science of optometry. Such being true, his application to the study of the science is directed along other lines, and as a result in nine cases out of ten he drifts into actual practice without even a thorough understanding of what follows the poor and unsatisfactory fitting of glasses.

This condition of affairs is not, however, the entire fault of the beginner, for a careful examination of the greater majority of text and reference books will reveal the fact that there has been little or no mention made of the subject by our best authorities, and personal conversation has led me to conclude that accurate fitting of frames is about the latest acquired art in our optical education.

In my own experience, extending over a period of some ten or twelve years, I am frank to acknowledge that bad fitting of spectacles and nose glass frames has caused me more trouble than any other one thing. And even up to date I cannot say that I do not have an occasional backset, especially with nose glasses. This experience is true everywhere, doubtless, among the most successful members of this society, and right here I wish to suggest that no other similar organization affiliated with our American Association of Opticians, can boast of more thoroughly competent and successful members than the Nebraskan.

Yet we all make mistakes along this line; and why is it? Because we do not give the matter sufficient consideration. When a patient calls upon us, we listen to the description of his troubles attentively, carefully scrutinizing his physiognomy the while, and by the time we have seated him in our office, we know the nature of his trouble, and could give a close approximation of the kind and strength of lenses required. This is accomplished by constant forethought and practice, but why, may I ask, could we not all attain the same degree of proficiency in the art of frame fitting, should we devote an equal amount of attention and study to the matter?

The fitting and adjusting of frames may be viewed from two standpoints, and from which two different results are attendant. The object and mission of the frame is that of holding the accurately fitted lenses in their proper position before the eyes—as close to the eyes as possible, but avoiding the rubbing of the lashes against the lenses; and, for distant use, in such position as will allow the parallel axis to correspond exactly with the optical centres of the lenses, and they likewise with the geometrical centres. For reading purposes the frame should be adjusted in a different manner. The eyes being directed downward, and on account of convergence, inward, the lenses should be placed in a frame having a slightly less pupillary measurement than those selected for distance, and with higher bridge, this arrangement, together with a slight tilting forward of the frame at the top, will be found entirely agreeable to the patient. In the fitting of bifocals we must be satisfied with a compromise of these two methods, and here is where the optician must display the limit of his skill.

A convex lens being thickest at the centre, has the same effect upon rays of light as would an indefinite number of prisms with their bases joined at the optical centre. Now, if the frame be so adjusted that the line of vision pass through this centre, the result will be as intended. But if, on the other hand, the line of vision passes on either side—above or below—a prismatic effect is produced, the amount of which is governed by the strength of the lens and the distance from the centre at which the line of vision passes. If the frame is too wide the line of vision will pass through the inner edge of the lens, which will then act as prisms with their bases outward. This increases the need of convergence and taxes the internal recti muscles, resulting in eye-strain and loss of nerve force.

If the frame be too narrow the visual line will pass through the centre portion of the lens with the effect produced of prisms with their bases inward. This assists convergence, relieves the internal recti muscles, but at the same time disturbs the harmony which exists between the muscles of accommodation and those of convergence, resulting frequently in symptoms of asthenopia.

From the standpoint of the patient, therefore, the proper fitting of the frame is most important in securing the exact optical effect of the lenses as intended by the optician. But there are two vastly different ways of looking at the question. From the standpoint of the patient as described, and from that of the public—the one "on the inside a-lookin' out," and the other "on the outside a-lookin' in." From which source may we expect to receive the best results in the way of advertising? Certainly the latter. A poorly fitted frame will do more injury to our reputation than ten accurately adjusted pairs of lenses will counteract.

* Paper read by M. L. Jones before the Nebraska State Optical Society.

The frame, or position, of the lenses, as in the case of the rimless styles in either spectacles, or nose glasses, is that which creates the greatest impression on the public. In fact, correctly fitted lenses do the work quietly for the patient, while the fit of the frame or position of the lenses is a standing advertisement of the best or worst type possibly placed most conspicuously before the critical eyes of the public. In fact, so much depends upon this work that it would be impossible to overestimate its importance.

Since the universal adoption of the saddle bridge system, stock keeping and proper fitting in the line of rimmed spectacles has been greatly aided and simplified. For, with a full assortment of the different measurements (which I assume that every member of this society carries in stock), there is little excuse for an imperfectly fitted frame.

In the case of rimless goods, however, where the lenses are mounted as required, the possibility for slight errors is decidedly greater. For years I considered it advisable to order everything in the rimless line of the jobber in the regular way. But later I learned that the only way, from an economic standpoint, was to place the mountings in stock and assemble them as needed. This method has proven very satisfactory to me, and I would strongly recommend it to those who have never made the trial.

In conclusion, I wish to merely mention the subject of nose glass fitting. You know its troubles, they are the limit. But the variety in style, from the old rubber stationary guard to the late "Merry Rigid," it is up to us and we must be there with the goods.

The vital importance of frame fitting should never be lost sight of. Its neglect in the past is a burning shame. Well fitted lenses are appreciated only by the patient, but neat, accurate work in frame adjusting will shout our praise as from the housetops. Let us not only keep up with the procession, but get in the front ranks.

FRAME FITTING*

With the rapid advancement of optometry in the last few years let us not overlook the importance of properly fitted frames. Their essential duty is to hold the lenses before the eye so that the action of the ciliary and the recti muscles are as nearly harmonious as possible, and so that astigmatism is not produced by having to look through the lenses at an angle. To illustrate this point take a five diopter sphere, place it in front of a 6 diopter sphere, tilt the sphere 20 degrees by separating the lenses at the bottom, holding the sphere vertical, and note the reaction at the bottom of the sphere where it would be used to read with in spite of the sphere being one diopter stronger. I have seen many people using bifocals at that angle and still we sometimes correct one-eighth diopter of astigmatism.

While we are fitting our patients with frames which will hold the lenses in the proper position we must not overlook their comfort. We sometimes err in having our eyeglass springs and temples too flexible. For in order to hold an eyeglass in place it must have a firm hold, and firmness is sometimes obtained with less persistent pressure with a rig spring. A rigid temple properly adjusted will give greater comfort than a more elastic one which must have a more persistent pressure to hold the glasses in place. But with temples as with lenses no rule applies in all cases, and that which gives comfort in one case will be found intolerable in another apparently similar.

The cable temple has one decided advantage over the rigid, and that is when a pair of frames are sent to an optical house to have lenses fitted and forwarded to patient; the rigid temples you spent care and effort to properly adjust to the patient so they would fit like an old shoe, when returned are curled up to their original position. I presume this is done in the interest of beauty.

* From a paper read by G. A. Hewitt before the Nebraska State Optical Society.

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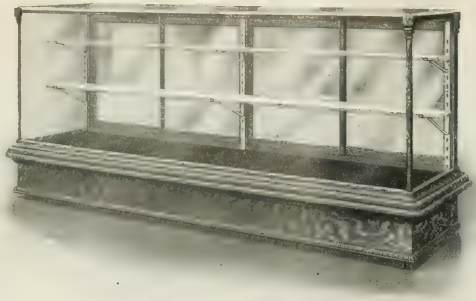
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We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, April 26, 1907.

Business during the last month has been very good.

Opium maintains the advance noted; the future is uncertain. Morphia, of course, sympathizes with this.

Balsam Copaiba is still advancing.

Citric Acid keeps very high and may still go higher, and, as a consequence, all Citrates are very stiff at advanced price.

Oil Bergamot, Cassia, Sassafras, Hemlock, and Lemon are all higher in price.

Dandelion Root is higher than it has been known for years, and is fully double its usual value.

Paris Green has made another advance, as we predicted some time ago.

Cod Liver Oil is in rather an uncertain position at the present moment, until the full result of the fisheries are known.

CHANGES

A. Advanced. D. Declined

A.	Oil Bergamot	Oz.	$3
A.	Oil Cassia	Oz.	50
A.	Flowers Chamomile, Roman.	Lb.	.45
A.	Opium	Lb.	$5.00
A.	Morphia Acetate	Oz.	$2.35
A.	Morphia Muriate	Oz.	$2.35
A.	Morphia Sulph.	Oz.	$2.35
A.	Bals. Copaiba, American	Lb.	$1.40
A.	Bals. Copaiba, English	Lb.	$1.60
A.	Potass. Citrate	Lb.	.85
D.	Wax Bayberry	Lb.	.50
A.	Oil Sassafras, Artific.	Lb.	.85
D.	Oil Angelica	Oz.	$1.00
D.	Iodoform, Crystal or Powd.	Oz.	.38
A.	Terebene	Oz.	.12
A.	Solution Nitroglycerine	Oz.	.12
A.	Oil Hemlock, Pure	Lb.	$1.20
A.	Oil Hemlock, No. 2	Lb.	.65
D.	Bark Canella	Lb.	.25
A.	Flax Seed	Lb.	.5
A.	Oil Lemon, Opt.	Lb.	$2.35
A.	Oil Lemon, No. 2	Lb.	$2.10
D.	Acid Formic, 1.06	Oz.	.10
A.	Acid Valerianic	Oz.	.25
A.	Root Dandelion	Lb.	.35

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less; subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

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188 Yonge Street, TORONTO

The
Canadian Druggist

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THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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SUNDAY HOURS

The question of Sunday hours for the retail druggists has become a live one, and has been accentuated from the coming in force of the Lord's Day Act.

In the Province of Ontario the Act mentioned will be, we understand, strictly in force, although varying interpretations have been put upon a number of the clauses, which makes it rather indefinite and a source of indecision on the part of many.

In Manitoba, we understand the Provincial Government has decided not to enforce the provisions of the Act, and the same action has been taken in British Columbia. In the Province of Quebec, legislation which tends to nullify portions of the Act, was passed at last session, so that each Province practically has a law unto itself. The phase of the Sunday hours, namely complying with the requirements of the Lord's Day Act has received a considerable amount of attention in Ontario especially, and at the meeting of the druggists of London, Ontario, it was resolved to abide strictly by the law and also limit the hours for keeping open on Sunday, from three to four p.m. and eight to nine p.m. The Toronto druggists at their May meeting adopted what we consider a very unwise resolution, at least as far as it concerns the members themselves, when after a lengthened discussion, it was decided to have the stores open from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., 3 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9.30 p.m., thus practically converting Sunday into an ordinary business day, instead of procuring for themselves and their assistants the much needed rest of one day in seven, and also by the hours designated, preventing their attendance at church. The amendment which was suggested would, we consider, have been very much more in keeping with the former action of the druggists at the April meeting, and would have afforded no pretext for the continued assertion made, "That a druggist is seeking for Sunday business instead of Sunday rest."

THE SODA FOUNTAIN

At one time the soda water business or the sale of "soft drinks" was supposed to be the prerogative of the confectioner, as far as trade in Canada was concerned, but the development of this business and the great increase in the demand for these beverages has completely revolutionized the sale, and placed it for the most part in the hands of the retail druggist.

The public always want what is best, purest and most palatable and quite naturally look to the druggist on account of his knowledge of the ingredients, rather than to the mere purveyor of such a line.

As a consequence, the sale of these beverages, including in their number an almost innumerable array of specialties, such as sundaes, frappaes, drips, egg shakes, ices, etc., has come to be regarded as part and parcel of the drug business, and many of the trade who have added this line find it most profitable, not only in the sale of the beverages, but also by attracting customers, who become purchasers of other goods.

In this issue we give a number of selected formulae for many of the special beverages which are generally served at the soda fountain, these being taken from exchanges which are authorities on the subject.

Purity, cleanliness, neatness, and the best that can be made will ensure satisfaction and bring trade.

If college life did nothing else but to show the student that there is something better in life than mere money making, than the pursuit of a sordid aim and piling up of dollars, it would justify its existence a thousand times over.

B. C. PHARMACY ACT

At the recent session of the Legislature of British Columbia, the Pharmacy Act of that Province was amended in several important particulars, and the Pharmaceutical Association of that Province is to be congratulated on the splendid fight put up for the passing of the Act and for the success which attended it. The Act as amended is one which commends itself to pharmacists generally, and is one that although not granting everything a druggist should have, still affords a reasonable amount of protection and defines the position of the pharmacist in many points which were open to question.

In another portion of this issue we give the amendment as passed.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP

Newfoundland dealers are complaining, and very justly so, of the ruling of the customs department of that colony in reference to duty on imports.

A case in question is, a person buys a quantity of goods, say in San Francisco or some other western point, and he finds on passing entries at the custom house that he has not only to pay duty on the value of the goods imported, but in addition, duty on the freight of the goods from San Francisco to New York, or whatever point on the Atlantic coast the goods may be shipped from to Newfoundland, thus discriminating in favor of eastern cities and also placing an additional duty on the added freight charges.

BLUCHER'S MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY

Five editions of Blucher's Manual of Chemistry have already been issued, and it is the intention of the publishers to issue a sixth edition before the end of the year, this edition to be printed in English and to be circulated in England and America.

The publishers are asking the assistance of manufacturers of chemicals, chemical products and apparatus by furnishing them with descriptive texts of their products and which they desired to have classified in this book.

The American office of the publisher is at 43 Hemenway Street, Boston, Mass.

When will we learn that it is not the number of hours we work but the efficiency of the work done that counts? Many of us would accomplish much more in two or three hours of vigorous, effective work, when the mind is fresh and resourceful, than we could accomplish in an entire day with the whole system out of tune.—Success Magazine.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION AND CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

By G. A. Burbidge, President Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society

Probably those who dreamed of and advocated an Association for Canada similar to the A.Ph.A., would have kept on dreaming and advocating for many years longer without awakening any great interest, had it not been for the recent attempt at patent medicine legislation at Ottawa.

This occasion pointed out, if it did not even create, an urgent need for some such organization. It is true that through energetic individual efforts of provincial societies or their officials, Mr. Templeman's Bill has been laid over. We could say what we did not want, but when it came to saying what we did want, we showed the weakness of our lack of proper organization, for "there was no person or body with authority to speak for the whole trade." As matters stand now, if I am not mistaken, Quebec's suggestion is to make some few changes in Bill 99, Ontario proposes a new Bill altogether, while Nova Scotia, so far as it has been spoken, says, "No new legislation other than amendments to Pure Food Act."

Now this diversity of opinion which during another session would likely be fatal to our interests, can only be harmonized and our efforts made effective by a properly representative committee or board, who acting on behalf of the provincial societies, will not only decide what is the best policy and submit their wishes to the Minister, but will follow resulting legislation through Parliament. It needs an executive about whose authority there will be no question, with the moral, active, and financial support of the whole trade.

Now, with such an executive appointed, we have practically the machinery of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association at hand. Why not then call it a "Board" or "Council," its presiding officer a "President," and extend its duties to such limits as may come within the sphere of a Dominion Association? I take it that no one proposes to form a new organization outside of and apart from the provincial societies, for the legal status, the established precedents, the all-embracing memberships, and the financial solidity of the provincial societies are absolutely necessary as a foundation for any Dominion Association or Council. We are too scattered to maintain an association without such support, and for an independent association failure would be a foregone conclusion.

I would suggest, then, that each Provincial Society at as early a date as possible, within the next two months, appoint representatives to an Executive Council or Board in, let us say, the following proportion: Quebec and Ontario, four

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each, and the other Provinces one each, to hold office for twelve months from appointment with instructions to arrange for a convention at Toronto during the Exposition, at which convention shall be submitted for ratification, constitution and by-laws for a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and also a policy in regard to patent medicine legislation, both of which to be drawn up by the Board or Council in the interim.

In appointing delegates, the provincial societies should also vote a sum equal to say fifty cents per member, to be drawn upon as needed for the work of this Executive.

As to the object and advantages of the C.P.A., I would suggest: To guard against any Dominion legislation at any time, which would be inimical to our interest; to promote if deemed advisable making uniform the standards of examinations, with possibly ultimate reciprocity of diplomas; to prepare the way, and in due time establish a Canadian Pharmacopoeia if such be among our destinies; by means of annual conventions held in rotation among the Provinces provide an opportunity of social foregatherings that will make the druggists of Canada better acquainted with one another; by widening our views, tend to broaden our professional and commercial relationship, dissolving any narrow provincial feelings that may now exist; and afford an opportunity for the whole trade in all its departments to discuss questions affecting their mutual relationship as manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Doubtless other matters could be suggested as coming within the scope of a national association, but let these suffice for the present to show its possibilities.

POTENT DRUGS*

International Agreement Respecting the Unification of the Pharmacopoeial Formulas for Potent Drugs

On November 29, 1906, representatives of the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Russia, Servia, Sweden and Switzerland, agreed upon stipulations respecting the unification of pharmacopoeial formulas for potent drugs, as a result of the Conference held in Brussels in September 1902. The agreement has been published as a Blue-book (Treaty Series No. 10, price 1½d.). It comprises six "articles." In the first are given the "Latin names and synonyms of drugs and preparations" and "pharmaceutical directions" in table form. In the subjoined we give these in paragraphs :— (Chemist and Druggist.)

Article 1.—The medicinal substances... given below shall be designated, in the Pharmacopoeia published by each of the contracting Governments, by the Latin names employed in this table and shall conform with the directions indicated :

Aconitum Napellus, L.

Aconiti Tuber seu Tuber Aconiti.—Use only the tuber of the current year, dried. Powdered drug to be used entire, without separation of residue.

Aconiti Tinctura seu Tinctura Aconiti.—Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent. by volume). Tincture to be standardised to 0.05 per cent. of total alkaloids.

Atropa Belladonna, L.

Belladonnae Folium seu Folium Belladonnae.—Use only the leaf, dried. Powdered drug to be used entire.

Belladonnae Tinctura seu Tinctura Belladonnae. (Strength 10 per cent.). Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.)

Belladonnae Extractum seu Extractum Belladonnae.—Prepare a solid extract (containing about 10 per cent. of water) by means of alcohol (70 per cent.).

Colchicum autumnale, L.

Colchici Semen seu Semen Colchici.—Use only the seed.

Colchici Tinctura seu Tinctura Colchici. Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Digitalis purpurea, L.

Digitalis Folium seu Folium Digitalis.—Use the leaf of the second year. Powdered drug to be used entire.

Digitalis Tinctura seu Tinctura Digitalis. Strength 10 per cent. Prepared by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Uragoga Ipecacuanha, Baill.

Ipecacuanhae Radix seu Radix Ipecacuanhae.—Powder only the root-bark, rejecting the woody portion. The powder should have an alkaloidal strength of 2 per cent.

Ipecacuanhae Tinctura seu Tinctura Ipecacuanhae.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Ipecacuanhae Sirupus seu Sirupus Ipecacuanhae. —Prepare with 10 per cent. of the tincture.

Hyoscyamus niger, L.

Hyoscyami Folium seu Folium Hyoscyami.—Use only the leaf.

Hyoscyami Tinctura seu Tinctura Hyoscyami. —Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Hyoscyami Extractum seu Extractum Hyoscyami.—Prepare a solid extract (containing about

* This right is acquired by all the signatory Governments. It is understood that the contracting parties which exercise this right will inform each other, reciprocally through the intermediary of the Belgian Government, of any modifications introduced into the stipulations of the agreement.

10 per cent. of water) by means of alcohol (70 per cent.).

Strychnos Nux Vomica, L.

Strychni seu Semen Strychni seu Nux Vomica.—Alkaloidal strength (of powdered drug) 2.5 per cent.

Strychni Tinctura seu Tinctura Strychni ; Nucis Vomicae Tinctura seu Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.). Alkaloidal strength 0.25 per cent.

Strychni Extractum seu Extractum Strychni ; Nucis Vomicae Extractum seu Extractum Nucis Vomicae.—Prepare by means of alcohol (70 per cent.). Alkaloidal strength 16 per cent.

Opii Pulvis seu Pulvis Opii.—Powder to be dried at 60 degrees C. Strength in morphine 10 per cent.

Opii Extractum seu Extractum Opii.—Strength in morphine 20 per cent.

Opii Tinctura seu Tinctura Opii.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.). Strength in morphine 1 per cent.

Opii Tinctura Crocata seu Tinctura Opii Crocata seu Laudanum Sydenhami.—Strength in morphine 1 per cent.

Opii et Ipecacuanhae Pulvis Compositus seu Pulvis Doveri.—To contain 10 per cent. of Pulvis Opii.

Opii Tinctura Benzoica seu Tinctura Opii Benzoica.—Strength in morphine 0.05 per cent.

Strophanti Tinctura seu Tinctura Strophanti.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.). Seeds not to be freed from fat.

Selerotium Clavicepitis purpureae, Tul., seu Clavicepitis purpureae, Tul., Sclerotium.

Secale Cornutum seu Ergotum Secale.—Ergot to be not more than one year old, and kept whole.

Secalis Cornuti Extractum seu Extractum Secalis Cornuti, Ergoti Extractum seu Extractum Ergoti.—Prepare a watery extract and make up with alcohol (60 per cent.).

Secalis Cornuti Extractum Fluidum seu Extractum Fluidum Secalis Cornuti ; Ergoti Extractum Fluidum seu Extractum Fluidum Ergoti.—Strength 100 per cent.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.—Strength 2 per cent.

Laurocerasi Aqua seu Aqua Laurocerasi.—Strength 0.10 per cent.

Amygdalae Amarae Aqua seu Aqua Amygdalae Amarae.—Strength 0.10 per cent.

Phenoli Solutio seu Aqua Phenolata.—Strength 2 per cent.

Arsenas Sodii seu Sodii Arsenas ; Arsenicum Natrium seu Natrium Arsenicum.—The crystallised salt, containing 36.85 per cent. of arsenic acid.

Arsenicalis Liquor Fowleri seu Liquor Arsenicalis Fowleri seu Kalii Arsenicosi Liquor.—Strength in arsenious acid 1 per cent.

Ferri Iodidi Sirupus seu Sirupus Iodeti Ferrosi seu Sirupus Ferri Iodati.—Strength in anhydrous ferrous iodide 5 per cent.

Cantharidis Tinctura seu Tinctura Cantharidis.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Iodi Tinctura seu Tinctura Iodi.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare with alcohol (95 per cent.).

Lobeliae Tinctura seu Tinctura Lobeliae.—Strength 10 per cent. Prepare by percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.).

Cocainum Hydrochloricum.—The anhydrous salt.

Hydrargyri Unguentum seu Unguentum Hydrargyri.—Strength 30 per cent.

Antimoniale Vinum seu Vinum Antimoniale ; Stibiatum Vinum seu Vinum Stibiatum.—Strength in tartar emetic 0.40 per cent.

Article 2.—So far as regards substances other than those which appear in Article 1, and which which may hereafter be included in the Pharmacopoeias, the contracting Governments undertake that the following rules shall apply :

(a) No potent drug shall be directed to be prepared in the form of a medicinal wine (vinum) ;

(b) Tinctures of potent drugs shall be directed to be prepared of the strength of 10 per cent. and by percolation ;

(c) Fluid extracts of potent drugs shall be prepared of the strength of 100 per cent.

Article 3.—The contracting Governments shall adopt a normal drop-measure, the external diameter of whose outlet tube shall be exactly 3 millimetres—that is to say, which at a temperature of 15 degrees C. and with distilled water, shall yield 20 drops to the gram.

Article 4.—Governments which have not taken part in the present agreement shall be allowed at their own request to signify their adhesion to it. Such adhesion shall be notified, through the proper diplomatic channel, to the Belgian Government, and by it to the other signatory Governments.

Article 5.—The present agreement shall come into force one month after the date of its signature. It is understood, nevertheless, that the stipulations of Articles 1, 2, and 3 shall not become binding upon any one of the contracting parties until the publication of a new issue, or of a supplement, of its Pharmacopoeia.

Article 6.—In the case one or the other of the contracting parties shall denounce the present agreement, such denunciation shall take effect only so far as regards itself, and then only six

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4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

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½ lb. tins, $2.00 dozen
1 lb. tins, $3.75 dozen
5 lb. tins, $1 25 each

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Perfectly made. Highly recommended.

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1 lb. Tins, 5 lb. and 25 lb. Cans
Grape Saline, $1.80 doz.
Caffeine Hydrobromic Potass.
75c. and $1.90 doz. 60c. lb.
Sodium Phosphate
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All the above in 25c. size, 1 lb. cans and 5 lb. cans.

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Very Refreshing. $1.80 dozen

Phytin — Howard's Washing Fluid
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Fly Coils — Tondolin Bitters
Bathasweet — Castrique (for dogs)
Bathasweet Rice Powder
Bathasweet Complexion Soap
Sovereign Lime Juice
Sovereign Syrups

"Economy" Water-Glass Egg Preserver

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Small, $1.10 doz.; 2 doz. at $1.00
5 lb., $4.00 doz.; 1 doz. at $3.75

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months after the day upon which such denunciation shall have been notified to the Belgian Government.

Reservations have been formulated by six Governments. Germany only undertakes to exercise its influence at the next revision of the German Pharmacopoeia to bring the latter into conformity with the present agreement, and reserves to itself the right of introducing any modifications which appear necessary on account of the progress of medical and pharmaceutical science. Austria reserves the right of permitting the sale of powdered opium containing, as a maximum, 12 per cent. of morphine. The United States like Germany, will exercise its influence. Great Britain reserves the right of modifications in detail as the progress of medical and pharmaceutical science may render necessary from time to time, and of adhering to the agreement, and of denouncing it, with reference to each of the British Colonies or Possessions, separately. Portugal has not signed, but wants the vernacular Portuguese names as the primary denomination in its Pharmacopoeia, with the Latin name as the first synonymous denomination. Sweden will put the denominations in a special supplement to the new issue of the Swedish Pharmacopoeia, which is in course of preparation; and Vinum Clycyrrhizae Opiatum will remain in it. Sweden also says that: "As the preparation of tinctures of drugs by percolation involves an increase in the price of these products this method seems not altogether suitable for employment in a general manner."

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACY ACT

The following are the amendments to the British Columbia Pharmacy Act which passed its third reading the 23rd of April, 1907:

1. This Act may be cited as the "Pharmacy Act Amendment Act, 1907."

2. Section 11 of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, 1897, being the "Pharmacy Act," as enacted by section 2 of chapter 5 of the Statutes of 1903-04, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"11. Every person approved of by the Board of Examiners, who by examination has obtained a diploma or certificate from any Pharmaceutical Association or Society whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of British Columbia, may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (a) of this section, be registered without the examination prescribed by this Act. Such persons must produce certificates of good moral character, satisfactory to the Council of the Association, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association: Provided, however, that the said by-laws shall not require, on the part of such person, any previous residential qualification.

(a). It is hereby declared that the Council of the Association shall, from time to time, determine what Pharmaceutical Associations or Societies are to be accepted as satisfactory under the provisions of this section, and said Council may, if it sees fit, exclude from the provisions of this section any Pharmaceutical Association or Society which does not accept without further examination diplomas or certificates of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of British Columbia."

3. Section 12 of said chapter 27, as amended by section 3 of said chapter 5, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"12. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice, or attempt to practice, the profession of a chemist and druggist, or to assume or use the title of chemist and druggist, or chemist, or druggist, or pharmacist, or apothecary, or dispensing chemist, or dispensing druggist, in the Province of British Columbia, without having had issued to him a certificate as Licentiate of Pharmacy under the provisions of this Act: Provided that all persons who at any time before the twentieth day of April, 1891, were practising in this Province on their own account, as chemists, or druggists, or apothecaries, are entitled to be registered in conformity with this Act as Licentiates of Pharmacy upon producing before the Registrar evidence of their having exercised their profession as aforesaid; provided, also, that all clerks who had acted in that capacity for at least four years prior to the twentieth day of April, 1891, shall be entitled to be placed on the registry as Licentiates of Pharmacy, and that all apprentices who were acting as such on the twentieth day of April, 1891, shall be entitled to be placed on the registry as certified apprentices, and the time they have already served in such capacity shall be allowed them.

"(a). It shall be unlawful for a certified apprentice to compound prescriptions, or sell poisonous drugs or chemicals, unless under the direct supervision of a Licentiate of Pharmacy or certified clerk."

4. Section 13 of said chapter 27 is hereby amended by striking out the words "in the incorporated cities or towns within the Province," where they occur in the eighth and ninth lines thereof.

5. Section 26 of said chapter 27 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"26. Any person who presents a prescription to any qualified druggist to be filled shall be entitled to have a copy of the same furnished to

him by such druggist, but the original prescription shall be retained by such druggist."

6. Section 28 of said chapter 27 is hereby amended by striking out all the words therein after the word "Act," in the eighth line thereof.

7. No company incorporated, registered or licensed under any of the Acts of the Province of British Columbia in force, regulating joint stock companies, shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing or compounding poisons, drugs or medicines, as provided in said chapter 27 and amendments, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in Schedules A or B to said chapter 27, unless a majority of the directors thereof are duly registered as Licentiates of Pharmacy under said chapter 27 and amendments, and unless one of such directors shall personally manage and conduct such shop, and shall have his name and certificate posted up in a conspicuous position in the shop, and no person not registered as a "Licentiate of Pharmacy," "certified clerk," or "certified apprentice," under said chapter 27, shall in any way interfere with or take part in the management and conduct of such shop; and anything which would be an offence under said chapter 27 and amendments, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence by each of such directors, and by such company, and the prosecution of any one of them shall not be a bar to the prosecution of the others or any of them: Provided that joint stock companies which were actively engaged in carrying on business as chemists and druggists, or chemists, or druggists, or pharmacists, or apothecaries, or dispensing chemists, or dispensing druggists, in the Province of British Columbia on the twelfth day of April, 1907, shall, be exempt from the provisions of this section, but such joint stock companies shall, in the retailing, dispensing or compounding of poisons, drugs or medicines, be subject to and comply with all the other provisions of the "Pharmacy Act" and amending Acts.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section was held on May 9th, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. R. W. McIntyre, in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the report of the Sunday Observance Committee was read, and on motion adopted.

The question of shorter hours for Sunday work was then taken up, and afforded a somewhat lengthened discussion, when it was finally moved by Mr. Curry and seconded by Mr. Petrie, that drug stores be open on Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 3 to 5, and 7 to 9 p.m. for the summer months, and that the question be again taken up at the September meeting as to the hours for the winter months.

Mr. Hargreaves introduced an amendment that the hours be 9.30 a.m. to 10.45 a.m., 1.30 to 2.30 p.m., and 6.30 to 9.30 p.m. Calling for a vote the original motion was declared carried.

A resolution of condolence with Mr. S. S. Corrigan in the loss by death of his son was unanimously carried.

The question of obtaining a larger percentage of the results from the telephone slot machines was brought up, and a committee appointed to arrange better terms with the Telephone Co.

Messrs. J. Hargreaves and F. W. McLean were appointed delegates to the Provincial Convention of the Retail Merchants' Association, to be held in Hamilton, July 3 and 4.

A TEXT BOOK OF BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY

By Henry Kraemer, Ph. B., Ph.D., Professor of Botany and Pharmacognosy and Director of the Microscopical Laboratory in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, "intended for the use of students of pharmacy as a reference book for pharmacists and as a hand-book for food and drug analysts."

This is the second revised and enlarged edition, and is illustrated with 321 plates, comprising upward of 1,500 figures. The work is divided into three parts.

Part I. treating of botany in its principal groups of plants, outer morphology of angiosperms, inner morphology of the higher plants, classifications of angiosperms yielding vegetable drugs and the cultivation of medicinal plants.

Part II. treats of pharmacognosy in two branches, namely crude drugs, and (2) powdered drugs and foods.

Part III. treats of reagents and microscopical technique. The work is freely illustrated and one that renders the descriptions more clearly to the student, a large proportion of the illustrations being reproductions of photographs and drawings made by the author.

The work is one which should become a text book in all colleges of pharmacy and be used freely by medical as well as pharmaceutical students, published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Penna. Price, $5.00.

Menthol Thymate is a compound prepared by A. Gawalowski in the form of an oily liquid which is practically odorless or possesses a slight odor of menthol or thymol, according as free menthol or thymol predominates. On contact with the moist skin or a mucous surface it decomposes into its components. It is employed externally in rheumatic pains and in toothache.

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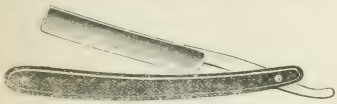
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Genuine English Steel. Unequalled in **quality, finish** and **price.**

You can recommend them with perfect confidence as we are **old hands** at making cutting instruments, owing to our long experience in the manufacture of Surgeon's Knives.

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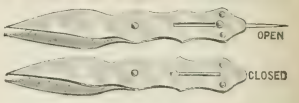
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Nickel Plated Steel Needle

Just the very thing we have been asked for so often at a reasonable figure

Price 80c. Per Dozen
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DURABLE

Combines all the advantages of Loofah, with the best Honey Comb Sponges.

All Perfect Forms.

Prices, $1.45 to $4.35 Per Doz. Six Sizes

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NEWSPAPERS
IS THE EXACT NUMBER AT PRESENT ON
WILSON'S
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Advertising List, and no Proprietary article handled by Canadian Druggists has been so thoroughly advertised.

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

Trade Notes

E. G. West, druggist, Toronto, has moved to Alton, Ontario.

J. Jamieson is opening a new drug store at Lofield, Alberta.

J. A. Mitchell, druggist, Toronto, Ontario, died last month.

A. A. Morrow has sold his drug business at Edmonton, Alberta.

The Kenson Pharmacal Co. has been registered at Montreal, Quebec.

G. Craig has opened a new drug store at Broadview, Saskatchewan.

Fred. Waterson, druggist, St. Stephen, New Brunswick, died last month.

J. Schleuter has purchased the drug business of E. N. Meuser, Elmwood, Ontario.

G. H. Carman has purchased the drug business of J. H. Dodds, Carlyle, Manitoba.

A. J. Johnston has purchased the drug business of J. Nugent, Peterborough, Ontario.

Hammond & Braund, druggists, Wawanesa, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

The drug stock of Hughes & Co., St. John, New Brunswick, was damaged by fire.

R. T. Butchart has purchased the drug business of S. L. Taylor, Minnedosa, Manitoba.

The drug stock of Mrs. J. W. Dougherty, Port Elgin, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

The assets of La Pharmacie Canadien-Americaine, Montreal, Quebec, have been sold.

W. R. Cosgrove has purchased the drug business of V. E. D. Coleman, Napinka, Manitoba.

W. J. Barber has purchased the drug business of J. G. Laycock, Pipestone, Manitoba.

F. G. Wheaton & Co., Ltd., of Folly Village are removing to Amherst, Nova Scotia.

W. Bews has purchased the drug business of D. Nairn, Revelstoke, British Columbia.

The drug store of R. M. Arbuthnot, Finch, Ontario, was destroyed by fire May 14th.

The Continental Drug and Chemical Co. has been incorporated at Montreal, Quebec.

R. L. Nickerson, druggist, Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, has made an assignment.

The Edmonton Drug Company has opened a new drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

A. E. Davis has opened a new drug and stationery store at Creelman, Saskatchewan.

The drug store of W. Griffiths, Sherbrooke, Quebec, was destroyed by fire April 25th.

H. H. Christie has purchased the drug business of T. H. Bell, Rocanville, Saskatchewan.

W. F. C. Braithwaite will open a new drug store on Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Duddridge has purchased the drug business of Dr. W. E. R. Coad, Franklin, Manitoba.

W. Rowe has opened a new drug store at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

G. H. Carman has purchased the drug business of J. H. Dodds, Carlyle, Saskatchewan.

G. E. Campbell has purchased the drug business of M. D. Irvine, Dominion City, Manitoba.

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C. F. Reid & Co., of Cranbrook, British Columbia, are offering their drug business for sale.

The drug and stationery stock of A. C. Miller, Brockville, Ontario, is advertised for sale by tender.

The Colonial Chemical Co., Ltd., has been incorporated, with head office at Richmond, Quebec; capital, $20,000.

Thompson & Co., druggists, Strathcona, Alberta, are advertising the sale of their stock by auction, and retiring from business.

Graham & Elliot, druggists, Ottawa, Ontario, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Graham continuing the business.

H. A. Wise & Co. have moved their branch drug store to the corner of Portage Avenue and Furby Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Speer-Stevenson Drug Co. have added to their list of stores by the purchase of the drug business of Dr. Mason, Saltcoat, Saskatchewan.

The William Strachan Company, dealers in soaps, perfumes, etc., has been incorporated, with capital stock of $100,000. Head office, Toronto, Ontario.

Harrison Bros. have opened their fourth drug store in Winnipeg, Manitoba, the last venture being at the corner of Redwood Avenue and Salter Street.

Charles Netherby is opening a new drug store at corner of Robson and Thurlow Streets, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Budd & Samshaw, druggists, Haileybury, Ontario, had their stock destroyed by fire May 8th. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

The drug business of A. A. Morrow, Edmonton, Alberta, has been purchased by a joint stock company, consisting of F. W. Richardson, W. C. Black and J. M. Sissons.

Mr. Edmund J. Williams, of the Red Cross Drug Store, Brockville, Ontario, has opened a branch store in North Augusta, Ontario. Mr. D. B. Phillips, formerly of Woodstock, is manager.

NEWS ITEMS

Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, are to erect a new and up-to-date warehouse in the near future.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Drug Association of Canada will convene at the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Wednesday, June 12th.

The Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia celebrated the jubilee of their fiftieth year of existence as a society, on March 20th, by a cricket match between the wholesale and retail trade and a bowling tournament. The 50th annual meeting of the society was held March 27th and a commemoration dinner on April 4th. The society was organized in 1857.

The physicians of Grand Forks, Manitoba, have signed a pledge that hereafter a charge of two dollars will be made for every visit, instead of one dollar and a half as formerly. What about the druggists? Will the doctors allow them to have a larger percentage of profit on account of "increased living expenses?"

The Riker Drug Co., who are establishing a chain of drug stores in leading cities in the United States, has just completed the purchase of five drug stores from C. P. Jaynes & Co., Boston, Mass., involving a capitalization of $4,000,000. The President of the American Cigar Company and American Tobacco Company is a prominent figure in the Riker Drug Co.

PERSONALS

Mr. Frank G. Ryan, who has been elected President of Parke, Davis & Co., is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and has been a prominent member of the American Pharmaceutical Association since 1882. He has been associated with the firm of Parke, Davis & Co. for the past six years. Mr. Ryan is now in his forty-sixth year, and has been connected with pharmacy from the age of 15, when he entered the drug business.

Mr. John Wyeth, President of the John Wyeth & Brother, incorporated, manufacturing chemists, who died recently at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., had all his life been connected with pharmacy, having commenced his career when a boy in a drug store in Pittsburgh. He was 73 years old. The business will now be conducted by the remaining partners, Mr. Frank H. Wyeth, a brother, and Stuart Wyeth, a son of the deceased.

MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The annual meeting of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, was held in their new College Building, corner of Ontario and Mance Streets, on Wednesday, May 8th. Owing to the absence of Mr. David Watson, President, through illness, the chair was occupied by Mr. W. H. Chapman, Vice-President. The Secretary, Mr. E. Muir, read the annual report and College financial statement, and Mr. Chapman, who is Treasurer of the Building Committee, presented his financial statement, all of which were considered satisfactory. The Chairman appointed Messrs. R. W. Williams and Edmond Giroux, Jr., as scrutineers to count the ballots cast for the Executive Board, after which he gave a resumé of the work done during the past year in connection with the Building Committee, and congratulated the members upon their meeting in annual assembly in their new home. The scrutineers having completed the counting of the ballots, announced the following members elected as the Executive Board for the ensuing year, namely: J. E. Tremble, Achille Goyette, Victor Levesque, C. J. Covernton, R. W. Williams, E. J. Nadeau, Thos. R. Goulden, M. Albert, and W. S. Stone. These gentlemen with David Watson as President, W. H. Chapman as Vice-President, and E. Muir as Treasurer, who were elected by acclamation, will form the Board of the College for the year 1907-8.

IN MEXICO

The following from a subscriber of the Canadian Druggist in Mexico speaks for itself:



THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE, TERRELON, MEXICO.

Post Card.

THIS SIDE FOR ADDRESS ONLY

April 18th 07

Dear Sirs

This is a photo of the Central Drug Store, Torreón, Coah, Mexico. We get your Journal every month and enjoy reading its valuable pages

Yours truly

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A Safety Razor

At a Reasonable Price

Retails at $1.25 each in Canada. Price to trade $11.40 dozen.

Did it ever occur to you that the enormous sales of Safety Razors open an avenue for increased business in Shavers' Sundries, Toilet Waters, Face Lotions, etc. Take advantage of this opportunity to increase your business in these lines.

We can supply all your wants in Shavers' Sundries

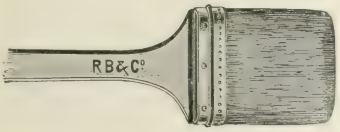
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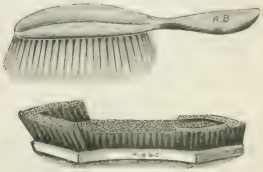
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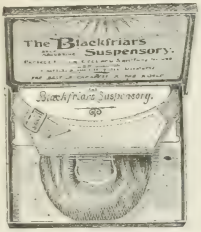


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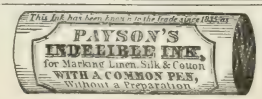
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NEW SUSPENDER
The "Blackfriars"
Beautifully boxed.
Cotton, 7 6; Silk, 13 6 per dozen.
The best value in the trade.
Customers' own names on labels if required.
Send for list of Trusses, Belts, Webs, etc.
4, Albion Place
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"THE STANDARD"
TRADE MARK
CH. LOONEN
PARIS, FRANCE
Manufacturer and Originator
TOOTH BRUSHES
All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.
Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses.

"KINDS THAT SELL"
PLANTEN'S CELEBRATED
C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
(Trade Mark Registered, United States Patent Office)
Worth-While Profits to the Retailer
PLANTEN'S CAPSULES AND "PERLOIDS" TRADE MARK OF SANDAL OIL
(No. 30.) Guaranteed under the Food & Drugs Act, June 30, 1906
H. PLANTEN & SON Established in New York in 1836
"Pioneer American Capsule House"
93 HENRY STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST
Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

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"STERLING BRAND" PURE
MERCURIALS
ACID PHOSPHORIC
(Made from Phosphorus)
All Strength
GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC
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Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.
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Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)
CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents
Offers for American Drugs Solicited

WE beg to impress upon you the now all important fact that we absolutely guarantee the purity of every U.S.P. article we handle, and assure you that consistent with goods of such merit, our prices are always right.
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard (Inc.)
257 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK
Essential Oils, Olive Oil, French and Italian, Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Vanilla Beans, Fine Chemicals, Perfumers' Requisites and Pharmaceutical Sundries.
Full stock carried at our Canadian Branch, 263 and 265 Ontario St., Kingston, Ont., N. C. Polson & Co., Agts. Correspondence invited.

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STRENGTH OF THE N.A.R.D.

The National Retail Druggists' Association of the United States comprises 36 state associations, 225 district associations, 833 county associations, and 114 city associations, or a total of 1,208 associations.

In every State of the Union there are branches of the N.A.R.D., and in a great majority of these States the number of branches range from 20 to 92. The membership through the various branches or affiliated associations, together with those who sympathize with them and line up with the organization forces in times of stress, comprise in round numbers 30,000 individual druggists.—N.A.R.D. Notes.

N. W. D. A.

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be held at Denver, Colorado, during the week beginning Sept. 30th.

YOUR TRADE JOURNAL

Remember that no matter what line you are in you owe a great deal to the trade paper, and treat it accordingly. Keep your subscription paid up as it should be. Give it the same treatment you would expect from one of your customers, and remember that the trade paper has done a great deal more for you than you have done for it. It has stood by you when you have said unkind things about it and thrown it in the waste basket. It has stood by you when you let your subscription lapse. If readers but knew of the expense, work, time and effort that it costs to produce the smallest trade paper in existence, they would marvel. If they knew of the sacrifice and the trials that the publishers have in serving their interests they would look at the whole question from a different angle. If they realized what trade papers have done for them there would not be a single delinquent subscriber on the books of any trade paper in the country, and there would not be a single man in any line who did not subscribe for every paper printed that catered to the interests of the lines in which he is engaged.—Merchants' Review.

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE GIVEN?

The following orders were received in a Portage La Prairie drug store. What would you have supplied?

A 10 cent bottle of Carigogal for baby.

A 10 cent pkg. of shaving paper. This latter, the forwarder explains, was from a bride.

The price of Diuretin has been advanced to $1.30 per ounce, this advance being due to the increase in customs tariff.

The Soda Fountain

NEW AND POPULAR DRINKS FOR THE FOUNTAIN

EGG COFFEE.

Break one egg into a mixing glass, add two ounces of coffee syrup, three ounces of plain cream and a little shaved ice. Shake well, and use only fine stream of soda. Top with a ladle of whipped cream.

FAMOSA.

One ounce of raspberry syrup, one ounce of sweet cream, one dash of Jamaica ginger, two teaspoonfuls of crushed ice, one egg. Place the egg in a glass, add syrup, cream, shaved ice and a few dashes of phosphate acid. Shake well and strain into a glass. Draw enough carbonated water through coarse stream to fill glass. Pour from one glass to another a few times and you have a delicious, foaming drink.

CHOCOLATE FRAPPE.

Chocolate paste 1 ounce
Grated cocoanut ½ ounce
White of one egg.

Mix thoroughly with a spoon, then add hot soda and top off with a spoonful of ice cream. The water must be boiling hot.

HOT EGG CHOCOLATE.

Break a fresh egg into a soda tumbler, add 1 ounce chocolate syrup and 1 ounce of cream and shake thoroughly; then add hot milk slowly into the shaker, stirring meanwhile; strain carefully into mug, top off with whipped cream and serve.

The Soda Fountain.

EGG PHOSPHATE.

One egg, cracked ice, lemon syrup, 1 ounce; acid phosphate, 1 teaspoonful. Shake together thoroughly; then draw the soda and pour out. Sprinkle the top lightly with nutmeg and serve.

In place of using lemon syrup for the above other fruit syrups may be substituted or combinations, such as lemon and ginger, lemon and orange, orange and raspberry, pineapple and lemon, etc.

EGG SOUR.

Made the same as above, substituting the juice of one-half lemon for the phosphate.

EGGNOG.

One egg, glass one-quarter full fine ice. Don't Care syrup, 1 ounce; Jamaica ginger, one-half teaspoonful. Fill glass with milk; shake all together and strain; sprinkle nutmeg on top and serve. Vanilla syrup, one-half ounce, and ginger syrup, one-half ounce, may be substituted for the flavor.

SILVER FIZZ

Make same as the above, substituting the white of the egg for the yolk.

EGG MILK SHAKE

One egg, vanilla or catawba syrup, 1 ounce, other syrups may be used; glass one-quarter full fine ice. Fill with milk and shake up well. Sprinkle nutmeg on top and serve.

EGG CHOCOLATE

One egg, chocolate syrup, 2 ounces; sweet cream, 1 ounce; fine ice. Shake up; add soda and serve.

SODA EGG LEMONADE

One egg, lemon syrup, 1 ounce; juice of 1 lemon, fine ice. Shake up and draw on soda. Strain and serve with nutmeg or leave ice in and serve with straws.—Confectioners' Journal.

HOT EGG LEMONADE

One egg, juice of 1 lemon, 3 spoonfuls powdered sugar. Beat the egg with lemon juice and sugar thoroughly. Mix while adding the hot water. Serve grated nutmeg and cinnamon. Or, juice of ½ lemon, 1 egg, 2 teaspoonfuls sugar, hot water enough to fill an 8-ounce glass. Or, 1 egg, juice of ½ lemon, 1 ounce lemon syrup. Shake well, strain and add 1 cupful hot water. Stir with twist-bar spoon and serve with nutmeg.

HOT EGG ORANGE

One to 1½ ounces orange syrup, 1 egg, ½ ounce cream, hot water enough to fill an 8-ounce mug. Mix the syrup, egg and cream together in an egg-shaker; shake as in making cold egg drinks, add the hot water, and mix all by pouring back and forth several times from shaker to mug. Or, prepare by beating the egg with a spoon, add the syrup and cream, mix all quickly with the spoon, add the hot water, stirring constantly meanwhile, and strain.

HOT EGG PHOSPHATE.

One egg; lemon juice, about 3 teaspoonfuls; soluble extract lemon, about 10 drops; confectioners' sugar, 3 large teaspoonfuls; prepared spice, small quantity; extract cognac, about 15 drops. These ingredients are placed in a combination shaker and thoroughly shaken; then strained through julep strainer into hot soda cup; to this add 2 large tablespoonfuls of whipped cream. Draw hot water into side of cup and stir bottom only.

HOT EGG ORANGEADE.

One egg, juice of ½ orange, 2 teaspoonfuls powdered sugar. Shake well, strain, and add 1 cupful hot soda. Stir and serve with nutmeg.

HOT EGG BOUILLON.

One-half to 1 ounce liquid extract of beef, 1 egg, salt and pepper to season, hot water to fill an 8-ounce mug. Stir the extract, egg and seasoning together with a spoon to get well mixed; add the water, stirring briskly meanwhile; then strain and serve, or shake the egg and extract in a shaker; add the water and mix by pouring back and forth several times from shaker to mug.

One egg, 1 ounce beef tea extract, ½ spoonful dairy butter. Add several ounces hot water and stir until the butter is dissolved. Fill up with hot water.

HOT EGG CHOCOLATE

One egg, 1¼ ounces chocolate syrup, 1 teaspoonful sweet cream; shake well; strain and add 1 cupful hot soda and 1 tablespoonful whipped cream.

HOT CHOCOLATE SUNDAE.

Hot, rich chocolate syrup poured over a ladle of plain or nut ice cream is very delicious. A few chopped nuts may be sprinkled over the top.

HOT CARAMEL EGG FIZZ.

One ounce cream, ½ ounce chocolate paste, ½ ounce vanilla syrup, 2 drams coffee, 1 egg. Mix thoroughly and stir while adding hot water. Serve grated nutmeg or cinnamon.—L. A. Becker Company.

SERVING EGG DRINKS.

The general idea about the mixing of egg drinks is one of more or less bother, and some of the best confectioners who sell soda water do not serve them. A great many people like them, and go to the store where they are served. You lose some of this trade from which you can always get 10 cents for an egg drink, and for some egg drinks 15 cents. If you have a good many customers who ride bicycles an egg drink is one much appreciated by them. It is entirely unnecessary to go through gymnastic evolutions to mix the drink the way some dispensers do. Some people like that and some don't, but the drink can be easily made.

The first requirement for an egg drink is a good, fresh egg broken in the glass before the customer. Anybody can break an egg, but to do it neatly and nicely is another thing. There is a knack about it which can be acquired with a little practice. Hold the glass in your left hand and the egg in your right hand and bring the edge of the glass and the centre of the egg shell quickly and sharply together with one blow sufficiently to cut through (not just crack it) the shell and the inner white skin. You can now bring the egg quickly over the glass, setting it on the counter, and drop out the egg. If you crack the egg on the glass when it sets on the counter some of the egg is liable to run on the outside. If the egg is gradually broken it will not separate so readily. After you catch the idea you can easily drop the egg into the glass from one hand. It is all done so quickly and so easily that any one watching you will wonder how you can do it. Now the egg should be thoroughly broken apart or beaten.

The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan. Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago---in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines---one 30 years on the market---in any other way---organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns ---in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

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and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

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This can be done by dropping in a few pieces of fine ice; then draw on the syrup and shake it up. Set the glass on the counter and place an ordinary lemonade shaker over it, pressing it down a little to one side firmly. Now lift the glass with the left hand, hold the shaker with the right, and invert them so that the shaker will now remain at the bottom. Hold the glass firmly into the shaker with you thumb pressing on to the bottom, and hold the shaker with your right thumb and first two fingers grasping around it and the two other fingers pressing on the bottom. Now shake the egg up and down vigorously with a movement of the arms from the elbow, holding the shaker and glass in front of you. The egg will be thoroughly broken in five seconds. Now set the shaker on the counter and remove the glass. Draw the soda into the shaker, using both the fine and coarse streams. Now pour the drink back and forth two or three times, drawing it out in a stream, and finish by straining the drink into the glass, using a wire strainer. The above method can be easily and quickly learned. Egg drinks should be advertised with window stickers and signs, the same as ice cream, soda or other drinks, and you can work up a profitable trade on them in a short time. It is a good plan to keep a supply of fresh eggs in a glass bowl on the counter, or where they can be seen by patrons. Some prefer to take their drink through straws, and these should be kept handy for use when asked for. A small shaker containing ground nutmegs should be kept to sprinkle the tops of the drinks. Many people do not try egg drinks because they imagine they will taste like a raw egg. On the contrary, the taste is not noticeable, and with some strong flavors not at all.

One principal part of making a good egg drink is to have a fine prominent flavor and not too sweet. The drink should be thoroughly cold.—Confectioners' Journal.

FRUIT ICES OR WATER ICES.

With fruit ices it is much the same as with creams. Some ice cream makers (of the old school) may recommend the use of syrup, that is the fruit juices and sugar boiled and kept below the crystal degree. Undoubtedly a boiled fruit will not have the fine aroma and strength of flavor as the fruit juice in its natural state. The sugar fully dissolved in the water and juice will make the ice as smooth and have a better flavor, providing enough sugar is used, and which should not be less than one pound to the quart. This, of course, will require a heavier salting for the making and keeping.

LEMON ICES.

Four quarts of water, ten lemons, four pounds and a half of sugar. Grate half the lemons, squeeze out and put rind into hot water and the sugar into a pan; set it on the fire and stir until the sugar is dissolved and it becomes quite warm. Then remove and add the remaining two quarts of water and strain into the freezer. If it is not tart enough add a solution of citric acid to suit your taste; then freeze in the usual manner. Some makers add a few egg whites before freezing, or when half frozen; this is not recommended, as it makes the ice too light, and the consequence is that the ice will become icy and rough after standing any length of time.

CELERY WHITE CAP.

Celery syrup	½ ounce
Orange syrup	½ ounce
Lemon syrup	½ ounce
White of 1 egg.	
Acid phosphate	1 dash
Cracked ice	¼ glass

Shake, strain, toss and serve.

GOLDEN FIZZ.

1 egg.	
Lemon syrup	1 ounce
Solution of acid phosphate	1 dash
Angostura bitters	1 dash
Shaved ice	sufficient

Shake well, pour into a mineral water glass, fill with fine stream soda water and serve.

ORANGE ICE.

The same formula is observed as for lemon ice, except that you use six oranges and two lemons grating the rind of two oranges, adding it to the batch before it is heated.

STRAWBERRY WATER ICE

Press enough ripe strawberries through a fine sieve, leaving the pits behind, to make one pint of juice. To this add three pints of water, two pounds of sugar and the juice of two lemons (see that the sugar is fully dissolved), then strain through a fine sieve or cloth and freeze.

RASPBERRY ICE.

This is made in the same manner as strawberry, using raspberry juice; it should be brighter in color.

PEACH ICE.

The same as the foregoing formula, using a little more peach pulp and less lemon juice; it may be colored a pale pink.

FROZEN PEACHES.

One basket ripe, sound peaches, skinned, the pits taken out and quartered. Make a syrup of five quarts of water and ten pounds of sugar; put the peaches into the boiling syrup and let them stand over night to become soft and absorb some of the syrup. This should be observed carefully; if the peaches don't absorb the syrup they will be as hard as stone when frozen. Strain and put in freezer to freeze the juice; when hard enough, lightly work in the peaches, being careful not to

mash them, repack the can and let it stand for an hour.

FROZEN STRAWBERRIES.

Made on the same lines as frozen peaches, with more precaution as to the berries.

Another method is to have the strawberries soaked over night in syrup, then drained off and mixed with strawberry cream.

PINEAPPLE ICE.

Using the same formula as for strawberry ice. Pounding some good, sound pineapples in a mortar into pulp and proceed in the manner described.

GRAPE ICE.

Two pounds of sugar, two lemons, one orange, two quarts of red, Tokay grapes, one quart of water. Put grapes, sugar and water in a kettle and place over a slow fire, under constant stirring bring it to a boil, then pass it through a sieve, leaving skins and pits behind. Squeeze the lemons and orange and add the juice. When cold freeze in the usual manner. If this is to be served in glasses beat up four egg whites quite stiff and mix it into the batch smooth and foamy. A few drops of red color should be added, to give it a more positive appearance, and two or three whole grapes placed on each portion.

TUTTI-FRUTTI ICE.

Take one pint of simple syrup, one pint of water, one gill of kirschwasser, a teaspoonful of pure vanilla extract, the juice of two lemons and a pint of mixed fruits, cut into small pieces, as in the foregoing recipe; mix the syrup, water, liquor, vanilla and lemon juice, and freeze the mixture; then mix into it a meringue mass, made of the whites of two eggs and two ounces of powdered sugar; freeze again and then add the fruit; mix them lightly but thoroughly well in; the ice may then be molded and buried in ice and salt till needed for use.

MESSINA CITRON ICE.

Plain syrup	1 gal.
Refined lemon juice	4 fl. oz.
Soluble essence citron	3 fl. oz.
Liquid saffron	2 fl. dr.

Flavor the syrup with the essence, add the juice and color, mix the whole thoroughly, strain, and place in a freezer to be frozen.

MESSINA LEMON ICE.

Plain syrup	1 gal.
Refined lemon juice	4 fl. oz.
Soluble essence lemon	3 fl. oz.
Liquid saffron	2 fl. dr.

Proceed as before.

MANDARIN ORANGE ICE.

Plain syrup	1 gal.
Refined orange juice	5 fl. oz.
Soluble essence orange	3 fl. oz.
Liquid saffron	4 fl. dr.

Proceed as before.

RASPBERRY FRUIT ICE.

Plain syrup	5½ pints
Refined raspberry juice	2½ pints
Refined orange juice	2 fl. oz.

Proceed as before.

PINEAPPLE FRUIT ICE.

Plain syrup	5½ pints
Refined pineapple juice	2½ pints
Liquid saffron	4 fl. dr.

Proceed as before.

The coloring liquids are made as follows:

LIQUID SAFFRON.

Distilled hot water	1 pint
Saffron	12 dr.

Macerate for 24 hours, then filter the solution through paper pulp.

LIQUID COCHINEAL.

Distilled hot water	14 fl. oz.
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.
Cream tartar	1 oz.
Powdered cochineal	1 oz.

Dissolve the cream of tartar in the hot water, add the glycerin and cochineal, mix by stirring, macerate for 24 hours, and filter.

Sundaes*

There is no way in which ice cream is served that is any more popular than what is now almost universally known as the sundae, although in different sections it is variously called college ice, throwover, lollypop, and even frappi.

The sundae is not a new invention. Just how and where the name originated I do not know. This method of serving ice is older than the name, and, like many other good things, had its origin in France, where unflavored ice cream was served with a compote of fruit. It is impossible to tell just who first used it at the soda fountain.

The name "throwover" comes nearer to being descriptive than any of the other names, for the thing itself is nothing more or less than a portion of ice cream over which a small quantity of syrup or crushed fruit has been thrown or poured.

This seems very simple—as, in fact, it is; but at the same time a great deal of taste may be displayed in the preparation of sundaes. They may be served in several ways. A popular way is to use a sundae cup; but to my mind a champagne glass is more effective. Champagne glasses may be procured in a variety of patterns, but a plain, thin crystal glass is, after all, the best.

Have a conical ice cream disher of a suitable size, say eight to the quart. Fill this rounded full; then when the cream is turned into the glass it will stand in a perpendicular position. Over this pour a small quantity of the desired syrup or crushed fruit, as the case may be. Place a

* By E. P. White, in The Ice Cream Journal.

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small glace spoon in the glass and serve with a paper napkin. Serve a glass of plain soda or ice water with every sundae.

This makes a tempting and refreshing dish, and one that is especially enjoyed by the ladies and young people.

Large dispensers, who do not care to use champagne glasses, owing to the amount of bother they cause and the loss by breakage, will find that a small neat sauce dish answers very well. Use the cone of cream in manner described. Such dishes are convenient, because a large number of them can be kept in a small place.

The sundae, as a method of serving ice cream, is becoming more popular every year, and everyone who serves ice cream should be in a position to serve sundaes to those who desire them.

The chief requisites necessary to the serving of a good sundae, are pure, high grade syrups and crushed fruits, and a good grade of ice cream.

GLASS GO SUNDAE.

Fill sundae cup two-thirds full pineapple ice, then fill up with pineapple crushed fruit. Top off with sliced pineapple and orange and chopped brandied cherries.

DEW DROP SUNDAE.

Fill cocktail glass two-thirds full ice cream, fill glass with mint and cherry syrup. Top off with whipped cream and creme de menthe cherry.

BISMARCK SUNDAE.

Fill sundae cup two-thirds full vanilla ice cream, fill up with chopped dates and figs and pour over some maple syrup. Top off with whipped cream.

ILLINOIS SUNDAE.

Champagne syrup, crushed strawberry. Pour over New York ice cream, serve in fancy sundae cup, top off with whipped cream.

TALLY-HO SUNDAE.

Put large measure ice cream in tall sundae glass, cover with fresh crushed banana fruit and fill glass with whipped cream. Cover one side with chopped pecans, the other with powdered mace. Top with maraschino cherries. Other fruit may be used if desired.

BLACK HAWK SUNDAE.

Mix crushed blackberries with grated black walnuts. Pour over ice cream and top off with whipped cream and one maraschino cherry. Serve in sundae cup.

MEXICAN SUNDAE.

Ginger cordial syrup, mix with ginger fruit; pour over vanilla ice cream; sprinkle cinnamon over. Serve in sundae cup and top off with maraschino cherries.

CARAMEL NUT SUNDAE.

A caramel nut sauce is made of extra heavy caramel syrup. Mix equal parts of slightly roasted nuts, pecans, English walnuts, black walnuts, pignolia and pistachio nuts. Keep your caramel nut sauce in bowl and serve as a sundae.

AMBROSIA SUNDAE.

Peel six oranges, cut up into blocks, one grated cocoanut, twelve ounces crushed pineapple. Mix well; serve over ice cream.

HOT MAPLE SUNDAE.

Pour a ladle of hot maple syrup over vanilla ice cream; sprinkle ground hickory nuts over top. Serve with Nabisco wafers.

HOT STRAWBERRY SUNDAE.

Over a service of vanilla ice cream a ladle of hot crushed strawberry. Do not let the strawberry reach a boiling degree, as it destroys the flavor.

CARNATION SUNDAE.

Fill sundae cup two-thirds full of vanilla ice cream; fill up with grape juice, and top off with whipped cream.

CHOCOLATE FRUIT SUNDAE.

Strawberry syrup, 10 ounces; vanilla syrup, 10 ounces; raspberry syrup, 8 ounces; chocolate syrup, 4 ounces. Pour a ladle of this sauce over plain ice cream.

NUT SALAD SUNDAE.

Chop one pound of mixed nuts and add 10 ounces of crushed strawberry and 10 ounces of crushed pineapple sauce. Pour over plain ice cream.

MINT SUNDAE.

Pour over plain ice cream one ladle of thickened mint syrup and decorate with two sprays of mint and a blanched almond.

Syrups for the Fountain

SIMPLE SYRUP. HOT PROCESS.

1. A quick way. Put 25 pounds granulated sugar in a large pail, or kettle, and pour on and stir hot water enough to make 4 gallons, more or less, depending on how thick you want the syrup. Then strain, while hot, through fine cheese cloth.

2.—Sugar 25 lbs.
Water 2 gals.

Put sugar and water in a kettle, and stir the mixture constantly, as it warms. When the mixture begins to boil take immediately off the fire, and strain through cheese cloth.

COLD PROCESS BY AGITATION.

Sugar 25 lbs.
Water 1 gals.

Put the sugar in a container, add the water, and agitate with a wooden paddle until sugar is dissolved. An earthenware jar, with a cover and a faucet at the bottom, makes a very convenient container.

COLD PROCESS BY PERCOLATION.

A good, easy way to keep syrup on hand all the time: Have made a galvanized-iron percolator,

2 feet long, 8 inches across top, and 4 inches at base, with a 4-inch wire sieve in bottom. Finish the bottom in shape of a funnel. Put a syrup faucet in a barrel, and set on a box, so you can draw into a gallon measure. Bore a hole in the barrel head, and set in percolator. Fill three-fourths full of sugar, and pour on water to fill. As fast as the syrup runs into the barrel fill the percolator, always putting in plenty of sugar. By this method you will get 20 to 25 gallons heavy syrup a day.

ROCK CANDY SYRUP

Sugar	32 lbs
Water	2 gals.

Put the sugar and water in a suitable container, set on stove, and keep stirring until the mixture boils up once. Strain and allow to cool. When cool there will be on top a crust, or film, of crystalized sugar. Strain again to remove this film, and the product will be what is commonly known as rock candy syrup. This may be reduced with one-fifth of its bulk of water when wanted for use.

The following are formulae for some of the more popular fountain syrups:

CHOCOLATE SYRUPS

1.—French chocolate	1 lb.
Distilled water	64 ozs.
Soluble extract vanilla	1 oz.
Crushed sugar	8 lbs.

Dissolve the chocolate in the water by the aid of heat, add the sugar, and strain.

2.—Chocolate	1 lb.
Boiling water	1 pint.
Plain syrup, q.s., to make	1 gal.

Dissolve the chocolate in the water, add the syrup, and mix. Or, as follows

3. Chocolate, powdered	8 ozs
Sugar	7 lbs
Vanilla extract	12 drs
Boiling water	18 ozs
Crushed sugar	8lbs.

Mix the chocolate and sugar, add the boiling water, slowly, strain, and add the vanilla.—Soda Fountain.

TASTY DRINKS

Orange Delight.—Into a 12 ounce glass draw an ounce and a half of orange syrup; into this break an egg and add two teaspoonfuls of malted milk; add a small quantity of sweet cream and a little cracked ice. Shake thoroughly and fill with soda, using the fine stream only, and strain into a clean glass. If desired a few drops of brandy may be added to give a flavor, but I do not recommend the use of liquors even to give a flavor.

Fruit and Nut Mixtures for Sundaes.—Chop fine ½ pound of each, pecans, walnuts, almonds, candied cherries and pineapple and mix with six oranges that have been cut fine. To serve, place a cone of ice cream into a champagne glass and put a small ladle of this mixture on top.

Boston Special.—Into a 12 ounce glass draw 1½ ounces of chocolate syrup; 2 ounces of grape juice, 1 ounce of sweet cream, and a portion of malted milk; into this break an egg; add a small quantity of fine ice; shake thoroughly, fill with soda and strain into a clean glass.

Nut Salad Ice Cream.—To prepare this you must have ice cream that is not too hard. Have on hand an assortment of nut meats of almonds, pecans, filberts, walnuts, also seedless raisins, and candied cherries and mix an equal amount of each into a large portion of ice cream, place in a suitable dish and top with whipped cream.

Northern Flip.—Into a 12 ounce glass draw ½ ounce of the following syrups: Cherry, pineapple and ginger; add one egg and a small quantity of phosphate and finish the same as an egg phosphate.

Egg Nectarine.—Into a 12 ounce glass draw an ounce of nectar syrup and ½ ounce of sherbet syrup; add one egg, a couple of dashes of Angostura Bitters, a dash of phosphate and a little fine shaved ice; shake and fill with soda the same as in an egg phosphate.

ELIXIR AROMATICUM

W. G. Toplis, in American Journal of Pharmacy, suggests the following as an improved formula:

Purified talcum	Gm. 30
Comp. sp. orange	Cc. 12
Alcohol	Cc. 238
Distilled water	Cc. 563
Sugar	Gm. 375

Mix the comp. sp. orange with the purified talcum (personally I prefer magnesium carbonate). To this, in a mortar, add gradually the water and alcohol previously mixed after the manner of making medicated waters, transfer to a wetted filter and when the filtrate has passed make it up with distilled water through the filter to measure 818 c.c., then add the sugar and dissolve by agitation.

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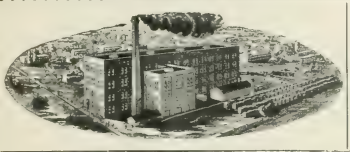


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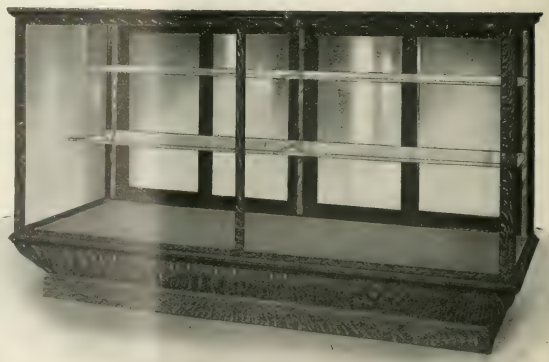


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NATIONAL SHOW CASE

Examination Papers

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA

The following are the papers given the candidates in the major examination, May, 1907.

MATERIA MEDICA.

M. Westaway, Examiner.

1. (a) Golden Seal.—Give B.P. name, N. O. Part used, Habitat, constituents, medical properties, preparations with dose.

(b) What constituent is common to other drugs, and give at least one containing it.

2. (a) Give the chief fruit or vegetable acids. Which is the common one of commerce.

(b) Give the chief salts of this acid, with medicinal properties of each.

3. Classify and give official names, also source of the following: Fish berry, croton chloral, logwood, cocoa butter, leech, spermaceti, goa powder, bitter apple and hops.

4. In what respects do gums acacia and tragacanth differ from each other? What are their constituents? and which is preferable in making an extemporaneous emulsion?

5. What are the official drugs under the N. O. Solanaceae? What effect is perceptible from this class on animals?.

6. Sugar.—What is it? Give different kinds. In what way is it associated with starch in plant nourishment?

7. (a) What are the properties of heavy oils?

(b) How is oil lini separated from the seed? and what process is it subjected to, to produce boiled oil of commerce?

(c) Why would boiled oil be dangerous in administration to animals?

PHARMACY.

A. Campbell, Examiner.

1. What percentage of ethyl hydroxide by volume, does commercial alcohol (65 O.P.) contain? How much of this is required to make 1 gal. spt. rectificatus B.P.? What strength of alcohol is used in making the following tinctures: Tr. Asa fetida, tr. capiscum, tr. hops, tr. squills, tr. stramonium?

2. Why is it necessary to use distilled water in preparing solutions of the following (a) Nitrate of silver; (b) hydrarg. perchlor.; (c) soap.

3. Give ingredients and outline process for preparing liq. bismuthi B.P.

4. (a) Give B.P. Latin titles of the following: chloric ether, seidlitz powders, fluid magnesia, pulvis aromaticus, liniment of iodine.

(b) Give names in common use for the following: Compound tincture of benzoin, spt. etheris comp., pv. ipecac co., mist. senna co., liq. plumbi subacet. dil.

5. The sp. gr. of spt. eth. nit. is 0.840 of sulphuric acid 1.843. What weight will a bottle, capacity 1 pint, contain of each of the above?

6. Re-write the following giving the quantities in grams, drachms etc.

R	Phosphate iron	4
	Quinine	2
	Strychnine	1/8
	Alcohol	32
	Water	12
	Aromatic elixir, ad	250

M. State how much strychnine will be in each teaspoonful.

7. Name antidotes in case of poisoning by (a) belladonna; (b) strychnine; (c) carbolic acid.

8. Outline process by which tinct. opii is assayed and standardized.

9. Name ingredients used in making the following: Compound liniment of camphor; tr. guaiaci am.; ext. ipecac. liq.; pv. glycyrrh. co.; liq. ferri perchlor. fort.

10. Give B.P. doses of the following: Vinum colchici, tinctura strophanthi, tinctura podophylli, tinctura cantharidis, syrupus chloral, spiritus anisi, pulvis scammonii compositus, pilula plumbi cum opio, oleum juniperi, extractum cannabis indicae.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A. Campbell, Examiner.

1. Prepare 2 ozs. solution from the following formula, and state on label the amount of each ingredient you have used:

Liquor Ferri Sulphatis.

Ferrous sulphate	8 ounces
Sulphuric acid	6 fl. drachms
Nitric acid	6 fl. drachms
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity

Add the sulphuric acid to ten ounces of distilled water; dissolve the ferrous sulphate in the mixture with the aid of heat; mix the nitric acid with two ounces of distilled water; add to this diluted acid, warmed, the solution of ferrous sulphate; concentrate by boiling, until, by the sudden disengagement of ruddy vapors, the liquid ceases to be black and acquires a red color. If any ferrous salt remain in the solution add a few drops of nitric acid and boil again. When the solution is cold make up the quantity to eleven fluid ounces by the addition, if necessary, of distilled water.

2. Prepare 2 ozs. liniment from the following formula, and state on label the amount of each ingredient you have used:

Linimentum Terebinthinae.

Soft soap	1½ ounces
Camphor	1 ounce
Oil of turpentine	13 fl. ounces

Distilled water, 5 fl. ounces or a sufficient quantity.

Mix the soft soap with two ounces of the distilled water; dissolve the camphor in the oil of

turpentine; gradually add the latter solution to the former, triturating until the mixture becomes a thick creamy emulsion; lastly mix with sufficient distilled water to produce one pint.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

M. Westaway, Examiner.

1. Translate into English:

(a) Divide in duas partes, sumat unam statim et hora somni.

(b) ℞ Camphorae drachmam.
Olei amygdalarum dulcis unciam
misce, et instilla guttas quatuor auri
pro re nata.

2. Outline the dispensing of a four ounce emulsion prescription containing:

℞ Spts. chloroformi	℥vi
Bismuth subnit	℥i
Tr. columbae	℥ v
Pulv. trag. co.	q.s.
Aquae ad	℥iv

3. (a) How much cocaine mur. will be required to produce 155 C.C. of a 5 per cent. sol.? (In grains).

(b) How much opium will 20 grammes of Dover's powder contain?

(c) How much nitrate of silver will 2 ozs. of a 6 per cent. solution contain? Give proper solvent and mode of storing this solution.

4. Give quantity of the following to produce 10 ozs. of a saturated solution at 60 degrees F.: Ac. salicylic, pot. iodide, chloral hydrate, sodii chlor., ac. boracic, phenozone and sodii salicylate.

5. What percentage of active drug matter do the following contain? Aquae laurocerasi, aquae calcis, Dover's powder, Blaud's mass, Fowler's Sol. of arsenic, paregoric, tr. iodine and Condy's fluid.

6. Give B.P. dosage for: Elaterin, tartar emetic physostigmine, strychnine phos., digitalin salicin chloroform, ac. tannic, lupulin homatropine hydrobrom., iodoform apomorphine hydrochlor., and pot. permangan.

7. With the following drugs and salts placed in solution, state what incompatibilities may occur: Tr. ferri mur., pot. bicarb., ac. tannic, spts. ammon. ar., tr. iodine, sol. barium chlor., spts. aether nit., mucilage of acacia, ac. sulph. arom.

8. Extend into full latin, then translate into English: Ad, Vic. Bis. Ind. Cap. Coch. Parv. Coq. in S.A., C.M.S., Decub Dim. F.M. H.S. Mitt. More dict. O.M.Ss.

BOTANY.

Examiner, E. Nesbitt.

1. Define the following terms: Pyxis, glume, thallus, spathe, suffrutescent, phyllodia.

2. Classify fruits as to composition, and give examples.

3. "Flowers are altered branches and their parts therefore altered leaves." Explain above statement.

4. Distinguish between rhizome, tuber, corm, bulb. Give an example of each of pharmaceutical importance.

5. Show the analogy between a simple pistil and a leaf-blade from a morphological standpoint.

6. What is phyllotaxy? Briefly outline the different modes.

7. Describe the structure of an ovule. Name and distinguish between the different kinds.

8. Classify cryptogams. Explain the process of fertilization in ferns.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, E. Nesbitt.

1. Distinguish between metals and non-metals. Name the alkali metals, and state their properties as a group.

2. What are the chief ores of lead? Describe method of preparation. In case of poisoning by a soluble lead salt, what antidote would you adminster and why?

3. Mercury—Source, preparation and properties. Describe a process for the preparation of calomel. How would you test for corrosive sublimate in calomel?

4. Write equations showing the reactions which occur in the preparation of the following:

KI, $NaHCO_3$, NH_4Cl, $AgNO_3$.

5. What are aromatic compounds? Explain by a graphic formula the chemical constitution of benzine.

6. Outline two of the most important methods for the determination of vapor density.

7. Define as briefly as possible the term "Atomic heat."

8. (a) Find the formula of a substance containing nitrogen 26.17, hydrogen 7.48, chlorine 66.35.

(b) Find the percentage composition of lead chromate $PbCrO_4$.

9. Practical.

10. (a) Identification of a salt.

(b) Separation of three bases.

(c) Volumetric estimation of a glucose solution.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Annual Examination, May, 1907

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner, J. A. Cairncross.

Time allowed—Two hours.

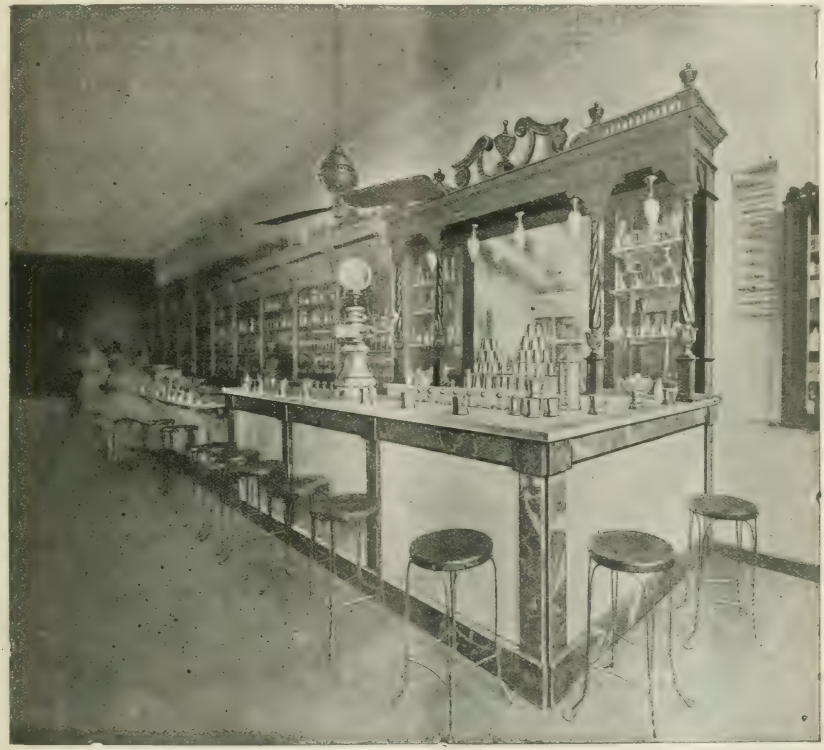
1. A prescription reads,—

	Value.
℞ Strychnia. Hydrochlor. (crystals)	grs. ¼
Ess. de Calisaya, P.D. and Co.	℥ii
Elix. Simplicis	℥ii
Aqua. Dest.	ad. ℥viii

Sig: ℥ii in aq T.I.D.

(a) In dispensing this how much B.P. Liquor Strychninae would you use? Show work.

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Gain on Investment - - - - - - -	116%

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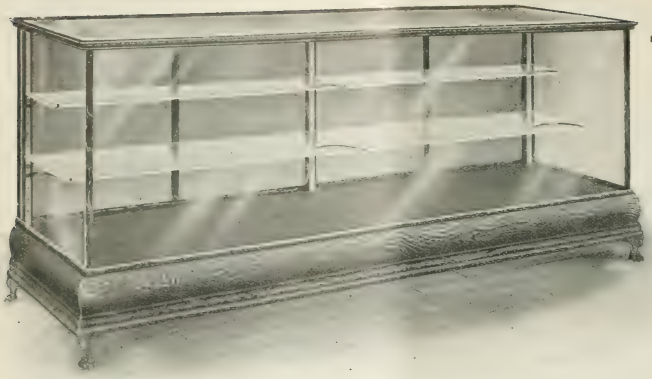
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Richardson, H. - Sturgeon Falls
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(b) Is the dose too large? 10

2. Give symbol and Latin name for,—

Grain, scruple, drachm, ounce, minim, drop. fluid drachm, fluid ounce. 8

3. Expand into full Latin.

℞ Ol. Tig..... gtt. iss.
Ext. Colocy. Co. ʒi
Pil. Hydrarg..... ʒi
M. et div. in pil. xx. Sum unam bis d. S.o.s. 7

4. (a) How would you prepare the following prescription:

℞ Pv. Myrrh..... grs. lx
Pot. Carb..... grs. xxx
Pv. Sacchar. Pur..... grs. lx
Spts. Myristicae m. l
Ferrous Sulphate grs. xxv
Aqua Rosa ad. ℥x

(b) What alteration occurs during process?

(c) Give full Latin name and synonym for above preparation. 10

5. Give full Latin name for following, also dose:

Seidlitz Powder, Dover's Powder, Chlorodyne, Friar's Balsam, Tartar Emetic, Cream of Tartar, Gray Powder, Easton's Syrup, Tincture of Foxglove, Salts of Lemon. 10

6. Criticize the following prescriptions: point all errors of incompatibility and dosage.

(a) ℞ Potass. Permang..... ʒss
Ext. Gentian grs. xx
Ext. Taraxaci grs. xxx
Fiat. mas. et div in pil. No. xxx.
Sig: One P.C. et H.S.

(b) ℞ Antipyrin ʒii
Tr. Ferri. Mur..... ℥ss
Spts. Ether. Nit..... ʒii
Aqua ad. ℥vi
Sig: ℥ss in aq. T.I.D.

(c) ℞ Phenozone grs. i
Quinine Mur..... grs. iii
Ac. Arsenious grs. 1/10
Ext. Belladonna grs. i
in i. cap..... Mitte. xii
Sig: One every two hours. 15

7. Give maximum dose of the following: Hydrarg. Biniod, Salol, Ac. Arsenious, Calcium Sulphide, Codein Phos., Ac. Carbolic (Crys.), Ext. Belladonna, Amm. Bromid., Morph. Acetate, Liq. Hyd. Bichlor., Pulv. Opii, Iodoform, Soda Biborate, Ext. Felicis Liq., Liquor Trinitrini. 10

8. (a) Change the following ℞ into apothecary's weights (showing work):

Hydrarg. Bichlor..... 0 06
Liq. Strychnine 4
Liq. Arsenicalis 12
Syr. Phosphates Co..... ad. 256
Sig: ℥ii in aq. A.C. et H.S.

(b) Are any of the doses excessive?

(c) Is there an incompatibility? If so, how can it be remedied?

(d) Give synonym for last ingredient in ℞ 9 and 10. Oral examination. 10 20

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, J. S. Armitage, Phm.B.
Time allowed—Two hours.

ADEPS.

1. (a) What is it? (b) Natural order of source? (c) How prepared. (d) Impurities? (e) Constituents? (f) How does it compare with Lanolin and Soft Paraffin as an Ointment base?

2. Define Gums, Gum-Resins, Resins, Oleo-Resins and Balsams, and give an official example of each.

UVÆ URSI, FOLIA.

3. (a) Give common name? (b) What is the habitat? (c) Natural order? (d) Describe it? (e) What are its medical properties? (f) Official preparations and their doses? (g) What leaves resemble Uvae Ursi, and how would you distinguish them?

4. Give the official Latin name, part used, and the principal constituents of:

Broom Tops, Roman Chamomile, Arnica, Peruvian Bark, Bitter Apple, Black Cohosh, and India Rubber.

OLEUM MORRHUAE.

5. (a) To what class of oils does it belong? (b) From what and how obtained? (c) Describe it? (d) Give its habitat? (e) What is considered inferior oil? (f) Give its constituents? (g) How would you test it? (h) Medical properties and dose.

6. Make drawing (or describe) the microscopic characteristics of:

(a) The following starches: Maranta, Turmeric.

(b) The cross section of each of the following: Triticum Repens, Belladonna.

ERGOT.

7. (a) What is it? (b) Natural order? (c) Give the habitat? (d) At what stage of its growth should it be collected? (e) What varieties are there, and which is official? Describe the official variety? (g) How should it be stored, and why? (h) Give the principal constituents? (i) Official preparations and their doses?

8. Give habitat, medical properties and official preparations of: (a) Viburnum Prunifolium. (b) Pruni Virginianae Cortex. (c) Physostigmatis Semina.

9 and 10. Oral examination and recognition of specimens.

THEORETICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, M. R. MacFarlane, Phm.B.
Time allowed—Two hours.

Value.

1. Define: Law of Multiple Proportion, Vapor Density, Oxidation, Dissociation, Polymerization, Ester, Mercaptol, Ketone. 14

2. Carbon forms two oxides. State methods for their preparation, and show how they may be formed from each other. Distinguish between CO and H. 10

3. Describe the preparation of Phosphorus from Bone Ash. Contrast the properties of its Allotropic forms. Calculate the weight of Phosphorus in 700 grams of Bone Ash. 10

4. Complete the following equations:

$KOH + P_4 + H_2O =$
$C_2H_5OH + H_2SO_4 =$
H_2SO_4 (Hot) $+ K_2Cr_2O_7 =$
$CuSO_4 + H_2S =$
$Cu + HNO_3 =$
$Na_2S_2O_3 + I =$ 12

5. Write an account of the Chemistry of the Aldehydes. 12

6. Describe briefly the Chemistry of the following: Phenol, Acetone, Ethyl Nitrite, Potassium Alum. 12

7. State the laws of Refraction of Light. Draw a diagram showing the dispersion of light by means of a prism. 10

80

DISPENSING.

Examiner, T. N. Sampson.
Time allowed—Three hours.

N.B.—Candidates will dispense the following prescriptions with neatness, accuracy and despatch, labelling and finishing the medicines as if designed for patients. The order in which the candidates' dispensing desk is left, and the cleanliness of utensils, are to be rated.

Value.

Mrs. Andrews.

1. R Olei Menthae Piperitae m i
Magnesii Carbonatis levis.. gr. x
Carbonis Ligni gr. v
Misce fiat pulvis et mitte tales decem.
Signe. Capiat unum ter in die. 15

Mrs. Jones' Baby.

2. R Olei Terebinthinae 5iss
Tincturae Benzoini Compositae 5iii
Pulveres Acaciae q.s.
Aquam ad. 5ii
Misce et emulsio fiat.
Signe. 5i (S) omnibus horis tribus. 20

Walter Smith.

3. R Ferri Redacti qr. 1
Extracti Gentianae gr. xx
fiat massa in pilulas decem dividenda.
Signe. Capiat unam quater in die, post cibum et hora somni. 20

Harry Clark.

4. R Salol gr. ii
Olei Olivae m xii
Capsula fiat et mitte tales novem.
Signe. Una quaque quarta hora sumenda. 20

Charles Williams.

5. R Pulveres Opii qr. iv
Plumbi Acetatis gr. xviii
Olei Theobromatis 5ii
Misce et divide in suppositoria sex.
Signe. Utere uno semel die. 25

100

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

Examiner, W. W. Gibson.
Time allowed—Three hours.

Value.

Part I.

1. (a). Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens.

Magnesium Sulphate in Xtals.....	50 oz.
Sodium Bicarbonate in powder....	36 oz.
Tartaric Acid in powder	19 oz.
Citric Acid in powder	12½ oz.
Refined Sugar in powder	10½ oz.

Dry the Magnesium Sulphate at about 130 degrees F., until it has lost about ¼ its weight. Powder the product, then mix with the Refined Sugar and then with the other ingredients. Place the mixture in a suitable pan, and heat to about 200 degrees F. When the mixture, by the aid of careful manipulation, has assumed a granular form, [illegible] a temperature not exceeding 130 degrees F. 30

Prepare according to the above directions one ounce, and [illegible] the same in a 2-ounce W.M. bottle.

2 (a). Glycerinum Tragacanthae.

Tragacanth in powder	½ oz.
Glycerine (Fld.)	1½ oz.
Distilled Water	½ oz.

Mix the Glycerine with the Tragacanth, then add the distilled water and triturate until a homogeneous paste is produced.

Exhibit same in a 2-ounce porcelain jar. 10

3. (a) Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.

Mercury	2 grammes
Nitric Acid	6 cubic centimetres
Lard	8 grammes
Olive Oil	14 grammes

Dissolve the mercury in the Nitric Acid without the aid of heat, agitating gently from time to time. Heat the Olive Oil and Lard together on a sand bath, so that the mixture when transferred to a heated earthenware vessel capable of holding ten times the quantity shall be at a temperature of 290 degrees F. Then add the cold mercurial solution gradually, constantly stirring to promote disengagement of fumes. After the frothing has ceased, the mixture, which should have a temperature of not less than 200 degrees F., must be constantly stirred until it is cold. 30

Prepare the above quantity of this ointment, and exhibit the same in a 2-ounce porcelain jar.

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Menthol
Black
Etc.



Horehound
Lime
Acid
Etc.

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Part II.

1 (b). In order to have a granular product is it necessary to stir all the time it is evaporating?

Why is it necessary to first treat the Magnesium Sulphate with heat? 10

2 (b). How would you determine if Powd. Tragacanth was adulterated with starch? 10

3 (b). Describe the color and consistence which the ointment should have.

What would be the result if sufficient heat had not been used, also if heated too highly. 10

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, A. Moir, Phm.B., M.B.

Time allowed—Three hours.

	Value
1. Determine the acid in Specimen A.	15
2. B contains one Acid and two Bases. Determine these.	40
3. Separate the Bases contained in C.	45
	100

PHARMACY.

Examiner, F. R. Curry.

Time allowed Two hours

	Value
1. Easton's Syrup. Give official Latin title in full. Name the articles used in making, and state briefly how prepared. What change in appearance does the syrup undergo in time, and to what is the change due.	10
2. Give the official title of the following preparations: (1) Citrine Ointment. (2) Spirit of Mindererus. (3) Aromatic Powder. (4) Scotch Paregoric. (5) Black Draught. (6) Diachylon Plaster. State how the first two are prepared.	10
*3. By what tests would you identify each of the following: Diluted Sulphuric Acid, Diluted Nitric Acid, Diluted Hydrochloric Acid. How would you determine the strengths of the above?	8
4. Describe two methods for taking Specific Gravities of Liquids, and express in centigrade and Fahrenheit degrees the temperature at which the operation should be performed. What effect has variation in temperature on the volume of Alcohol. How much will two fluid ounces of Chloroform weigh in grammes?	12
5. Write full notes regarding (1) The storing and keeping of Stock Ointments, (2) How Ointments should be dispensed, and (3) What precautions must be observed in making Ointments containing any Free Acid, Iodine or Tannin. Classify the Official Ointment Bases as to their values: (1) As Protection Agents. (2) Affinity for Liquids. (3) Readiness of Absorption.	12
6. What is an Elixir, and what percentage of alcohol do elixirs usually contain? Name an official syrup, which is properly an Elixir, and give list of articles composing it.	8
7. If 500 Cc. of Alcohol, 94 per cent., be mixed with 500 Cc. of water, and the contraction in volume amounts to 30 Cc., what will be the volume percentage of Alcohol, 94 per cent., in the resulting mixture? Valuing the Alcohol, 94 per cent., at $4.80 per gallon, what will one pint of this mixture cost?	16
8. Four drachms of Ammonium Salicylate are required for a mixture to contain also one fluid ounce of Compd. Tincture of Cardamoms, and sufficient water to make four fluid ounces. Give the quantities each of Salicylic Acid and Ammonium Carbonate you would use, and state how you would prepare the above amount of Ammon. Salicylate. (100 parts of Salicylic Acid require 39.13 parts of Ammon. Carb. for saturation, and yield 112.4 parts of Ammon. Salicylate).	80

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION EXAMINATIONS

At the meeting of the Board of Examiners in Vancouver the following applications were passed:

Apprentices—Albert M. Clearihue, A. E. Cunningham, Wallace Lucas and Margaret MacKenzie.

Certified Clerk—Fred. W. Dawson.

Licentiates—W. E. Almas, W. J. Cairns, D. W. Grieve, Robert W. Grieve, A. R. McIvor, J. O. Reddie, S. S. Smith, A. J. Stephen, Horace M. Turnbull, F. A. Wilson and John W. McArthur, also R. E. Frost.

The Major and Minor Examinations

Major—Oscar T. Reinhard, Geo. G. Lyall.

Minor—R. J. Maxwell, G. P. Rogers, H. F. Dack, John Robinson.

Senior Examinations

PHARMACY.

Examiner, H. H. Watson.

Time allowed—2 hours.

(1). Give Spec. Gravity of Chloroform, Liq. Ammon. Fort. What will a gallon of Alcohol weigh?

(2). Describe process of Crystallization, Dialysis, give example of each

(3). Write an article on Fluid Extracts. How would you recover spirit after percolation?

(4). Give B. P. preparations into which Opium enters.

(5). Prepare Liniment Crotonis, Liniment Terb. Acet., Gun Cotton.

(6). Define glucosides and mention those of pharmaceutical interest.

(7). Give the source and uses of the following: Fel Bovis, Ichthyol, Iodoform, Salicylic Acid, Lanoline, Cocoa Butter, Oxalic Acid.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, H. H. Watson.

Time allowed—2 hours.

(1). Prepare Laughing Gas; prepare Sulphuric Acid.

(2). How are the following prepared: Calomel, Chloral Hydrate, Prussic Acid?

(3). How much corrosive sublimate will 100 pounds of Mercury make?

(4). What chemical changes take place in the manufacture of Sodium Phosphate?

(5). What is the formula of the Acetic Radical; Salicylic Radical; Citric Radical?

(6). Aluminium, source, characters. What are its uses in medicine and in commerce?

(7). Manufacture Bleaching Powder. Manufacture Formaldehyde.

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, F. C. Stearman, Phm.B.

Time allowed—2 hours.

(1). What part or parts of the following are used in medicine: (a) Claviceps Purpurea. (b) Atropa Belladonna. (c) Glycyrrhiza Glabra. (d) Arnica Montana. (e) Varieties Asafoetida. (f) Give medical properties of each of the above. Value (15).

2. Give habitat and official names of (a) Benzoin. (b) Kino. (c) Gentian. (d) Olive Oil. (e) Black Pepper. Value (10).

3. State how the following articles should be kept to avoid deterioration: (a) Cantharides. (b) Insect Powder. (c) Buchu Leaves. (d) Prussic Acid. (e) Oil Lemon. (f) and Herbs containing Volatile Principles. Value (10).

4. Write full materia medica notes on Guaiacum et Cubeba. Value (10).

5. Oil of Peppermint. (a) Give official name. (b) Mention two varieties. (c) and give principal habitat. (d) State how plant is cultivated. (e) To what constituent does it owe its peculiar odor, and how would you determine whether or not this constituent was in a sample of oil? Value (15).

6. Nut Gall. (a) What is the Pharmaceutical name? (b) Give manner of production. (c) Name principal constituent. B. P. Preparations and strengths. Value (10).

7. (a) Enumerate all the different kinds of Senna and Cinchona you know of. State which you consider the best sample, and why? Value (10).

8. What are the following: (a) Citris Vulgaris. (b) Citrus Limonum. (c) Strychnos Ignatea. (d) Brassica Sinapis. (e) Lappa Major. (f) Hydrastis Canadensis. (g) Inulae Officinalis. (h) Gossypium Herbaceum. (i) Picraena Excelsa. (j) Give Latinic names for Aconite, Digitalis, Broom and Aloes. Value (10). Oral (10).

BOTANY.

Examiner, F. C. Stearman, Phm.B.

Time allowed—2 hours.

1. What is meant by the terms: (a) Chlorophyll and Protoplasm, and explain fully their uses. Value (15).

2. Describe the following terms: (a) Aerial Roots. (b) Fibrous and Fleshy Roots. (c) And give the divisions of roots according to shape. Value (15).

3. (a) What do you understand by the term Aestivation? (b) Sketch and define the different forms. Value (10).

4. Dehiscent and indehiscent fruits. Explain fully and state under which form you would classify (a) Hop. (b) Peanut. (c) Lemon, and (d) Aniseed. Value (15).

5. Sketch briefly: (a) Panicle. (b) Endogenous Stem. (c) Ovule. (d) Stolen. (e) Spadix. (f) Corolla, and (g) Stigma. Value (15).

6. (a) Name the organs of vegetation and those of reproduction, with the work done by each. Value (10).

7. (a) Describe the fruit of the Cruciferae and the flower of the Umbelliferae. (b) Name the B. P. official drugs under those orders. Value (10).

8. Describe the process of assimilation in plants. Value (10).

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner, John Cochrane.

Time allowed—2 hours.

1. Extend into full Latin, and give English translation of:

℞ Ext. Coloc. Co. ℥ss.
P. Rhei ℈i.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. xv
Conf. Rosae q.s.
ut fiant pil. xxx. quarum sum.

1. Post coenam quotidie; mane et pomeridie sum. haust. purg.

2. Define the following terms as applied to remedies, and give the names of two remedies in each class:

Epispastics; Analgesics; Haemostatics; Mydriatics; Anhidrotics; Escharotics; Cholagogues; Diuretics; Hypnotics; Anthelmintics.

3. How would you prepare:

(a) ℞ Sapo. Animal ℥ii
Glycerini ℥i
Potass. Iodid ℥iss
Ol. Limonis ℥i
Aq. Distill ℥x
M. Ft. Linim.

(b) ℞ Ferri Sulph. Excis. ℥iiss
P. Acaciae gr. l
P. Tragacanth gr. xv
Sod. Carb. Exsic. gr. xcv
Syrupi ℥ii

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Glycerini min. x
Aq. Dist..... q.s.
M. Ft. Pil. Mass.

4. Transpose prescription "(a)" in question 3 into the metric system of weights and measures giving the exact equivalent of each ingredient used.

5. (a) Extend into full Latin, and give English translation of: De d. in d.; O. M.; Sesquih.; Ocul.; Lateri dolenti; C.m.s.; Post aurem; Q. v.; Guttat.; Diluculo.

(b) Give Latin translation for: Every quarter of an hour; In the usual manner; An ounce and a half; Every third day; A pint.

6. Write a prescription for a four-ounce mixture containing in each dose, maximum doses of Tartarate of Morphine and Chloral Hydrate, using the B.P. Solution of the former, and the B.P. Syrup of the latter, and employing Chloroform water as a vehicle.

7. (a) Explain the term "Incompatability" in its various phases as applied to medicines; and illustrate with sample prescriptions.

(b) When an ambiguous word or quantity occurs in a prescription, how would you determine which of several readings is the most probable?

8. Give B. P. dose of: Codein. Phos.; Zinc. Acet.; Cerii Oxalas; Paraldehyde; Santonin; Creosote; Ac. Tannic.; Terebene; Ext. Cannab. Ind.

By hypodermic injection of: Injtc. Apomorph. Hypoderm.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

SENIOR DISPENSING.

Examiner, John Cochrane.

Time allowed—2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label, and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1.—Mrs. Wm. Brown.

℞ Bismuth Subnit.
Pepsin aa. gr. iss
Quin. Sulph..... gr. i
Strych..... gr. 1-40
M. et ft. pil. Mitte tales XX.
Sig. Cap. Aeger unam nocte maneque statim p.c.

L. N. B., M.D.

2.—Henry Smith.

℞ Boracis.
Zinc. Oxid.....aa 3i
Picis Liq..... ʒi
Adip. ad..... ʒiss
M. Ft. Ung.
Sig. Admov. part. aff. bis. ind.

B. D. M., M.D.

3.—Miss Moore.

℞ Santonin gr. x
Ol. Ricini..... ʒi
P. Acaciae q.s.
Aq. Cinnam. ad..... ʒvi
M.
Sig. Dimid. pro dos. Repet. post triduum si op. sit.

S. P. H., M.D.

4.—Robert Johnson.

℞ Aloin..... gr. ii
Ext. Bellad..... gr. i
Ol. Theobrom..... q.s.
Fiat suppos..... Mitte vi
Sig. Injic. unum p.r.n. hor. decub.

H. C. M., M.D.

5.—L. T. Wilson.

℞ Acid. Salicyl 5 per cent
Acid Boric..... 8 per cent.
Amyli 12 per cent.
P. Cretae Gall. ad..... ʒii
M.
Sig. Pulvis. Mod. praesc. dieb. alt. utend.

A. C. R. M.D.

Junior Examinations

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner, F. C. Stearman, Phm.B.

Time allowed—2 hours.

1. Describe the following terms, and give examples of each: (a) Ecbolics. (b) Hydrogogues. (c) Anti Emetics. (d) Alteratives. (e) Emollients and Myotics. Value (10).

2. (a) Name the different parts of a prescription. (b) Describe Young's method of proportioning doses and from this method give doses of T. Cinchona Co., Friar's Balsam and Grey Powder for a child 8 years old. Value (15).

3. Why is the Latin language universally used for the Drugs of Official origin? Value (10).

4. (a) Give the sources of Lanolin. (b) Castor Oil. (c) Fel Bovinum.. (d) Pepsin and Yellow Wax. Value (10).

5. (a) Name the Drugs under Natural Order Polygalaceae, giving plant name and habitat of each one distinctly. (b) What are the medical properties of the drugs under this order? Value (10).

6. Give doses of the following: (a) Syr. Codiae. (b) Dover's Powder. (c) Paregoric Elixir. (d) Gregory's Powder and Quinine. Value (10).

7. Write full materia medica notes on Aurantii Cortex. (b) Give medical properties and B. P. preparations. Value (10).

8. (a) What do you understand by the term Alkaloid? and Fixed Oil? (b) Name some official in the B.P. Value (10).

9. (a) Give the medical properties and source, where possible, of Camphor. (b) Cocoa Butter. (c) Cantharidis. (d) Senegae. (e) Adeps. Prepar. and Calumbo Root. Value (15).

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner, H. H. Watson.

Time allowed—2 hours.

(1). What is meant by adhesion and cohesion?

(2) What is an Atom, Molecule, Compound, Acid, Base? What is the difference between organic and inorganic Chemistry?

3). What gases are found in the atmosphere and what functions are fulfilled by each of them?

(4) Write an article on Ammonia. Prepare Liq. Ammon. Fort.

(5). Adduce evidence that elements exist in compounds. What are the functions of a Symbol and of a Chemical Compound?

(6). How is Iodide of Potass. prepared?

(7). How do you prepare: Carbonate of Potass.? Bicarbonate of Potass.?

PHARMACY.

Examiner, H. H. Watson.

Time allowed—2 hours.

(1). What are Extracts, Infusions, Lotions, Fixed Oils, Essential Oils, Tinctures and Ointments?

(2). How do you prepare Camphorated Chalk? Seidlitz Powders? Blue Ointment?

(3). Write a paragraph on weights and measures.

(4). Describe the Bunsen Burner, and what are its advantages?

(5). What is the solubility of: Boracic Acid; Bichloride of Mercury; Iodide of Potass.; Sulphate of Magnesia?

(6). What are the ingredients in Dover's Powder; Donovan's Solution; Gregory's Mixture; Blue Pill?

(7). Write an article on Diphtheritic Anti-toxin.

DISPENSING.

Examiner, John Cochrane.

Time allowed—2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label, and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1.—Jas. McLeod.

℞ Bismuth. Carbon..... ʒii
Sod. Bicarb..... ʒi
P. Tragac..... gr. v
Aq. Menth. Pip. q.s. ad. ʒviii
F.M.
Sig. Coch. mag. quaque. quat. hor.
A. E. M., M.D.

2.—Mrs. Mason.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic.
Quin. Sulph.
Ext. Nuc. Vomic. aa..... gr. ss
Pil. Rhei Co..... gr. ii
Misce. Fiat pilula. Mitte XII.
Sig. Cap. unam. ac nocte indies.
C. D. T., M.D.

3.—Thos. Carson.

℞ Calc. Carb. Prae..... gr. xx
Sulph. Subl..... ʒi
Sapo. Mollis..... ʒi
Adip. ad..... ʒi
M. Ft. Ung.
Sig. More dict. utend.
M. S. W., M.D.

4. Geo. Walsh.

℞ P. Opii..... gr. 1-6
Sacch. Lact..... gr. ii
Et Pulv. Mitte XII.
Sig. Pulv. unus o. n. sumend.
F. P., M.D.

JUNIOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

Examiner, John Cochrane.

Time allowed—2 hours.

1. Translate into English the following:

Recipe: Ammonii Chloridi, Scrupulos duos.
Potassii Iodidi, grana quindecim.
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae, drachmas duas.
Vini Ipecacuanhae, semi drachmam.
Syrupi Tolutanae.
Aquae, ana unciam cum semisse.
Misce. Sumat cochleare unum parvum ter in die.

2. How would you prepare:

(a) ℞ Hydrarg. Submur..... gr. xxx
Muc. Tragac..... ʒx
Glycerini..... ʒiv
Liq. Calcis q.s. ad..... ʒx
M. Ft. Lotio.

(b) ℞ Cerae Flavae.
Ol. Olivae aa..... ʒvi
Camphorae..... ʒiii
Ung. Hydrarg..... ʒx
M. Ft. Ung.

3. Give English translation of:

Omni Biduo; Trochisci; Aq. fervens; Cyathus lactis; Cujus; Hora somni; Quantum placet; Singulorum; Guttae; Misce bene.

4. Write a prescription in the ordinary form amounting to twelve tablespoonfuls containing in each tablespoonful maximum doses of Corrosive Sublimate and Iodide of Potassium, and thirty minims of Syrup of Ginger, using water as a vehicle.

5. Criticize the following prescriptions, indicating any errors, or any changes likely to occur:

(a) ℞ Magnes. Carb..... ʒii
Magnes. Sulph..... ʒii
Tinct. Nuc. Vomic..... ℥ss
Quin. Sulph..... ℈i
Acid. Sulph. Dil..... ʒi
Aq. Menth. Pip. q.s. ad. ʒvi
M. Sig. A. tablespoonful every morning.

(b) ℞ Ext. Bellad. Ach..... gr. xv
Ext. Coloc. Co..... ℈i
Ferri Arsenat..... gr. v.
Ext. Gent..... q.s.
Ft. Mass. Div. in pil. No. XX.
Sig. Pil. II. after meals.

6. (a) What is a pill, and what is the object of making medicine into pills?

(b) What is an ointment; an embrocation; a collyrium; an emulsion?

7. (a) Give English names for:

Humulus; Coccus; Anthemidis Flores; Succus

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That was true Co-operation and opened up an era of prosperity and independence hitherto unknown to the trade.

This was very genuine Co-operation---there was no Middleman or Promoter to unfairly divide the profits with the retailer. It was simply a mutually agreeable compact between the first producer and the retailer.

Time and circumstances have shown us all some better ways of accomplishing the end sought, and the Nyal Family Remedies as now marketed, most nearly approach the Ideal.

[OVER]

They possess the Sterling Quality of the old Stearns' Non-secrets ---they are made according to the latest art of the expert pharmacist---they are so appropriately dressed that even the external appearance inspires the public confidence.

A very considerable amount of money is spent annually to make the public familiar with these remedies, and they are marketed at prices just as low as is consistent with the quality of the goods and amount of advertising furnished.

Best of all though, the most complete scheme of Co-operation underlies their selling plan.

The retailer is not asked to supply his capital to float a line of unknown goods of unknown quality. The Nyal Family Remedies are very well known wherever the English language is spoken.

The prices are undoubtedly low. The retailer participates fully in the profits. A purchase of even a moderate quantity within a year, entitles you to a most liberal and guaranteed Dividend.

With increased annual purchase, the amount of your Dividends is increased in greater proportion and this DIVIDEND IS GUARANTEED.

What greater evidence of profit-sharing and Co-operation can you ask than an assured profit of over two-hundred per cent. on well advertised goods of the highest quality?

You are taking absolutely no risks in making the Nyal Family Remedies the prominent feature of your business.

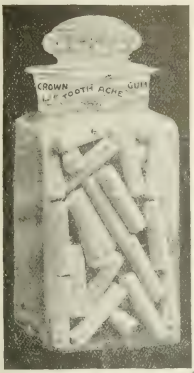
Frederick Stearns & Co.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

[OVER]

We will Ship You a Gross of

Royal Toothache Gum



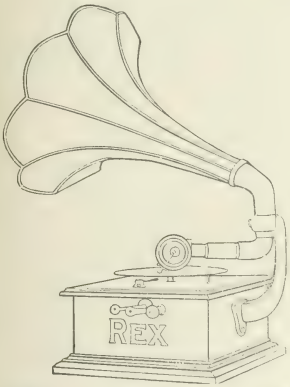
In a Handsome, Wide-mouth Jar (like cut) for $6.00 a gross, 30 days, or TEN PER CENT. OFF for cash in ten days, Express and Duty paid; or in Handsome Counter Display boxes, $5.00 A GROSS, same discount, delivered at your door, Express and Duty paid.

We GUARANTEE THE QUALITY of the Royal Toothache Gum.

Manufactured only by

J. Bell McLeod Medicine Co.

Buffalo, N. Y., United States.



THE REX
Talking Machine

A POPULAR PRICE DISC MACHINE

The Rex No. 2 Retails at $15.00

Just what your trade is looking for. It is equipped with a very neat and attractive

Flower Horn and Tapering Arm

Nicely nickel plated, the body of machine is in Mahogany finish which makes a very desirable and complete outfit

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS WHICH WILL BE GLADLY FURNISHED

The R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

121 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN. 143 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Special Combination Offer

ONE ASSORTMENT TO A CUSTOMER

	Regular Price.
50 Leather Cards	$1.25
12 Assorted Real Fur Teddy Bears	.60
12 Assorted Pen Wipers Teddy B	.42
12 Leather Medals	.30
12 Leather Sole P.C.	.30
12 Leather Appliquet Flower Sets	.60
12 Leather Mignon Post Cards	.18
	$3.65

Delivered free of expenses anywhere in the United States for $2.65 cash with order. Retail price for this lot $7.66.

$7.66 Retail
2.65 Cost you

$5.01 Your net profit.

We have now (500) varied designs in Hand Burnt and Painted Leather Cards, also a fine line of Artistic Novel and Attractive Souvenirs.

LEATHER POST CARD CO.

335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

BIG PROFITS IN

HOHNER

HARMONICAS



No better side line for Druggists.
THE BEST is the only one to buy.

ANY JOBBER CAN SUPPLY YOU

M. HOHNER

76 YORK STREET TORONTO, ONT

Very Choice and Original

POST CARDS

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Cards—Flowers embossed with beautiful designs, at	$6 00 and $ 8.00	
" —Celluloid Silk Cards	18.00	$150.00
" —Velvet	$10.00, 12.00, 15.00	
" —Loving Messenger		
" —Silk hand work	18.00	
" —Celebrated Artists	2.00	15.00
" —Fancy (children's subjects)	1.50	12.50
" —Assorted different subjects	1.75	15.00
" —Brilliant	$2.00, $3.00 and 6 00	
" —High Class Silk	32.00	

Albums of all kinds ranging in prices from $1.50 a dozen to $30.00 a dozen.
Racks for holding cards on the walls (a store is not up-to-date if it is not provided with them), $1.50 per dozen.
Paper for decorating card store, special for stores of that kind, it will give a beautiful appearance to your stock, $1.50 a dozen.
Card Grip Suspenders, per 100, 50c.
Rubber bands, 35c a box. $3.50 per dozen boxes.

Also see our list in May issue.

Pens for Jewelling Cards, 15 Cents Each or $1.50 per Dozen

Jewelling Powders, any colors, from $2.75 to $4.50 a lb. Bottles, 25c. Each. Envelopes 90c. per 1,000.

Special Prices for the above in exceptionally large quantities

INTERNATIONAL POST CARD CO.

27, 29 and 31 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

Conii; Sevum Praeparatum; Pterocarpi Lignum Aurantii Cortex Siccatus; Amygdalæ Amaræ Caoutchouc; Anethi Fructus.

(b) Give Latin names for:

Cocoa Butter; Black Wash. Leeches White Wax; Fowler's Solution; Red Precipitate Saffron; Dover's Powder; Lime; Brandy.

8. Give doses of:

Chloral Hydrate; Tinct. Opii; Cocain. Hydrochlor.; Phenacetin; Salol; Strych. Hydrochlor. Ext. Hyoscyam; Liq. Morph. Hyd.; Tinct. Aconiti; Spts. Chloroform.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The annual examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy were held at the College, May 1 to 10. Eighty candidates presented themselves, seventy for all subjects and the remainder for part subjects. Following are the results:

MEDALS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The John Roberts scholarship, $100, A. E. Lovell, London; the John Roberts medal, L. B. M. Wright, Napanee; College gold medal, A. E. Lovell, London; College silver medal, L. R. Tune, Ingersoll; D'Avignon medal, dispensing, Cecil R. Brown, Woodstock; Heebner medal, pharmacy, W. S. Curry, Minden; Chambers medal, chemistry, A. E. Lovell and L. R. Tune, equal, reverts to A. E. Smale, Highgate; Fotheringham medal, materia medica, A. E. Lovell, reverts to H. R. Barker, Bracebridge; Scott medal, botany, L. R. Tune, Ingersoll.

HONOR LIST, IN ORDER OF MERIT

Arthur E. Lovell, London; L. B. M. Wright, Napanee; Lorne R. Tune, Ingersoll; P. A. Christie, Orillia; Norman M. Watson, Collingwood; G. W. Willoughby, Almonte; Alvin M. Smale, Highgate; W. E. Preston, Toronto; E. B. Mealley, Springvale; Harold R. Barker, Bracebridge; W. S. Curry, Minden; Cecil R. Brown, Woodstock; A. E. Longmore, Camden East; Percy McFee, Toronto; Chas. G. Whebby, Dartmouth, N. S.; Donald J. Buckley, Sydney, C.B.; F. C. Pearn, Port Perry; A. Garda Elson, Toronto.

PASS LIST.

Geo. A. Aikin, Arnprior; Harry P. Alger, Nanaimo, B.C.; Edward Anderson, Boston, Ont.; Jas. T. Balkwill, Mitchell; Fred. Barber, Toronto; R. A. Bly, Trenton; G. G. Brant, Smithville; James Brighty, Galt; J. Frank Brodie, Claremont; R. B. Carter, Blyth; J. W. Cinnamon, Lindsay; Chas. T. Dolan, Belleville; H. H. Earl, Port Hope; Murray P. Elder, Kamloops, B. C.; Miss G. Gallagher, Toronto; Percy W. Geen, Belleville; W. H. Glanville, Thessalon; James G. Grant, Toronto; C. T. Hall, Nober; W. E. Hayes, Toronto; Sidney E. Large, Listowel; C. W. R. Lemon, Thorold; A. A. Macdonald, Ottawa; H. E. Martin, Napanee; F. J. C. Morrison, Orangeville; N. L. McMillan, Acton; Miss M. M. Orchard, Strathroy; C. H. Orme, London; Arthur L. Orton, Bradford; J. A. Paterson, Cornwall; M. B. Percival, London; Chas. R. Porter, Elmvale; Robt. C. Porter, Ottawa; Chas. Ritchie, Hamilton; E. A. Robertson, Stratford; Blair C. Roger, Ottawa; C. A. Rutherford, Owen Sound; Thos. J. Ryan, Seaforth; John T. Stocks, Port Arthur; W. C. Sweet, Sarnia; R. H. Thompson, Uxbridge; Thos. J. Watson, Stayner; E. D. Whan, Orillia; Miss M. I. Whealey, Thornton; John M. White, Brooklin, Ont.

Passed now and on previous occasions: G. G. Barker, Chatham; John A. Breen, Uxbridge; E. S. Coady, Newmarket; H. R. Kimpton, Tillsonburg; Frank D. Keeley, Arthur; F. C. Noice, Toronto.

Passed on part subjects: Jas. A. Longfield, Huntsville; A. F. McDuffee, Raymond, Alta.; Otto W. Anderson, Ponoka, Alta.; J. T. E. Peel, Lindsay; A. D. Chipchase, Guelph; W. E. Gould, Colborne.

BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE

A movement is being started among the business men of Montreal to join hands and turn down the form of nuisance known as programme advertising, says the Montreal Star. The ordinary business man who has some experience in advertising knows that the advertisement in a programme is worthless, for it cannot be followed up. The only advertising that is bound to pay is that which is looked after and continued from day to day, or week to week in the same medium. There are thousands of different schemes, however, to trap the unwary advertiser. He is appealed to by one solicitor for an advertisement for his regiment's annual concert, or for some entertainment by his church association or some other association with which he is connected. He gives over $10 to $15 feeling that he is making a donation, for he knows that he gets no value. Then along come the racing programme,, the theatrical programme, and so many others. If he gives an advertisement to one he must give it to others, and so it goes until the business men have found that their money has been wasted on these programmes without any return. In several places associations have been formed among business men who bind themselves to absolutely refuse any of this amateur advertising. The result has been disastrous for this class of solicitors, who, unable to appeal to the ordinary business man on the merits of their proposition and shut out by those who have habitually been their victims in the past, are obliged to leave the field for legitimate advertising.

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following are the names of those who have registered in British Columbia under the Pharmacy Act of that Province:

Licentiates—Abey F. T., Acton W. A., Allan E., D., Anderson J. A., Atkins J. M., Atwood R., Barber H. J., Bathgate W. J., Beaton J. A., Beattie R. E., Bews W., Belfry I. F., Benge J. P., Black A. E., Blair W. T., Bourne C. R., Bowes C.H., Bleasdell A. W., Black A. E., Boyle J. B., Browne J. W., Buckham J. A., Burns R. R., Campbell J. R., Campbell D. E., Campbell R. T., Carson V. J., Chadwick G., Chambers A., Clarke S., Clarke W. H., Cleave S. W., Clements J. H., Cochrane J., Curtis D. S., Deane W. W., Eldridge H. E., Elliot J. C., Emery J. H., Fraser George A., Fawcett A. E., Fawcett F. W., Ferguson Henry W., Galloway Archie, Gardiner W. W., Gillanders C. D., Goodeve W. H., Hall L. W., Hall E. H., Hardy T., Harrison W. M., Hanson S., Haughton J., Hazelwood F. W., Henderson J. C., Henderson J. N., Hiscocks E. H., Howe S. L., Howell H. B., Hunnex J. R., Hunter W. B., Jackson F. A., Jackson W., Jessup G., Johnson J. F., Kalbfleich A., Knowlton E. S., Law W. E., Le Patourel H., Little J. W., Lochead A. C., Love J., Mallory G. T., Marret A. E., Miller C. S., Main H., Mills C. G., Morrison R.H., Morrow J. W., Morrow T. R., Muddell C., Muir S. A., Muir T. A., MacDonald C. R., Mackenzie F. J., McDowell H., McDowell M. S., McKenzie A. P., McRae J., McLean H. F., Nasmyth W. L., Nelson Chas., Nelson C. F., Netherby C. E., O'Neill D. R., Peacy A. H., Pimbury E., Pratt W. E., Quinans C. J., Rankin A. F., Reed J., Reid C. E., Reeves A., Robertson W. J., Robson C. H., Rogers H. J., Rush W. T., Rutherford W., Ryall H., Shaver F. B., Shotbolt Thos., Stearman F. C., Smith J. A., Stephenson E. F., Stewart A., Stout T., Suddaby N. E., Sutherland J. K., Teague J., Terry W. S., Thomas A. F., Thrasher W. A., Tucker H. J., Vanstone J. H., Ventress R., Watson H. H., Watson J. M., White R. B., White J. L., Wood R. G., Woodland H. E., Woodward J. N. estate, Willits P. B., Willson E. C., Wright L. A., Yates A. R.

Certified Clerks—Aaronson A., Boardman W. T., Gidley J. C., Knowlton J. G., Logie J. W. S., Lyall G., Merryfield G. S., McDonald E. A., McElney J., McKay G. A., MacKenzie H. H., Rutter C. G.

Apprentices—Allen T. G., Barker Ernest, Bergman Stanley, Boggs Edward C., Bourne E. I., Brenton V. G. L., Broderick W. T., Burr H. B., Clarke F. H., Christian L., Cunningham G., Cook R. T., Dalby Kenneth B., Dack H. F., Elliot N. W., Fisher H., Frazer J. G., Gilbert C. A., Green W., Grant W. B., Harcus Earl, Harcus J., Hobbis H. E., Howell A. M., King Cecil, Manuel Leslie A., Mason J. S., Maxwell R. J., Maysmith W. H., Murphy F. G., McKay C., McKay R., McLeod J., Neave J. O., Netherby R. L., Rae H. A., Robinson J., Rogers P., Rowland Matthew J., Shanks F. H., Shotbolt W., Spring G. A., Thomas Percy, Vernon W., Watson C. B., Williamson Florence.

1907 COD LIVER OIL REPORT

From Pedler Devold, Aalesund, Norway

1907 Norway codfisheries to date of April 23rd, 1907, have given a total cod liver oil crop of 34,875 hectolitres in unrefined condition (equal to 26,000 barrels of first quality in refined condition). The Finmark codfishery usually lasts to June.

The season experienced exceptional stormy weather all along the coast of Norway during February and March, wherefore a smaller crop of cod liver oil was obtained than in the two previous years. A good demand for new cod liver oil advanced the price from $17 to $25 per barrel f.o.b. Aalesund. As considerable cod liver oil already has been sold, still higher prices are expected later when the consuming demand sets in. 1907 pure Lofot cod liver oil is of excellent quality.

IMPROVED METHOD FOR SYRUP OF FRESH LEMON OR ORANGE PEEL

Manseau proposes (Bull. Soc. Pharm. de Bordeaux,) the following method: Loaf sugar in large lumps, 1,700 Gm.; distilled water, 1,000 Gm.; citric acid, 30 Gm.; one lemon or orange. The sugar should be broken into large lumps, about 4 or 5 to the kilo. A lemon or orange with a good peel is selected, and this is rubbed on the lumps of sugar until the white portion becomes evident. Meanwhile, the citric acid is dissolved in the water; the sugar is broken up small and added to the acid liquid, which is then heated to boiling and strained, or it may be dissolved in the cold. The flavor of the syrup thus prepared is infinitely superior to that of the official (Codex) method. It keeps well.—Amer. Drugg.

Ollat is a succedaneum for cod liver oil, of French origin. It is an albuminous emulsion containing, according to Schweizerische Wochenschrift fur Chemie und Pharmazie, 12.3 per cent. water, 46.2 per cent. fat, 15.1 per cent. white of egg, and 22.3 per cent. carbohydrates. The journal cited naively adds that Ollat contains the same amount of phosphorus as does Scott's Emulsion, and in addition the so-called natural salts of the blood.

"The Post Cards of Perfection"

VALENTINE'S SERIES

The Tourist Season is now on, and every dealer ought to have a good stock of VALENTINE'S CANADIAN VIEW CARDS of beautiful and historic places throughout the Dominion. We carry a large, comprehensive, up-to-date stock, and no matter **where you are located** we can furnish the goods you want. If it is

Nova Scotia ***Cape Breton*** ***Prince Edward Island***
New Brunswick ***Quebec*** ***Ontario***
Manitoba ***Alberta*** ***Saskatchewan*** ***British Columbia***

Post Cards you require
We have them in stock ready for delivery.

IN FANCY, COMIC, AND PATRIOTIC CARDS WE LEAD

Some of our record sellers are Flower, Child, Animal and Rural Studies, in beautiful colour and gold effects. Canadian Flag Cards, Canadian Girl Studies. "Canadian Greeting Cards, 6 views on each card, maple leaves and coat-of-arms." Carbontype, Artotype, Phototype and Mezzograph. Studies of picturesque Rural and Sporting Scenes

BAMFORD LIFE MODEL CARDS, COMICS, SONGS, HYMNS AND STUDIES. ROTOGRAPH AND ARISTOPHOT BROMIDE CARDS, in Plain, Colour, Glossy, and Sepia finish.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OR SAMPLE ORDER

The Valentine & Sons Publishing Co.
LIMITED

Ceristine Building, MONTREAL Adelaide St. E., TORONTO

THE MOST USEFUL
PHARMACEUTICAL
JOURNAL IS . . .

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

C. F. G. MEYER, Publisher.
H. M. WHELPLEY, Ph. G., M.D., Editor.

Published Monthly in the Interests of the Entire Drug Trade.

This is a publication with meritorious qualities, pleasing both subscriber and advertiser.

SAMPLE COPY FREE

SUBSCRIPTION $1 per year

ADDRESS THE

Meyer Brothers Druggist,

222 South Broadway,
SAINT LOUIS, Mo., U.S.A.

The Following Specialties

have been well advertised and may all be obtained from the Wholesale Drug Houses at manufacturers' prices.

Castor Fluid
For the Hair.

Dental Pearline
Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

Sulphur Pastilles
To burn during contagious diseases.

Saponaceous Dentifrice
Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY R. GRAY
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
122 St Lawrence Main St., MONTREAL, QUE.
(Established 1859)



The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT

SPECIAL NOTICE

GENTLEMEN,— We are too busy at present to prepare a Catalogue, as we are constantly adding new lines. Your best plan is to send $3 00 for a sample package of Assorted Cards, which includes Imitation Burnt Leather, Views of Canada, Xmas Cards, names of your own town tinselled on, Cheques, Bird and Hair Cards; Comics, Burnt Leather, etc.

Get Grandma's Footbath for a joke. Shows Grandma over the tub; four holes in the card allows the fingers to go through to represent the legs. Leather Cards, burnt and colored, new designs, $3 50 hundred, regular 10c. card.
Write for Circular re our Cushion Top work and secure an agency.

PHOTO CUSHION TOP AND SPECIALTY CO.
436 YONGE ST. - - TORONTO

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

Formulary

FURNITURE AND LEATHER POLISHES.

Yellow beeswax	3 lb.
Carnauba wax	1 lb.
Potashes	½ lb.
Water	182 oz.
Oil of turpentine	80 oz.
Cerotin orange	70 grs.

Melt the waxes together, then add half the water in which the potashes have been dissolved, and boil, mixing well until a uniform mixture is obtained. Then with diligent stirring add the rest of the water (hot); remove from the fire, and add in a similar manner the turpentine in which the cerotin orange has been dissolved by heating on a water-bath.

Yellow beeswax	20 oz.
Japan wax	20 oz.
Hard soap	5 oz.
Potashes	1 oz.
Water	7 pts.

Prepare in a similar manner to the above, dissolving the soap and potashes in half the water (boiling).

In this case the polish may be colored with cerotin orange dissolved in the melted waxes, or with alkanet extract dissolved in the soap solution.—Seifs. Ztg.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

1.	Oleic acid	1 oz.
	Alcohol	1 oz.
	Ammonia water	7 ozs.
	Water, to make	1 pt.
2.	Soap (in shaving)	2 ozs.
	Potash lye	1 oz.
	Ammonia water	2 pts.

A little alcohol is sometimes added to make the mixture clear.

3.	Sodium carbonate	20 ozs.
	Ammonia water	48 ozs.
	Water	32 ozs.
4.	Yellow soap	10 grs.
	Borax	1 dr.
	Stronger ammonia	6 ozs.
	Water, to make	20 ozs.
5.	Soft soap	2 ozs.
	Borax	4 drs.
	Stronger ammonia	7 ozs.
	Water, to make	24 ozs.

STOVE CLEANING PASTE.

The Seifensieder Zeitung gives the following:

Beeswax	2 parts
Japan wax	1 part
Water	14 parts
Potassium carbonate	0.6 part
Graphite, finely sub-divided	3 parts
Nigrosin (water soluble)	0.3 part

Melt the waxes together, stir in the potash dissolved in a very small portion of water, and boil until the mixture becomes homogeneous. Now add the remainder of the water, first heating the same. Let boil up, then stir in the graphite and nigrosin, remove from fire and stir until cold.

SOAP LEAVES.

Neueste Erfindungen und Erfahrungen gives the following:

Glycerin	10 parts
Alcohol	30 parts
Glycerin soap, dry, shaved	60 parts
Soap, common, dry, shaved	50 parts

Mix. These constitute the material with which a piece of thin silk paper is impreganted. This is done in a trough or receiver, which contains the mass, which is kept at from 75 degrees to 82 degrees C. (130 degrees to 177 degrees F.). In the trough there are three rollers, driven by steam or other power, and all moving in the same direction. Under these the paper is brought. During its treatment the paper is wet with small quantities of turpentine oil, which causes it to dry more promptly, and besides this gives it a smooth, polished appearance.—National Druggist.

WINDOW POLISHING PASTE.

Castile soap	2 ounces
Boiling water	3 ounces
Dissolve, and add the following in fine powder:	
Precipitated chalk	4 ounces
French chalk	3 ounces
Tripoli	2 ounces

Mix, and reduce with water to the consistency desired.

GLOVE CLEANING POWDER.

The following is recommended by an English authority:

Terra alba	8 ozs.
Orris	2 ozs.
Curd soap	1 oz.
Sodium bicarb., dry	4 drs.
Borax	4 drs.
Sal. ammoniac	2 drs.
Perfume to suit.	

Wipe the glove with a damp cloth, then apply the powder gently rubbing. Dry before the fire and brush off. Very dirty spots on the gloves should be smeared with a paste made by mixing some of the powder with alcohol.

IODIPIN-MERCK

Iodipin is a new iodine preparation in which, by taking advantage of the well known property of the halogen to combine with fat, a combination with oil of sesame is effected. Iodipin is thus an iodized fat, and consequently its absorption takes place not in the stomach but in the small intestine, in a manner common to all fats. On assimilation, a portion of the Iodipin is deposited in the tissues as an organic fat, and from this deposit iodine is gradually liberated to produce the well known therapeutic effects of that drug through a prolonged period.

ADVANTAGES

1. The excretion of iodine occurs at half the rate of iodide of potassium, when taken as such by the mouth, and allows of a slow and continuous absorption of the iodine, and with this a much more lasting effect.

2. Owing to the absence of all irritating effects, it is capable of being given in large doses, thus producing a speedier and more powerful therapeutic effect than the alkali iodides.

3. Iodipin hardly ever produces iodism, and does not affect the heart like the potash salt does in many cases.

INDICATIONS.

Those of iodine and of the iodides generally:

1. Tertiary syphilis (the 25 per cent. subcutaneous injection).

2. Scrofulous diseases of the glands and bony structures.

3. Pulmonary diseases: emphysema, asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc.

4. Arteriosclerosis.

5. Many forms of rheumatism.

DIRECTIONS AND DOSAGE.

In bronchial troubles, emphysema, etc., 3 to 4 teaspoonfuls of the 10 per cent. daily. For syphilitic affections, larger doses should be given. Where the oily taste is objected to, the preparation may be prescribed in capsules or in form of tablets.

When administered subcutaneously, 5½ drams of the 25 per cent. Iodipin should be injected daily. 7 ozs. suffice, as a rule, to complete a cure in tertiary syphilis.

Iodipin is prepared in two states of concentration:

1. 10 per cent. Iodipin, applicable chiefly for internal administration.

2. 25 per cent. Iodpin, especially adapted for subcutaneous injections.

Iodipin is also supplied, as mentioned above, in the form of sugar-coated tablets, each containing 3 grains of the 25 per cent. Iodipin. Full literature and sample may be had on application to E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C.



THE TORONTO-WATERLOO OFFICE FIXTURE COY LIMITED WATERLOO, ONT.

DRUG STORE FITTINGS

Above we give the portraits of the President and Directors of the Toronto-Waterloo Office Fixture Co., Ltd., whose factory and head office is in Waterloo, with branch office in Toronto. This company is noted for the excellence of the work which it turns out, and embraces everything in the office and store fixture line.

The catalogue just issued by the firm is one of the finest of its kind that we have seen, and is well worth preserving as a reference for guidance in the purchase of show cases, wall fittings and store fixtures generally. Drop a line to the office of the company, mentioning the Canadian Druggist, and they will mail you a copy.



Gillett's Lye Cleanses.

It cleans thoroughly whether the dirt is visible or invisible.

Millions of people use it every day.

Sold by the best Druggists everywhere.
If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

Two other good lines

Gillett's Caustic Soda.
Gillett's Cream Tartar.
(Chemically Pure).

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Marion & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Photographic Dry Plates
Photographic Papers
Photographic Mounts

AGENTS:

THE

Smith Publishing & Supply Co.

62 Church Street

TORONTO

Canadian Agencies { Manicure and Toilet Goods, Bathing Goods, Rubber Toilet Sundries, &c.

We are Sole Agents for the following Firms:

STERN SPECIALTY CO., New York, Rubber Bathing and Toilet Goods.
GOEHRING MFG. CO., Akron, O., Toilet and Hand Mirrors.
KLIP-KLIP CO., Rochester, Klip-Klip Files and Key Rings.
F. W. GESSWEIN, New York, Flexible Steel Files.
MANICURE NOVELTY CO., New York, Orange Wood Sticks and Nail Buffers.
PAYNE MFG CO., New York, Manicure Preparations and Emery Boards.
JAMES C. CRANE, New York, Eleaya Creme and Specialties.
BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC SOAP CO., New York, Carbolic Soaps and Powders.
EUREKA SOAP CO., Cincinnati, Toilet Soaps.
PURITAN SOAP CO., Racine, Wis., Toilet Soaps.
WM. H BROWN & CO., Baltimore Md., Toilet Soaps, Perfumery and Toilet Goods.
STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM CO., Aurora, Ill., Freckle Cream.
DR. CHARLES CO., New York, Flesh Food, Powder and Soap.
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C. R. BAILEY, New York, Face and Toilet Powders.
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Orders taken and sent direct at the manufacturers' prices. Price Lists sent on application. For convenience we carry a large stock on hand of these lines and would be pleased to deliver in any quantity from Toronto, at a small margin of profit.

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Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail.

We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course.

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Columbian Insecticide Non-Poisonous. For exterminating Cockroaches and Water Bugs.

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RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR Non Poisonous

COLUMBIAN LIQUID For exterminating Bed Bugs, Buffalo Bugs, Fleas and Moths.

Beware of Imitations. See that Trade Mark M. A. B. is on every package

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'CLOPHOS'

Is a combination of the active principles of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Glycerophosphates which we have thoroughly brought before the Medical Profession throughout the Dominion, by direct representation.

Supplied in 12 oz. Bottles at $8.50 per doz.

N.B.—'BARLEX' and 'CLOPHOS' are trade marks and indicate that preparations issued under these marks are prepared by us only.

HOLDEN & COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL.

Imported Sponges

SAUNDERS & EVANS have received another shipment of beautiful **FRENCH SPONGES**, both bleached and natural. These goods are really beautiful, fine forms and of remarkably *strong fibre* and appeal to all first-class trade. They are far more durable than ordinary sponges and are firmer and nicer in every way.

We have just now a very fine assortment of Wools, Velvets and Grass Sponges. We would recommend the large Grass Sponges at this season of the year for housecleaning purposes, as they are large and cheap, and though not as durable as other varieties, answer the purpose nicely and make a good window display at very little cost.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

McTAVISH & WORTS

74 YONGE STREET ARCADE
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A representative line of samples of the above firms' goods always on display at our address. Enquiries for quotations or other information will receive prompt attention.

ASK
—FOR—
"CRUSADER"
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THE CHOICEST
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Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

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These SACCHARATED JUICES will stand as much diluting as any made anywhere, and have no superiors for purity and flavor. FULL DIRECTIONS on reverse side of this jug.

FROM THE LABORATORY OF
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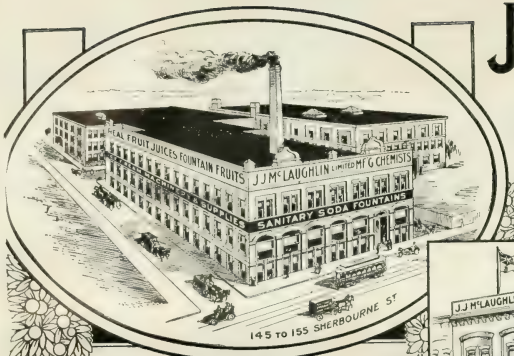
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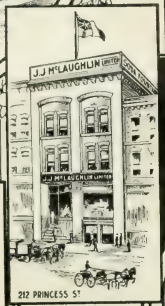
"REAL FRUIT" JUICES, FOUNTAIN FRUITS

SANITARY SODA FOUNTAINS

ICE CREAM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES



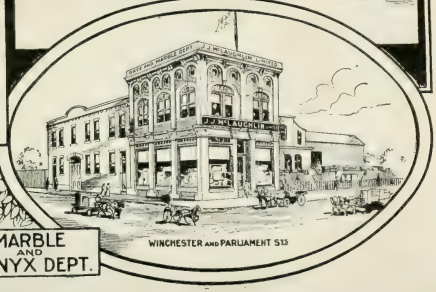
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WINNIPEG BRANCH

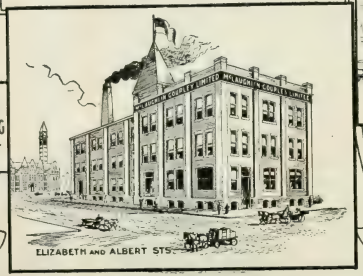
EDMONTON BRANCH





MARBLE AND ONYX DEPT.

WOOD WORKING PLANT



GOLD PANELLED POST CARDS

Had King Solomon been alive to-day he would have had to add to his well known saying "Of the making of books there is no end" the words "and postcards." With the almost bewildering variety of lines of souvenir and other post cards on sale to-day, it might be imagined that inventive genius as regards novelties had become exhausted by this time, whereas, as a matter of fact some of the very latest lines introduced by manufacturers to the trade are the most tasty and attractive ever issued.

The Valentine & Sons Publishing Co., Limited, Montreal and Toronto, have lately brought out some excellent lines in a special gold panelled series. Prominent among them, and of special interest to Canadians as suitable to sending to friends in the Old Country are the "Greetings from Canada" series, each card having the Dominion coat of arms with the greetings on it, and surrounded by lake scenes, Rocky Mountain views, Indians, and, in others, local views. There is a large and fast growing demand for the Canadian Flag Card, a part of the Flag series covering every country in the world. Another novelty is the Canadian "Summer Girl," a good "drawing card," both these lines being handled by this firm. The "Heraldic" series of ruling monarchs, with the coat of arms of each country on a shield has met with a popular demand.

Among the gold panelled series we might specify Child Studies, Canadian Rural Scenes, Flower Studies, and Highland Cattle, all from high class original drawings and photographs. Moonlight scenes are numerous and good, and so are the celebrated Bamforth Comics, of which this firm are sole agents for Canada.

Their travellers are now out carrying an immense and most attractive range of Christmas cards, among them being the Private Greeting Cards, so much in vogue in Great Britain, on which the sender's name is printed by the firm.

The Early Suspension Post Card Holder, handled by Messrs. Valentine, being a unit system of displaying cards, merits the attention of all who wish to show cards without injuring them in any way. These holders on an Early stand make a great attraction in the store.

Messrs. Valentine & Sons, Limited, employ over 700 persons in their Dundee establishment, which is now being enlarged to more than double its former capacity, requiring at least 1,500 employes. They have increased their capital stock to £130,000, and are adding new lines of publishing all the time.

The hunger of man for riches has reduced chaos to order, forests to gardens.

Photography

SLOW PRINTING NEGATIVES

Negatives that are slow printers on account of their yellow tone may be improved by treating with the following bath, says the Professional and Amateur Photographer.

A.

Ammonium sulphocyanide	[illegible] grains
Water	2 ounces

B.

Gold chloride	[illegible] grains
Water	2 ounces

BLUE BROMIDES

The Bromide Monthly gives the following formula for obtaining brilliant blue tones on bromide and gaslight cards, which some photographic chemists may find useful to recommend to their customers. After fixing and washing the cards, immerse in the toning-bath till the desired color is reached, and then wash:

Ammonia iron alum	10 grains
Potassium ferricyanide	4 grains
Hydrochloric acid	10 minims
Distilled water	10 ounces

Weak prints are preferable to dense ones, and a subsequent fixing-bath improves the brilliancy of the tone and renders the paints more permanent.

IMPROVED "GAS LIGHT" PAPER

In an article in the Photographische Rundschau, translated in The Photographic Times, Trauchaut gives the following solution for improvising from a printing out paper one that may be printed by artificial light:

Potassium bromide	3 grammes
Potassium iodide	1 gramme
Copper sulphate	0.5 gramme
Water	1,000 c.c.

The paper is immersed in this solution for five minutes, then washed for another five minutes, the excess of water removed by means of filter paper and the paper dried in a dark room. When dry it is exposed, developed and fixed in the usual manner.

ALUM FIXING BATH

MM. Lumiere and Seyewetz recommend the following acid alum fixing bath:

Sodium hyposulphite	3 ounces
Sodium bisulphite lye	100 to 150 minims
Chrome alum	50 grains
Water to	20 fl. ounces

Sodium bisulphite lye, if not readily obtainable, may be replaced by from 80 to 120 grains of the acid sodium sulphite, or probably a smaller pro-

portion of potassium metabisulphite may answer the same purpose. Prints on "gaslight" paper, bromide, or P.O.P.), after being fixed in this solution, may be washed in moderately hot water, thus facilitating removal of the "hypo," and materially shortening the time of washing.

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER

A variation of the usual "blue print" process, which will give good results, according to the Professional and Amateur Photographer, consists in coating the paper with the following and drying in the dark:

Iron and ammonium citrate (green)	110 grains
Uranium nitrate	35 grains
Water	1 ounce

The printing is carried out until a faint image appears and the print is developed to the desired strength in a 5 per cent. solution of potassium ferricyanide.

PRESERVING RETOUCHING

A fixative to preserve the chalk marks when retouching or working up bromide prints may be obtained from most artists' color-men, but equally good results are obtained by using either of the following:

Potass. chloropaltinte	1 gramme
Phosphoric acid	15 c.c.
Water	600 c.c.

Boil for an hour and then filter.

Allow to stand for a week, shaking occasionally, and filter. To use these solutions, place the print on table face up, and blow the solution on with a spray diffuser.

SULPHIDE TONED PRINTS

Mr. K. F. Bishop, in the Photographic News, points out that considerable variation in the tones obtained by the sulphide method may be made by mixing a solution of sodium sulphantimonate (commonly known as Schlippe's salt) with the sodium sulphide solution. The color usually obtained by the use of the latter alone is a dark brown or sepia, perhaps varying slightly with different makes of paper and different developers; that by the use of the sulphantimonate alone is of a bright red, or red chalk, character; by combining the solutions of sodium sulphide and sulphantimonate in varying proportions a range of tones between these extremes can be readily obtained. Prints intended for toning in this manner should preferably be developed by amidol, and the solutions of sulphide and sulphantimonate may be conveniently kept in 10 per cent. solutions. The bleaching solution employed preparatory to toning may be made as follows:

Potassium bromide	1¼ ounces
Potassium ferricyanide	1 ounce
Water	10 fl. ounces

One ounce to be diluted to 10 ounces with water for use.

A NON-BUCKLING PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTANT

To prevent buckling when a print is mounted upon a thin support, the Professional and Amateur Photographer suggests the use of the following adhesive:

A.

White shellac	1 ounce
Alcohol	2 ounces

B.

Mastic dissolved in a little chloroform.

Add a small proportion of B to A and apply to the print; allow it to "set" until it becomes a trifle "sticky," then place the print on the mount and press.

PRACTICAL POINTS

Boiled water when cold is nearly as good as distilled water.

Weak sulphurous acid will remove stains caused by amidol developers.

Sulphite of soda in the developer preserves it and prevents the film from staining.

An even temperature of about 70 degrees is most suitable for chemicals and dark-room.

All chemicals will act with considerably more vigor when warm than when cold.

Gelatine-chloride prints always dry a shade darker in tone than they appear when wet.

The face or film side of bromide paper can always be distinguished by its curling inwards.

Ruby glass chimneys are said to be unsafe when they have been in use a considerable time.

Amidol does not keep well in solution, eikonogen only a short time; hydroquinone and metol keep well.

A plate dried in a warm atmosphere will become more intense than when dried in a cool or draughty place.

Glycin is a very suitable developer when hard results are wanted; black and white work, copying engravings, etc.

Greenish tones on bromide paper are caused by under-exposure and by the use of too much bromide in the developer.

Hypo can be quickly dissolved by tying the desired quantity in a piece of muslin and suspending it half-way down in a jug of water.

Double tones on print-out paper are caused either by the use of too much sulphocyanide, too little gold, or a partially-exhausted bath.—Photo-American.

SCHOOL OPENING SUPPLIES

Our travellers are now showing our new series of

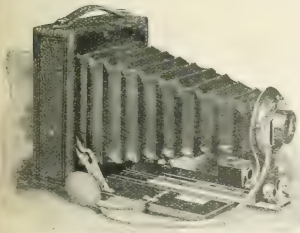
School Blanks

For the coming term. Our record in the past for these goods would be a sufficient guarantee for the present line but it surpasses anything before shown to the trade. We have a SPECIAL PROPOSITION ON SCHOOL BLANKS which means a considerable saving to the dealer buying our line, so it will pay well to see them before placing orders.

W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, TORONTO

Warehouse and Factory, 82 to 94 Spadina Ave. Sample Room, 54 Front St. West. Paper Mills, St. Catharines



Esiv Pocket Camera

Adapted for plates or films.
Takes pictures 3¼ × 4¼.

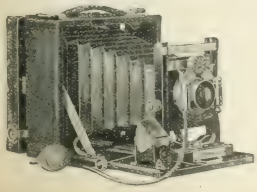
$10.50

Send for our new catalogue. Liberal Discounts to Druggists handling our lines.

Vise Photo Supply Co.

501 Queen West Not in the Trust TORONTO

We Make the Finest Assortment of Photographic Mounts for Amateurs



Send for a complete set of samples. We also manufacture Perfect Preparations such as Paste, Acid Hypo, Developers, Toners, Intensifier, Reducer, etc.

We carry a complete line of ILFORD Plates and Papers which have a world-wide reputation.

Write for Prices To-day

Dominion Photo Supply Co., Limited

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers
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CHOOSE A PROFESSION THAT IS NOT OVERCROWDED

There is a great and growing demand for skilled Refractionists throughout Canada. In each town and village there is an opening for an eye specialist, whose practice will be fully as large and calling just as dignified as that of the doctor, the surgeon, or the dentist. A three months' course in

The Empire College of Ophthalmology, Limited

358 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.

will fit you for this lucrative field. Diploma and Degree of Doctor of Optics granted. Only chartered College of its kind in Canada.

Write for Announcements.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence

W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



COURSE IN OPTICS who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

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AGFA DEVELOPERS	AGFA DRY PLATES	AGFA SPECIALTIES
Rodinal	Ordinary	Intensifier
Metol	Isolar	Reducer
Amidol	Chromo	Toning and Fixing Salt
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Diogen	Isolar Orthochromatic	Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
Glycin	Chromo Isolar	Flash-light Powder
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ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **HUPFELD LÜDECKING & Co.** Montreal

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

CORRECTING CHILDREN'S EYESTRAIN

Dr. Seth Scott Bishop says it is not enough when dealing with children simply to adjust glasses suitable for the correction of the error of refraction, for while the eye is strained, and disease produced as the result of optical defects, the eye trouble may be due, in part, or entirely to enervation of the eye muscles from constitutional causes. Many children are either under or overfed, or are allowed to eat sweets in excess ; others live in unsanitary houses, or are victims of unwholesome habits. Some are ambitious and pore over books in the evening, often in a badly ventilated room and with a poor light, or rush to school in the morning without breakfast, and in consequence are not able to stand the strain of school life. In nearly every one of these cases an error of refraction exists, Dr. Bishop tells us, but in many it is so slight that in all probability, were the habits correct, the eyes would give no trouble, and under these circumstances the relief afforded by glasses only encourages the child to struggle on to a more serious breakdown. This is nothing less than the removal of Nature's red flag of warning. Glasses should never be prescribed without taking the physical condition into serious consideration.

EXCLUDING THE OTHER EYE

"Shanks," in the British Optical Journal, remarks upon the custom, in testing, of putting up either a blank disc or a strong convex lens before the eye which is not being tested. Some people have a habit of closing each eye as it is occluded for testing the other, especially when the blank disc is used. This in itself does not matter, but it is essential that the eye which is being tested should be observed to see that it does not partly close in sympathy, otherwise it will happen sometimes that binocular vision, with the correction, is actually poorer than each eye separately. For this reason partly, the writer thinks, the strong convex lens serve the purpose better than the disc, because the light passing through it induces the eye to keep open.

LECTURES ON OPTICS

Dr. W. E. Hamill, Principal of the Canadian College of Optics, Toronto, will give a course of lectures in optics and "spectacle fitting" during the latter part of July, or early in August, either in the city of St. John, N.B., or Halifax, N. S. The course of instruction will be exactly the same as that given in the College here in Toronto and the same as the doctor delivered in Halifax some years ago and in St. John two years ago. The course will be delivered under the jurisdiction of the Imperial Optical Company, St. John, N.B., and students who wish to take this course, and secure the knowledge of "how to fit spectacles" and obtain the diploma of the Canadian College of Optics, will, for further information and date, apply to The Imperial Optical Co., St. John, N. B.

ATTACHING LETTERS TO GLASS

A writer in a recent issue of a journal devoted to the art of sign making, gives the following formulas, which, he says, have been thoroughly tested and proven reliable :

For glass letters.—Make a thick solution of marine glue in alcohol. The glass, as in all such cases must be made clean. A rubber cement may be made for the same purpose as follows : Take of india rubber one part, gum mastic three parts, chloroform fifty parts. Let the mass stand several days to dissolve. As this cement soon becomes thick, you must make haste in its application. It is particularly useful against water.

For porcelain letters.—White lead in oil, two parts ; dry white lead, three parts ; mix with copal varnish to the consistency of putty, then work on a stone or glass plate with a knife until perfectly smooth and homogenous. Don't get it too thin when you use it. It makes g very practical cement, but here is another one that has the merit of being more difficult to make, if you wish it : Starch, eighty parts ; pulverized chalk, one hundred parts ; mix with equal parts of water and alcohol, adding thirty parts of Venice turpentine. Stir the mass well with a stick to secure perfect mixture of the ingredients.

For metal letters.—Take of copal varnish thirty parts ; spirits of turpentine, ten parts ; glue dissolved in a little warm water, ten parts ; pulverized slacked lime, twenty parts. This cement is very pliant, but it soon hardens.

Or, try litharge, two parts ; white lead, one part ; boiled linseed oil, three parts ; copal varnish, one part ; mix just before using. This cement dries very rapidly.

To repair enameled letters.—Enameled letters bend and crack very easily, and it is well to know how to save one that is not beyond all hope of saving. If you will mix together five parts each of demar and copal varnish with four parts of turpentine and enough alcohol to form a thick liquid, then let the mass stand for a few weeks, after which add six parts of zinc white, dry, and mix in well, you will have the necessary repairing cement at hand. When you require it for use, heat it until all the alcohol has been driven off,

then apply it to the fracture and smooth it out while warm. When it becomes cool you may polish it by rubbing.

HOW THEY KILL

An Irishman, who had been in New York a couple of years, said to his newly landed friend: "Now, Jim, you ought to settle down here; it is a mighty great country. Why, man, they don't hang you for murder here." "And in faith, what do they do with you?" asked Jim. "They kill you with elocution," said his kind adviser.

PROFIT SHARING WITH DRUGGISTS

The Sanitol Company Extends the Privilege of Becoming Stockholders to Druggists

We respectfully call the attention of all the readers of this journal to the advertisements that are now appearing regarding the opportunity open to druggists to participate in the profits of the growing business of the Sanitol Company.

Ten years ago this company was founded and its success especially during the past few years has been phenomenal. The business has increased every year since organization and dividends have been paid every single year. It is the only successful co-operative concern.

The directors of the company believing that the druggists have done a great deal toward making the success of the Sanitol Company possible, feel that the druggists should be permitted to share in the profits from the sale of the Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations and are accordingly inviting at the present time, all druggists who wish, to take stock in the company.

If the results from a business count for anything, those achieved by the Sanitol Company in the past presage a wonderful future.

All the Sanitol products are quality products and there is no concern in the country in which the drug trade is interested that is doing more than the Sanitol Company to make it possible for the druggists to secure larger profits on the sale of their products.

BAND INSTRUMENT BUSINESS

The R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Limited, have just informed us that they have just received an order from "The Winnipeg City" Band for a complete set of "Boosey & Co." brass instruments, amounting to $1,575.00. This amount does not include drums or wood wind instruments. Also an order from Newfoundland for a complete set of band instruments, receiving the above two orders in one week from these two extreme points of our great Dominion, which proves conclusively that this energetic and enterprising firm are being recognized and appreciated as a leading music supply house of Canada.

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS SYNDICATE

We are advised by the Canadian Druggists Syndicate that they have met with great success in their organizing, nearly all their capital stock having been subscribed, among their stock-holders being a number of the largest retail druggists in Ontario, Manitoba and the West. The effects of organization and co-operation are seen in the company getting control of many good lines in drug sundries, patent medicines and pharmaceuticals, some of which have been many years on the market. By writing to the company you can ascertain whether the list in your town is closed or not, as only a few more members will be accepted at par, the lists being already filled in several places.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL

As a result of the election for members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Alberta and Saskatchewan, formerly known as the Northwest Territories Pharmaceutical Association, the following were declared elected: W. Pennington, J. Findlay, J. D. Higinbotham, R. Martin, A. D. Ferguson, O. H. Bott, C. H. Graydon. The members elected have almost unanimously declared in favor of the continuance of one Association for the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

"Sculpture is the simplest thing in the world," says a rustic; "all you have to do is to take a big chunk of marble and a hammer and chisel, make up your mind what you are about to create, and then chip off all the marble you don't want."

Drug Report

Toronto, May 27, 1907.

Business during the past month has been good. Values have not changed materially to any large extent, but all prices are firm.

Opium and Morphia are very firm at advanced prices.

Cod Liver Oil: There is much speculating as to the future, but nothing sure until the actual result of the fishery is known.

Quinine has declined 1 cent an oz.

Camphor is firm, and higher prices anticipated.

PICTURE POST CARDS

ARE you taking advantage of the most successful side line now being handled by the Drug trade? If not, why not? ∴ ∴ ∴

Write us for Samples of the very latest Novelties

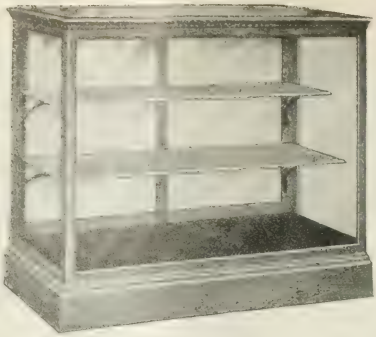
Moving Picture Post Cards
Puzzle Post Cards
Fab., Satin Post Cards

Our "Ocean to Ocean" Series
of Canadian View Cards, in colors, comprises hundreds of views of choice Canadian scenes in sixteen different assortments for different sections of the country.

An Attractive WINDOW CARD with Each Order

Warwick Bros. & Rutter
LIMITED
Wholesale Stationers — Toronto, Ontario

A Handsome Silent Salesman



At A Reasonable Price

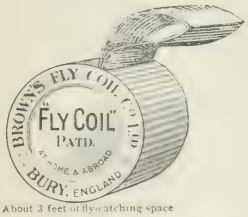
DESCRIPTION

Four feet long, with two shelves 10 and 14 inches wide; two mirror-lined sliding doors, front and sides of double thick glass, and top of heavy bevelled British plate, beautifully finished in either plain oak or mahogany.

This case affords ample space for the display of Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Fancy Goods or Stationery, and is made to replace the more expensive silent salesman.

Price, packed, F.O.B. Toronto, only **$26.00**

W. MILLAR, SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER **20 Francis St., Toronto**



About 3 feet of fly-catching space

A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY, EFFECTIVENESS and GOOD VALUE

Brown's Famous Fly Coil

WILL CATCH AND HOLD MORE FLIES TO THE SQUARE INCH THAN ANY OTHER FLY-CATCHING DEVICE IN THE WORLD

WHOLESALE FROM

The National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada = Montreal



A MONEY-MAKING LINE

SIMPLEX SHOE SHINE—Jet Black

Has no superior—Waterproof—in two sizes to retail at 5c and 10c.

SIMPLEX SHOE SHINE—Tan

These goods have an established reputation and will bring "repeat orders." For sale by all leading wholesalers.

EDWARD HAWES & CO.

MANUFACTURERS TORONTO, CANADA



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Santonine is higher, and will advance still more.

Dandelion Root is still high, and no signs of lower prices:

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Root Sarsae Hond	Lb.	.60
A.	Cowhage	Oz.	.80
D.	Oil Spearmint	Oz.	.40
D.	Quinine Sulph., Howard's	Oz.	.33
D.	Quinine Sulph., German	Oz.	.27
A.	Sal Acetosella	Lb.	.25

NEW GOODS

Novaspirin	Oz.	.80
Corylin	Oz.	$1.50
Soda Metaphosphate	Oz.	.25

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

FOR SALE

Drug Fixtures. Forced to vacate our present premises, we offer our fixtures and furniture, which are of antique oak, with bevel plate glass cases and mirrors, 98 drawers with glass labels, 72 dispensing bottles and counter, 180 shelf bottles, 4 show cases and a National cash register. The fittings are among the finest in the city and could not be replaced for twice the money that will buy them now. They are put together in sections and can be easily moved. We have taken over another store which is fully equipped is why the above fixtures must be so d and as soon as possible.

ANDERSON & NELLES, Druggists,
London.

WANTED

A first-class Druggist-Optician as Clerk. A good position to the right man. No second-class man need apply.

D. S. CURTIS & CO.,
New Westminster, B.C.

DRUG CLERK WANTED

Wanted—A Bright Drug Clerk of one or two years' experience for Saskatchewan. Salary, for a two-year man, $35 per month for first two months, then $40. Or if first year man, $25 for first two months and then $30.

BOX 16, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
15 Toronto St., Toronto.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Modern Building, in centre of most progressive town in Province of Quebec, suited for a bank, restaurant or Tailor establishment and drug store, etc. Lodging over store. All modern conveniences, electric light, hot water heating, tile floors, metal ceilings, decorated walls, mirrors; fitted for a drug store now, best oak fixtures, soda water fountain—very fine one, tumbler washer, etc. Stock about $1600.00 (sixteen hundred.) Business good. Address all inquiries to

BOX 22, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
15 Toronto St., Toronto

FOR SALE

The only drug store in thriving town of Ladner, B. C. Stock about $2500. Store and house $3000. A1 proposition. Write

F. J. MACKENZIE
Box C., Ladner, B. C.

WANTED

Position wanted by experienced optician and O. C. P. druggist graduate, in first-class place in Saskatchewan or Alberta town. Good energetic, up-to-date man, A1 references, open for engagement August 1st. Write

F. H. SPENCE,
400 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont.

APPRENTICE WANTED

A drug apprentice with experience. Must have first-class references. $5.00 per week with board and room free.

Apply to
R. G. COOKE, Fillmore, Sask.

TO RENT

On the 1st of June, No. 232 Princess Street, Kingston, Ontario, occupied as a drug store for the past twenty years.

Apply to
R. J. REID,
230 Princess St., Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE

An old established Drug Business in interior mining town of British Columbia. Stock about $2,500.

Address, "DRUGS,"
Care of Box 227,
Rossland, B.C.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

OZONE PEROXIDES AND PERBORATES AS OXYGEN-PRODUCING AGENTS*

By James S. Gleghorn

The products I will consider in this paper are of considerable interest to the pharmacist, physician and dentist, viz.: The Peroxides of zinc, calcium and magnesium, and sodium Perborate. These products come nearest to the properties of ozone, inasmuch as in liberating their available oxygen they leave either a colorless solid residue, which can be easily gotten rid of by filtration or a soluble salt of a neutral nature. These products will not only prove of great value to the pharmacist, physician and dentist, but to the cosmetic trade as well, and should be given careful consideration.

Zinc Peroxide, ZnO_2 is an odorless, yellowish-white powder insoluble in water, but soluble in any acid medium; it is said to contain from 8 to 10 per cent. available oxygen. In surgery and dermatology Zinc Peroxide is being used quite extensively. The pharmacist might find it profitable to put up a zinc peroxide talcum and face powder and also a Peroxide of Zinc ointment. Calcium Peroxide, CaO_2 is a fine, yellowish-white powder, odorless and almost tasteless, said to contain from 16 per cent. to 19 per cent. available oxygen. It has sometimes been stated, but not heretofore fully realized, that while oxygen means life to all positive material it means death to all negative matter. Oxygen is nature's basis of life as well as nature's disinfectant and bleaching agent. When Calcium Peroxide is applied to the teeth as a dentrifice, and comes in contact with the fluids of the mouth, it splits up into milk of lime and hydrogen dioxide, and acts as an antiacid and germicide as well, the peroxide being, of course, decomposed into water and liberating oxygen, which combines with any organic matter which may be present in the mouth. Calcium Peroxide, is therefore, an ideal substance to add to tooth powder of your own make.

Sodium Perborate is said to be an ever ready oxygen producer, claimed to contain 10 per cent. available oxygen. Sodium Perborate dissolved in water forms hydrogen peroxide and borax.

Sodium Perborate is said to have none of the defective properties of Hydrogen Peroxide; it is not subject to deterioration and is not acid. The manufacturers claim it can be kept for years and still serve to produce hydrogen Peroxide solution instantly. There is a large field for oxygenated toilet preparations, such as talcum powder, nail powder, hand cleaners, etc. Sodium Perborate sets free Nascent oxygen upon contact with moisture or water, neutralizes the acidity of perspiration and acts as a deodorant, disinfectant and bleaching agent. The U.S.P. solution of Peroxide should never be used as a nail bleach, as it has an acid reaction, causing the nail to become brittle and crack, while the Peroxide solution made from sodium perborate, saponifies the fatty secretions of the skin, dissolving the fat and acting as a bleaching agent at the same time. Sodium perborate is a very convenient and handy article for the physician to carry in his case, as it requires little room, and would enable him to freshly prepare his solution of Peroxide at any time or place. It would no doubt pay you to call the attention of the physicians in your locality to this very useful article.

Oxone, a trade name for oxygen.

This is a compact compound, which, upon contact with water generates oxygen gas, just as Calcium Carbide generates acetylene on contact with water. It comes in hermetically sealed tins in the form of cartridges, preventing those using it from coming in contact with the chemical. One cartridge furnishes at ordinary temperature an average of 27 litres of oxygen, an amount which is fully sufficient for one inhalation. The manufacturers claim it furnishes a gas of 100 per cent. purity.

The cartridges are used in an apparatus called an oxygen generator which works under low pressure, i.e., it produces the gas at the exact speed required for inhalation by an adult. It works under steady pressure, subject to no fluctuations due to mechanical restriction. This is an extremely handy and portable source of oxygen and will substitute in many ways the use of compressed oxygen in cylinders, which are heavy in transportation, clumsy in handling and dangerous—they cannot always be obtained promptly—and are expensive. The complete outfit is to be had at small cost and is something it would pay every pharmacist to have on hand, as there are times when physicians need oxygen to prolong the life of a patient and the pharmacist would no doubt find it advantageous to be able to supply it. This is only the beginning of a large demand for this class of chemicals, and you will find it beneficial to keep yourself thoroughly posted regarding them.

Iodone is said to be a solution of a compound of iodine with an albuminoid, each drop of which contains 1-32 grain of iodine.

Astrogen is the name of a German stomachic powder composed of bismuth subnitrate, 5; calcium carbonate, 12; sodium chloride, 10; sodium sulphate, 3; sodium bicarbonate, 65; pepsin, 3; rhubarb, 2.

*Read before a recent meeting of the John Uri Lloyd Pharmaceutical Association, Scio College. (Midland Druggist.

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THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

THERE IS MONEY IN "FADS"

There are very few people who have not a "fad" of some kind, a hobby which is either a source of pleasure, duty or financial gain and as a rule will not hesitate to make sacrifices, if needs be, to enjoy the "hobby" to the fullest extent.

The retail druggist that is keenly alive to the peculiarities of his customers can turn them to advantage by catering to their "fads" in many ways, and it is the business policy of the retailer to make his stock so varied and so attractive that the customer can feel that his special tastes have been consulted and thus engender a confidence that establishes him as a regular customer.

There are those whose "fad" is in the way of food or medicine that is particularly suitable for his or her state of health, etc., and this class of people is one that should be catered to by druggists in a special way. Take for instance the olive oil fad, if it may be so termed. The demand for and consumption of olive oil has increased wonderfully within the last few years, and it bids fair to be still more in demand.

The druggists should therefore make this article one of his staples, by announcing it continually in all his advertising, making a conspicuous display of it and exploiting its sale in every way. Get an oil that is sure to give satisfaction, fresh and as free from odor and taste as possible, and have it where it can be seen and sampled.

Health foods of various kinds can also be handled to advantage in the same way. Shredded Wheat Biscuits, Malta Vita, Grape Nuts, etc. (This is not an advertisement of these foods but only an illustration of a class) these may all and should all be sold where customers are of a disposition to indulge to any extent in such lines, and they may very properly be classed as dietetic articles in common with such others as arrowroot, sago, gelatine, etc.

Then to take up another totally different line, the handling of photographic supplies of all kinds from the camera to the simplest chemical used, is a "fad" which deserves encouragement, and in the hands of the retail druggist can be made in a large proportion of stores a decided success, and an additional source of income.

As an instance of what can be done in small things we have but to notice the demand for pictorial post cards. When we first suggested this line to the drug trade, the sale was confined exclusively to the bookseller and fancy goods dealer. We urged the trade to take up this addition to their stock and as a consequence of our repeated articles on this subject, wholesale dealers and manufacturers of this line of goods report to us that druggists are now amongst the largest customers for them.

Pictorial post cards are certainly a "fad" and one which has been very profitable and while it lasts, present indications being that it will be for a long time yet, the retail druggist will do well to cater for the business.

These two or three items out of a number which might be mentioned are only given as an indication of what we mean in this article by the term "fad," and we would urge all retail druggists to ascertain what lines are being offered which appeal particularly to the enthusiast or faddist and put them into stock at the earliest opportunity.

PUSH MEANS PUBLICITY

Push has made American men what they are to-day. It is the great American spirit condensed into a monosyllable. Hand in hand with push goes publicity as a motive power toward success. The two are so close that it is difficult to know them apart. The man of push is a champion of publicity. If he has a good thing he wishes the people to know about it. If he has goods to sell there must be push and publicity if he would con-

vert those goods into income. What is the use of having the goods to sell if no one knows of them? How are the buyers to be found? Push and publicity will provide the articles to be sold and the persons to buy them. Push and publicity are the antidotes of stagnation and starvation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COUNCIL ELECTION

The election of members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy will be held August 7th, 1907. Nominations may be sent in at any time now, these nominations close thirty days previous to the date of election. It is to be hoped that the druggists of this Province will show an interest in pharmaceutical matters by having nominations promptly sent in. The present Council on the whole have done good work, but it is possible that opposition will be offered in some cases.

The following constitutes the present Council and the Districts which they represent:

Henry Watters, District, No. 1, Ottawa.
E. W. Case, District No. 2, Picton.
John H. H. Jury, District No. 3, Bowmanville.
G. E. Gibbard, District No. 4, Toronto.
John N. Hargreaves, District No. 5, Toronto.
J. R. Y. Broughton, District No. 6, Newmarket.
Alex. Stewart, District No. 7, Guelph.
Theo. Sweet, District No. 8, St. Catharines.
R. A. Harrison, District No. 9, Dunnville.
W. A. Karn, District No. 10, Woodstock.
J. F. Roberts, District No. 11, Parkhill.
J. M. Hargreaves, District No. 12, Paisley.
A. J. Johnston, District No. 13, Sarnia.

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held recently in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, corner of Ontario and Mance Streets, at 10 a.m. J. E. Tremble, President, occupied the chair and Mr. E. A. DuBerger, of Quebec, the Vice-Chair, assisted by Mr. E. Muir, Secretary, and Mr. Edmond Giroux, Junior Assistant Secretary. The minutes of the last annual meeting held in Quebec, were read and duly confirmed, after which the chairman called upon Mr. E. Muir to read the annual report and financial statement and as these had been previously printed and circulated among the members, it was on motion, resolved that they be taken as read and adopted.

The President now delivered his annual address, giving a resume of the work done during the past year, making special mention of the steps taken by the Association re the Proprietary Medicine Bill introduced in the Dominion Parliament last session, also some proposed changes in the mode of conducting the preliminary and minor examinations.

The Scrutineers, Messrs. A. B. Scarfi and J. R. Martineau, having completed the counting of the ballots papers for the election of six members of the Council, who would hold office for two years, handed in their report, declaring the following six gentlemen to have received the highest number of votes cast and therefore duly elected as members of the Council, namely: J. E. Tremble, Wilfrid Barolet, A. J. Laurence, Victor Levesque, J. E. W. Lecours, and M. Albert, these with the following gentlemen, who remain in office, will compose the Council for the year 1907-8, namely: E. A. DuBerger, Henry R. Gray, Alf. L. Jolicour, C. E. Scarfi, J. A. Goyer, and E. C. Fraser.

The following members were present, namely: R. M. Williams, Three Rivers; A. E. DuBerger, Alf. L. Jolicour and W. P. LaRoche, Quebec; E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke; P. E. Chevalier, Sorel; A. L. Boucher, Joliette; W. H. Chapman, J. E. Tremble, A. J. Laurence, J. A. D. Godbout, Henry R. Gray, S. Lachance, E. Bernard, Victor Archambault, A. D. Mann, J. G. A. Filion, M. Albert, A. B. Scarfi, J. R. Martineau, Jos. E. Morrison, A. T. Christie, M. J. Gadbois, J. E. W. Lecours, Wilfrid Barolet, Thos. R. Goulden, Jas. H. Goulden, and J. A. R. deCotret, Montreal.

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY

The following graduates in pharmacy have passed their examinations at the Toronto University for the degree of Phm.B., and are entitled to this distinction:

J. T. Balkwell, F. Barber, H. R. Barker, C. R. Brown, P. A. Christie, C. T. Dolan, M. Elder, A. G. Elson, P. W. Green, C. T. Hall, W. E. Hayes, A. E. Logmore, E. A. Lovell, N. L. McMillan, H. E. Martin, E. B. Mealley, Miss M. M. Orchard, J. A. Paterson, F. C. Pearn, N. E. Preston, E. A. Robertson, B. C. Roger, R. H. Thompson, T. J. Watson, N. M. Watson, Miss M. I. Whealey, C. G. Whebby, J. M. White.

CANADIAN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists Association was held at the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-Lake, on Wednesday, June 12.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. C. W. Tinling, of Montreal, the Vice-President, Mr. W. S. Elliot, of Toronto, occupied the chair. After routine business was disposed of the following officers for the year were elected:

Establ. 1797.

HOWARDS'

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CAMPHOR
BISMUTH SALTS
ROCHELLE SALTS
MERCURIALS
IODIDES
BROMIDES
SODII BICARB.
SEIDLITZ
EPSOMS
etc., etc.

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Headquarters for Medicinal, Analytical and Technical Chemicals.

Chloroform Merck

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR ANAESTHESIA.

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

To be obtained through the Regular Trade Channels.
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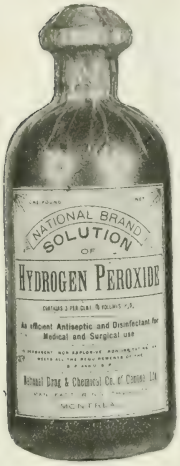
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"B & S" BRAND **COCAINE** "B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin, Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Messrs. B. & S. H. THOMPSON & CO., Limited, Montreal



HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

"NATIONAL"

Is Absolutely Non-Explosive

OWING to the scientific methods of the process used in its manufacture, Hydrogen Peroxide "National" will not decompose and blow out corks. It can therefore be shipped anywhere and no deterioration will occur on account of climatic variations or shaking during transportation. ¶ Hydrogen Peroxide "National" can be stored on your shelves without fear of explosion and you can handle the bottles with absolute safety. ¶ For sale by all our branches.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited
MONTREAL

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND
AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

Hon. President—Henry H. Lyman, Montreal.
President—G. C. Martin, Winnipeg.
Vice-President—H. W. Barker, St. John.
2nd Vice-President—Arthur Lyman, Montreal.
3rd Vice-President—W. S. Kerry, Montreal.
Secretary—Jas. Mattison, Montreal.
Treasurer—W. C. Niblet, Hamilton.

On Thursday the members took a trip via boat and trolley to Niagara Falls, and visited the works of the Niagara Power Co., Toronto and Niagara Power Co., and other points of interest, and lunched at the Clifton House, returning to Lewiston in time to catch the six o'clock boat to Toronto.

STORE FITTINGS

The more attractive the store, the more business will be secured. This is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, but the question of attractiveness is a large one and many points might be brought out as to the different features which go to make it attractive.

The point to which our attention has been called at this time, however, is one which in every drug store should have special consideration, and that is the "fittings" of the store.

The modern drug store must be aesthetic and it must possess artistic designs in the woodwork and in fact in everything used in the construction of the interior. Counters, wall shelving and cases, show cases and the dispensing case must all harmonize and at the same time present an appearance of elegance as well as convenience in order to please not only the proprietor of the store, but also his customers.

There is no doubt that many people who are in the habit of dealing in a certain store are wont to point with pride to the general appearance, etc., of the place where they do business, and after a time feel a decided interest in whatever is taking place especially in the way of beautifying or improving it, and the druggist who neglects to cater to his customer through making his place of business the pride of his customers, misses a good opportunity for increasing his business.

We do not purpose to go into the matter of designs nor of materials, as all this can be much better illustrated through the plans which specialists in this line are only too pleased to submit.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisements of a number of leading manufacturers of drug store fittings and cases, and any of them can show plenty of designs suited to the size and requirements of any drug store.

These reliable firms are specialists in their lines and it is well to consult an "expert" when you want a good job done.

Let every druggist bear in mind that appealing to the eye is very frequently the first step in appealing to the pocket and the more inviting the store is in the way of fixtures and in display of goods the larger in all probability will be the direct returns.

HONOR

It would be a grave mistake to confound honor with mere honesty. The latter falls within the category of the homely virtues of common men, while the former is the mainspring of the moral character of the gentleman. Indeed, common honesty scarcely deserves to be esteemed a great affirmative merit at all by rightly thinking men; except, perhaps, when it has heroically conquered a severe temptation offered to some unselfish weakness or pious affection. Only in a community where roguery is common can mere simple honesty take high rank as a positive virtue. True, it does not deny any one his exact due, but this is little more than the result of a good animal instinct. Some beasts seem to possess it. Honor, however, is peculiarly an affirmative attribute of pure and lofty manhood. Honesty in general is simply the absence of all fraud in human dealings; honor is quite that much and much more besides. Honesty will unflinchingly take to itself the benefit of a doubt in its favor; honor, however, will voluntarily give up that doubt even to its enemy. Unquestionably the two words once had a somewhat similar meaning, but as manners and ideas refine, words are used to define and describe discriminations. Honesty embraces the notion of a duty of perfect obligation rigidly imposed by moral, if not positive law. Honor obeys a self-imposed obligation. A man may be thoroughly honest, yet obtuse to many of the cardinal qualifications of a gentleman. Honesty, in its purpose, looks but little outside of self; honor generally aims to deserve the good opinion of the best; finding keener anguish in a moral stain or blemish than in grievous bodily wounds. Honesty guards its own goods and loves self-interest, while honor gallantly protects the weak, relieves the oppressed from the grasp of cruel force, redresses the injuries of others or defends its own pure dignity.

"Such power there is in clear-eyed self restraint,
And purpose clean as light from every selfish taint."—William Matthews.

—The Business Philosopher.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The semi-annual meetings of the O.C.P., which was held during the first week of June, was one which evolved several matters of peculiar interest to the drug trade at the present time.

Although in most cases our pharmaceutical legislatures have been somewhat dilatory in taking up questions which were vital to the interests of the trade generally, yet it is well that they have now taken action, which if carried out in the way which they propose, must be of lasting benefit. The Pharmaceutical Associations of the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia have already pronounced on several questions, which we have editorially urged for some time, that action should be taken on, and it now remains for all the governing bodies in pharmacy throughout the Dominion to come together, through their representatives, and adopt such measures for the furtherance of the interests of pharmacy as may be agreed upon in the interests of the druggists of the Dominion.

One of the most important matters which was dealt with at the Council meeting of the O.C.P. was that of the forming of a nucleus of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and a strong committee has been appointed to take up the matter and confer with the representatives in the other Provinces, and it is proposed to hold a meeting of these representatives in Toronto, probably towards the end of September, during the holding of the National Exhibition, when reduced fares are to be had. We trust that nothing may occur to hinder any such meeting, and it should be the endeavor of all the Associations to further this movement in every way possible, as it means much, not only to the cause of pharmacy, as a whole throughout the Dominion, but also for each individual member.

Amongst the other items of business was the decision to publish the Canadian National Formulary, on which the committee, appointed by the Council, has been working for some time, and extracts from which we have published in the different issues. This, we understand, will be ready for publication within a few months, and it will be a welcome addition to the pharmaceutical literature of Canada, voicing, as it does not merely individual opinions or experiences of the pharmacists of this Province, but of the whole Dominion, the committee having been in touch with the leaders in pharmacy throughout all the Provinces. The issue of this volume will be looked forward to with much interest by the craft generally.

A resolution was passed urging the Government to prohibit the sale of carbolic acid in other than the strength of a 5 per cent. solution, except when prescribed by a duly qualified practitioner.

It was also decided that action should be taken against all unqualified persons using the name, sign or title of pharmacist, or chemist and druggist, or any who illegally evade the law, providing of course that the legal adviser recommended action in each case. Several notices of motion were given, which will come up at the December meeting, one being that the annual registration fee of $4.00 be exacted in full, and that there be no discount from this amount, as in the past. The question of altering the term for apprenticeship from four years to three will also be brought up.

THE SEASON'S SPECIALTIES

With the passing of "Ye Olde Tyme" drug store, there has come the pharmacy, with up-to-date fixtures and all other accoutrements which mark a store as being, what is called, abreast of the times. While the change has been gradual, the fact has been plainly visible to a marked degree to those who have been witnesses of this wonderful alteration of things, since the early pharmaceutical era.

When a druggist had to depend solely upon the physician for his living, or business support, it necessitated possessing quite an amount of financial skill to meet all demands from the ordinary sales. Some far-sighted pharmacists not content to make a drudge of a profession, directed their attention elsewhere, and thus commenced the evolution, which is now presented in what we dare say is the neatest, cleanest and most genteel store in the country.

Nor is the druggist confined to dispensing of medicine alone, as is evidenced by the amount of business done in several additional lines, such as cigars, fancy goods, stationery, confections and soda water, which, while not conflicting with the staple trade, yet are a source of ample remunner ation for the time and expense incurred.

To the latter two, we would especially draw the attention of the trade at this season of the year. Candy counters are now made so as to occupy a very limited amount of space and also display the goods to advantage. It is not necessary to carry a heavy stock, but well assorted and the existing conditions enable a dealer to keep it replenished and always fresh.

The soda fountain is a feature of present day drug business which should bear careful consideration, because, to many pharmacists it has proven to be the best investment possible, and it is a fact, that many would rather displace any other feature of the business than (as termed by some) their little gold mine.

Pharmacists now realize the values of these two lines, and as they are kin, and a purchaser of one invariably indulges in the other, there is nearly always a double sale each time.

The first cost of a fountain may cause the pharmacist to think twice before buying, but when the ultimate results are considered it will be found to amply justify the extra expense and effort.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Sandalwood Oil

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH

MEDICINAL LEAVES, ROOTS, &c.

BELLADONNA
FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)
HENBANE
DANDELION, Etc., Etc.

EXTRACTS

BELLADONNA
CANNABIS INDIC.
GENTIAN
DANDELION, Etc., Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1833

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LIMITED
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Some druggists say they do not sell Lime Juice. There were 35,000 gallons imported last year. Someone is selling it. Are you getting your share?

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NATIONAL HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

¼ lb. $1.50 ; ½ lb. $2.50 ; 1 lb. $4.00 doz.

National Bismuth Subnitrate (light)
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Druggists' Specialties, viz.:

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NO DRUG HABIT—NO HEART EFFECT
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In twenty-five cent
"Vest-Pocket-Boxes"
.....HAVE BEEN.....
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One Gross Lots—5% Discount
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This reduction from $2.00 per dozen, was made to meet the suggestion of the N. A. R. D. regarding adequate profit for the Retail Druggist

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ADONIS MASSAGE CREAM
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Canada's largest Perfume and Toilet Requisite manufacturers
TORONTO

Trade Notes

T. E. Huot, druggist, of Montreal, Quebec, is dead.

J. Keys & Co., of London, Ontario, have dissolved partnership.

E. Smith, of Olds, Alberta, has disposed of his drug business.

The Frank Drug Company, of Frank, Alberta, has been sold.

Dr. A. D. Callbeck has opened a drug store in Hardisty, Alberta.

Dr. Magee is opening a drug store in Neidale, Saskatchewan.

Rossland druggists now open only from 6 to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

J. H. Beaton has opened a drug store in Langham, Saskatchewan.

The Edmonton Drug Company of Edmonton, Alberta, has been incorporated.

W. J. Hart has opened a drug and stationery business at Stettler, Alberta.

Dr. J. P. Russell has opened a drug store in Larder City, Ontario.

Hartz & Company, surgical instruments, has been incorporated at Toronto.

The estate of W. R. Boyle, of Toronto, Ontario, was sold to E. Anderson.

W. M. Kennedy, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, is disposing of his business.

Victoria, B. C., drug clerks have organized against the all-day Sunday business.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Company has been incorporated, with office in Toronto.

The Farrah Drug Co. has purchased the drug business of A. B. Moyer, of Toronto, Ontario.

Chas. E. Netherby, of Victoria, British Columbia, is opening a branch store in Vancouver.

M. Falletts, of Nanaimo, British Columbia, has disposed of his drug and confectionery business.

London, Ont., drug clerks have organized for earlier closing and as little Sunday work as possible.

Coleman & Cook, druggists and stationers, Milestone, Saskatchewan, have been succeeded by Coleman & Mackenzie.

J. W. Carruthers has disposed of his business at Montague, Prince Edward Island, and is removing to Lashburn, Saskatoon.

J. J. White, who recently disposed of his business in Victoria, British Columbia, intends opening another store in the same city.

M. B. Percival, '07 graduate of the O.C.P., has purchased the business of W. H. Smith, London, Ontario, and takes possession on July 1st.

Miss Sleeper, a girl graduate of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, died a few days ago, after a short illness. She had recently obtained a situation with a chemist at Three Rivers, and was an able representative of her profession.

Harvey Bros., druggists and stationers, Rodney, Ontario, have dissolved partnership. L. R. Harvey has taken over the business alone.

Montreal druggists boast of being open all day Sundays to sell brushes, combs, soap, etc., etc., which other stores are not allowed to sell on that day.

The Winnipeg Drug Section of the Retail Merchants Association have decided on the following hours for the keeping open of their stores on Sunday: 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.; 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 10 p.m.

The retail drug business has been exceptionally good in Montreal this spring, more especially the prescription branch. The annual exodus of our best customers to the sea-side and the country will no doubt soon cut business down to zero.

PERSONALS

Mr. W. M. Van Valkenberg, of Regina, Saskatchewan, was a caller at the O. C. P., last week.

Dr. J. P. Russell, formerly of Toronto, was the first to open a drug store in Larder City, Ontario, and has the unique distinction of practising and dispensing in a log cabin. The doctor is stopping a few days at the King Edward, and tells many interesting experiences to be had in this new country.

MONTREAL NOTES

Mr. Ethier has succeeded to the late Mr. Woolley's business.

Dr. Laviolette, who has been in business as a pharmacist for a number of years, having sold his business to Messrs. Quennerville & Guerin, feels like a fish out of water, and although he is pretty well advanced in life longs to be back again in the turmoil of business life. I suppose it is pretty much the same with all of us. A man must have some hobby to devote himself to when he goes out of active employment. I have a friend whose soul is in his microscope, and he is as happy as a prince, although he has thrown business to the winds.

Mr. John F. Lyons died on the 1st of June at his home in Montreal. He had been a sick man for some time and his sudden death was not a great surprise to his medical attendant. He was the introducer of the cut rate drug business in this city, which he never could have started had he not been backed by a firm which is non-existant to-day. Mr. Lyons was well versed in his business practically and won the gold medal in

his final examination before the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province. Whether he accumulated much money by his cut rate splurge is exceedingly doubtful.

The West End druggists are beginning to feel the heavy rentals demanded for desirable stores.

The extraordinary number of branch banks already opened and the demand for accommodation of others desirous of opening in that locality has advanced rentals far beyond the capacity of the pharmacists to pay.

Some leading bankers have already sounded notes of alarm at this astonishing banking craze. I know one bank manager who thinks St. James Street is the natural place for banks in Montreal and that three minutes on a trolley is not too far for a man to go to transact his financial business.

The East End druggists also have a similar grievance, those doing business on St. Catherine Street in particular. The number of saloons is yearly increasing, as is also the gramaphone and moving picture shows, as well as branch banks. These people get the best premises at high rates, far beyond drug store means. Where it will all end it is difficult to say. So far as druggists are concerned the weaker ones will have to drop out.

At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, recently held, the question of forming a Dominion Association was discussed. There does not appear to be any great enthusiasm on the subject. The struggle made by the American Pharmaceutical Association for years with its small membership in comparison with the large number of pharmacists in the United States does not augur well for the success of such a society in Canada. Then the very few meetings which could be held owing to the immense distances to be travelled, and the necessity of every individual pharmacist attending to his own business as much as possible, owing to the great difficulty of getting good and reliable clerks. I have interviewed several who were not at the meeting. They all agree that the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the Retail Druggists Society, and the Pharmaceutical Association of this Province is about all they can undertake to manage at present.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Semi-Annual Meeting

The semi-annual meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy was opened in the Council Chamber of the College on Gerrard Street East, on Monday afternoon, June 3rd, at 2.30 o'clock. All of the members were present, including Mr. E. W. Case, Picton, President; Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, Vice-President; Mr. H. Watters, Ottawa; Mr. J. F. Roberts, Parkhill; Mr. W. A. Karn, Woodstock; Mr. R. A. Harrison, Dunnville; Mr. J. R. T. Broughton, Newmarket; Mr. A. Stewart, Guelph; Mr. John Hargreaves, Toronto; Mr. H. Southcote, St. Catharines; Mr. A. J. Johnston, Sarnia; Mr. J. H. Jury, Bowmanville, and Mr. E. R. Wigle, Wiarton.

Before calling the orders of the day, the President extended to the new member, Mr. E. R. Wigle, of Wiarton, the good will of the members and a hearty welcome, which was warmly endorsed by those present.

After a few remarks as to the business that would come before the meeting and some jocular observations as to his position, the President asked for the reading of the minutes. On motion of Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Karn, it was decided that the minutes be taken as read and adopted.

The Registrar read a letter from Mr. W. L. Young, janitor of the College, resigning his position after 21 years' service. He added a few words in appreciation of his services and Mr. Watters and Mr. Karn also spoke in high terms of the worth of the janitor. Mr. John Hargreaves added a few words as a city member in close touch with the College, and the resignation was accepted with a proviso that Mr. Young be given one month's salary as a small token of recognition of his faithful service.

The Registrar read a communication from the Federal Council of the League of the Empire, inviting the Council to send a delegate to the Educational Conference to be held in London, from May 24th to June 1st.

The Registrar said he had written the Secretary acknowledging the invitation and regretting that no delegate could be sent, but Mr. Watters said he was sorry the Council had not had a representative present, as it would have been a great opportunity to meet the English Pharmaceutical Council for the purpose of discussing the reciprocity question. There were probably many young men there who would like to come out here to practice and if the English Council would change its constitution to admit Ontario graduates to practice there, this College would doubtlessly be glad to reciprocate. The matter was referred to the Committee on Education.

The Registrar read a large number of communications from persons seeking relief from the payment of the penalty for delay in remitting fees, others asking for registration from other organization or duplicates of lost diplomas and certificates, and others wishing their period of apprenticeship dated back. All were referred to the various committees for report.

Mr. R. A. Harrison brought up the question of the advisability of selling carbolic acid to the

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During the Next Three Months Two Hundred Thousand Dollars In Advertising

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Are you prepared to benefit in company with 30,000 other druggists, from this vast expenditure?

Are you ready to take in the thousands of five cent pieces that will be offered at your soda fountain in exchange for a cent's worth of Coca-Cola?

This advertisement is a reminder to get ready for the demand you will be having by putting in a generous supply of the genuine Coca-Cola. Then there will be no danger of any dissatisfied customers.

Order From Any Jobber

TO-DAY

Lyman's Peroxide of Hydrogen

H_2O_2

Our preparation will stand any test, and keep perfectly under ordinary conditions. This preparation is now so largely used that we are already booking extensive orders. Write for prices.

Put up in ¼lb., ½lb., 1lb. bottles. Also in bulk

WRITE FOR PRICES

ONE of the chief items of cost in the manufacture of Hydrogen Peroxide is the labor necessary in producing a preparation of full strength. This can only be overcome by having an up-to-date plant, one that will assist in rapidly producing the chemical changes, and that will cause no reaction on the chemicals used, thus detracting in no way from the chemically pure ingredients that go to form H_2O_2.

These conditions have lately been met by us, and we are now in a position to produce a pure, bright article of standard strength, and to quote it at a price much below that usually asked.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited : : Toronto

THE GEISHA LOOFAH SPONGE

ECONOMICAL



DURABLE

Combines all the advantages of Loofah, with the best Honey Comb Sponges.

All Perfect Forms.

Prices, $1.45 to $4.35 Per Doz. Six Sizes

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y LIMITED

TORONTO

47 SIMCOE ST. HALF A BLOCK FROM UNION STATION



The demand for

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will probably be twice as large this summer as it was last, and Wilson's Fly Pads pay the retail druggist a larger profit than any other well-advertised proprietary article on the market.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK?

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

general public undiluted. One reason why they should consider it, he said, was because the Government had left the matter entirely in the hands of the druggists. In the United States, cities were allowed to pass ordinances overriding the Pharmacy Act, but it was not so here. The sale of pure carbolic acid was now so common that the number of deaths was increasing yearly, and The London Lancet had advised the passage of legislation restricting the general sale of the poison. It seemed that the public did not understand the dangers they were liable to incur in having it in their houses. The State Legislature of Minnesota had proposed that only a 5 per cent. solution be allowed to be sold, but this had not been passed. In St. Paul, however, the druggists had such an ordinance and were delighted with it. In 1903, there had been 13 deaths from carbolic acid, while in 1906 there was just one and it was caused by acid purchased before the enactment of the ordinance. Mr. Harrison thought the Government would favor such legislation here and the newspapers would approve of it. He therefore moved that the Legislation Committee be instructed to consider the advisability of applying for legislation restricting the sale of carbolic acid to a 5 per cent. solution.

Mr. Watters asked if this were not part of the legislation previously asked by the By-laws Committee, which had been stricken out in the Legislature. He asked if it were possible to make a 5 per cent. solution in water. Mr. Harrison replied no, but with five parts of glycerine, it would make a stable solution. Mr. Watters said that only in the pure form was the acid useful for insecticide, and asked why the solution was not fixed at one or two per cent., which would require no further solution. Mr. Harrison replied that five per cent. had been found not dangerous and it could be easily diluted further if necessary. In New York and Buffalo, as well as in St. Paul, the acid could not be bought in any other way than as a 5 per cent. solution.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard seconded the motion for a reference to the committee, and pointed out that Mr. Harrison's proposal took the discretionary power away from the druggist altogether. Such an act would be prohibitory and altogether different from the former bill which allowed the sale either pure or in solution.

Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of a uniform law throughout the Province, and Mr. Wigle asked if the sale would still be confined to druggists. He was assured that grocers would not be allowed to sell the solution, and the matter was referred to the Bylaws and Legislation Committee, with instructions to make a recommendation in favor of asking for legislation.

Mr. Gibbard brought up the question of the formation of a central executive of the druggists throughout the Dominion, saying there had been suggestions of such a course from British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Quebec and other Provinces, all of which were ready for the matter. Mr. Watters suggested that the matter should be considered by a committee and thought that the name might be the Dominion Pharmaceutical Association. This was deemed satisfactory for the time being, and a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Hargreaves, Watters and Gibbard to consider the advisability of naming delegates to meet with delegates from other provincial organizations with a view to forming a central executive.

On motion of Mr. John Hargreaves, the name of Mr. E. R. Wigle was substituted on the committees to which Mr. J. M. Hargreaves had been appointed.

The Council adjourned at 5 o'clock to meet at 10 a.m. in Committee of the Whole.

At the afternoon session on Tuesday Mr. J. F. Roberts, of Parkhill, presented report No. 1 of the Committee on Bylaws and Legislation, as follows:

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

(Report No. 1.)

Your Committee on Bylaws and Legislation beg leave to report as follows:

No. 1.—In the case of W. J. Milne, of Blyth, who writes regarding his fee of registration for 1906, claiming that on April 14th of that year he remitted $2.00 which was never credited or acknowledged by the Registrar. In September of same year he remitted an additional $2.00 and desires that the same be accepted by Council as satisfactory for the year, thus receiving benefit of the usual rebate. Recommended that his request be granted, evidence having been furnished that such letter of April 14th was posted.

No. 2.—In the case of Mr. A. Keele Gregory, of East Toronto, who asks for rebates of fees. He not having complied with the regulations of the Council as passed in June, 1906, your committee recommend that the request be not granted.

No. 3.—In the case of J. V. Doyle, Belleville, who asked the usual rebate of $2.00 on his first fee after starting business. He having not complied with the regulation adopted by Council in June, 1906, it is recommended that the request be not granted.

No. 4.—In case of A. M. Edwards, of Galt, who asks the privilege of the usual rebate. He not having paid his fee in the prescribed time to entitle him to such rebate, we recommend that such request be not granted.

No. 5 In the case of Harvey Bros., of Rodney, who also owned a business in West Lorne.

In each case only one fee had been paid. This creates an arrearage of eleven fees, six for one store and five for the other. They now ask for an allowance of the usual rebate of $2.00 on the entire fees, as the matter was an oversight. As the matter of granting such request is not within the power of the Council, it is recommended that the request cannot be granted.

No. 6.—The case of Edward B. Flint, of Port Perry, who entered business in March, 1907, and who asks the privilege of the usual rebate on his first fee. He not having complied with the College regulation of June, 1906, his request cannot be granted.

No. 7. In the case of J. A. Dunkin, of Portage La Prairie, Man., who applies for registration under our reciprocal arrangements with the Northwest Territories. He having supplied his registration certificate from these Territories and having paid the necessary fee of $50, your committee recommends that his request be granted, and his name be entered on the register of this College.

No. 8.—In the case of William Ernest Knight, of Sarnia, who applies to be registered as an apprentice Sept. 1st, 1903. Having produced the necessary certificate of educational qualification and affidavit of time served, we recommend that his request be granted.

No. 9.—In the case of Elmer C. Taylor, a medical student of three years standing and a registered apprentice in pharmacy, who applied to have the term of his apprenticeship shortened by an allowance of his medical student's time. It is recommended that under sub-sections A and B of section 12 of the Pharmacy Act, his request cannot be granted.

No. 10.—In the case of Harry Hillier, of Goderich, who makes application to have the term of his apprenticeship date from July 9th, 1906, he having produced certificates of educational qualifications and affidavit of time served, we recommend that his request be granted.

No. 11.—In the case of J. W. Walker, of Fort Frances, who applies to be registered under date of March 1st, 1906, it is recommended that when the proper certificate of educational qualification be furnished, the Registrar be instructed to comply with his request and enter his name on the register.

No. 12.—In the case of Norman Harshaw, of Streetsville, who asks that his term of apprenticeship be dated from September 1st, 1905, it is recommended that on production of the proper certificate of educational qualification and affidavit of time served, his request be granted.

No. 13.—In the case of Joel Moses Singer, of Toronto, who asks that his apprenticeship be dated from July 1st, 1896. He having produced the necessary certificate of educational qualification and affidavit of time served, it is recommended that his request be granted.

No. 14.—In the case of J. G. Routhier, of Ottawa, who requests to be recorded as "out of business" in 1902. He having furnished affidavit to prove same, it is recommended that his request be granted.

(Sgd.) F. J. Roberts,
Chairman.

Tuesday, June 4th, 1907.

On the motion that the report be received, Mr. Harrison asked if it were the ruling of the Council that any man going into business after May 1st in any year must pay a fee of $4.00. The Chairman replied that the ruling had been adopted by the Council in June, 1906, but if the applicant for registration gave a notice in advance that he was going to start in business, he would be required to pay only $2.00. Mr. Watters asked if this notice were ever given, and the Registrar said it was, but the notice was no good without the $2.00 fee. Many persons had formerly been allowed to do business for portions of a year without making any payment. This was a mistake. The law said that a man could not keep a shop without having a certificate, and the College had lost many dollars through allowing men to practice without one. Mr. Karn asked if a man going into business on January 1st could get in by paying $2.00, and he was advised that he could do so by giving notice. Mr. Gibbard explained that the ruling in regard to the fee had been made on the advice of the solicitor of the Council in order to clear up misunderstandings.

The report was adopted, with a slight change in the wording of one clause.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Chairman of the special committee on the formation of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association then presented the following report:

"To the President and members of Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

"Gentlemen,—Your committee to which was referred the consideration of the question of the advisability of forming a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, beg to report as follows:

"We would approve of and recommend the formation of such an Association with the aims and objects outlined in this report.

"That this Council appoint a delegation composed of three members to meet with representative delegations of other Provincial Pharmaceutical Associations in Canada for the purpose of completing the organization—such delegation from this Council with the other delegations to arrange for the day and date and place of meeting.

"That the delegated representatives constitute part of the Executive Council of such Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

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We have not been able to keep pace with the demand. Book your order early to be sure of getting goods in time for the season's business.

Djer-Kiss (pronounced Dear-Kiss) is the latest, best and most lasting perfume. Our special advertising offer sells it every time. You take none of the risk. We sell the goods for you. You get the profit. Write us about it.

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Stay at home while you study Pharmacy. It is not necessary to go to College. We can teach you by mail. We give you exactly the same instructions that you would get at a college, and save you much time and money. Our course is adapted to the individual needs of Canadian students who contemplate a change into the States or take Pharmacy board examination. Over 200 graduates last year who testify to the great value of our course. Write for prospectus and particulars. Our terms are easy.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

MATHER'S CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS

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Flies, Wasps, Ants, Mosquitoes, etc.

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The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago---in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines---one 30 years on the market---in any other way---organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns ---in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

London, Ontario

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Samples, signs and advertising matter, for free distribution, will be shipped, prepaid, to druggists, upon request.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company

Pioneer Manufacturers of Pure Malted Foods
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.

GILMOUR BROS. & CO., MONTREAL
Sole Agents for Canada



Retail Druggists

get familiar with the many uses of Gillett's Lye and recommend it to your customers for making soap, cleaning of all kinds, and as a disinfectant—it's a sure trade-bringer.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Awarded Highest Honors at All Expositions.

"That the aims and objects of the Association be:

"To formulate a uniform standard of pharmaceutical education throughout Canada.

"To consider and arrange for proper interchange of diplomas in pharmacy between the Provincial Associations or Societies in Canada.

"To safeguard the legal and educational interests of pharmacy throughout the Provinces when soever they may be affected by legislation enacted by the Federal Parliament.

"To promote the intention of the Canadian Formulary as an official standard for approved formulas of preparations not authorized by national standards and to encourage the general advancement of scientific pharmacy and the standard and character of all interests allied with the practice of pharmacy in Canada.

"(Sgd.) G. E. Gibbard,
"Chairman."

In presenting the report, Mr. Gibbard said that he would make only one suggestion and that would be that the number of delegates to be appointed be fixed at three.

President Case endorsed the proposal and asked permission to move that the members of the Committee be the delegates from the Council. He paid a handsome tribute to each of the three members for their earnest work on behalf of the profession.

Mr. Karn seconded the resolution, saying that the matter could not be in better hands than those of the three members. He thought that the Council should not expect that the delegates would be at any personal expense. No doubt there would be some and provision should be made for it, or an understanding given to protect the delegates. He looked for the accomplishment of great and wonderful things for pharmacy by such an organization as was proposed. They should have had it twenty years before and all would have been smooth in the profession now instead of at sixes and sevens. By a meeting of representatives from all the provinces, all would be enabled to understand what was required in the other Provinces.

Mr. Harrison thought that the President and Vice-President of each provincial organization should form the central executive, as they would be closely in touch with their organizations and would form a body amply large enough for the purposes of the Association.

Mr. Karn explained that the first meeting would be simply for organization, and Mr. Stewart said that he regretted that the Association had not been formed years ago, as it would be greatly in the interests of druggists. It would be very similar in its workings to the American Pharmaceutical Association and there was no organization in the United States that had done so much to maintain a high standard in the profession. He thought it would be well to ally the Canadian organization with it and make it an international association, with the hope that at some time in the future, they would have a universal pharmacopoeia for the English-speaking world.

Mr. Gibbard said that from the letters he had received, he thought that the first meeting might be held in Toronto at Exhibition time, and Mr. Watters said he approved of the name "Canadian" instead of "Dominion" for the proposed organization. He did not approve of the suggestion that it should be connected with the American Pharmaceutical Association, but was strongly of opinion that its membership should be confined to the retail druggists. The necessity for the Association had been brought about by changes of the past twenty-five years that had made the interests of all druggists in Canada identical. He instanced the drafting of the Criminal Code as a case where certain provisions had been carelessly thought out and had had a bad effect on the profession. The scope of the new Association would include the safeguarding of the interests of the druggists under such circumstances.

Mr. Roberts spoke of the necessity of providing funds, and Mr. Gibbard explained that there was a fund in existence in the possession of another organization which would not use it for any other purpose. It was decided that the matter of funds should be left alone for the present, and on motion of Messrs. Johnston and Stewart, it was resolved that Messrs. Gibbard, Hargreaves and Watters should be the representatives to meet the delegates from other Provinces in considering the question of forming a National Association.

The Council met at 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, many of the members having been engaged during the day with the meeting of the Executive of the Druggists Section of the Retail Merchants' Association.

Mr. F. H. McCollum, of New Hamburg, applied for a renewal of his certificate of registration, which had been destroyed. The application was referred to the Education Committee.

An offer from W. B. Markle, of Toronto, to sell the property at 59-65 McGill Street on a commission of 2½ per cent. was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Registrar then presented his first annual report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Roberts then presented report No. 2 of the Bylaws and Legislation Committee as follows:

COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION.
Report No. 2

No. 1.—In the case of Duncan B. Curtis, of Barrie, who makes a request to have the term of his

apprenticeship dated from August 1st, 1904. He having produced the necessary certificate of educational qualification at that date and also a certificate of time served, we recommend that his request be granted.

No. 2.—In the case of Chas. W. Wickett, Neepewa, a registered apprentice of Manitoba, and claiming to hold an Ontario second class departmental certificate, who makes a request to be registered as an apprentice in Ontario. In accordance with the regulation adopted by the Council in December, 1905, regarding extra-provincial students, we recommend that his request be granted on production of the necessary educational qualification.

No. 3.—In the case of the directors of the M. E. VanZant Co., who apply for a rebate on fees paid. In this case a cheque was claimed to have been mailed to the Registrar-Treasurer, on April 29th, but it was never received at the College. The $8.00 was paid subsequently to the 1st of May and on this the rebate was asked. We recommend that the request cannot be granted.

No. 4.—In the case of Campbell L. Galbraith, of Tottenham, who asks that his apprenticeship date from the 16th of October, 1906. He having produced the necessary educational qualifications and an affidavit of time served, we recommend that his request be granted.

No. 5.—In the case of Evered J. Long, of Toronto, who asks to have his registration date from the 19th of October, 1903, at which date he commenced his apprenticeship in the drug store of John S. Mortimer, of Newmarket, who neglected to register him. He having produced the necessary educational qualifications of such date, together with an affidavit of time served, we recommend that his request be granted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. F. Roberts,
Chairman.

Mr. Watters did not agree with the decision in the Van Zant case. He said that the Council was not constituted with the intention of exacting the uttermost farthing from members of the profession and believed that when it was shown that a druggist had taken every precaution to ensure the receipt of his fee by the Registrar and failed through some neglect on the part of the Government carrier, the necessary relief should be granted to the party concerned. He desired to record his protest against the policy of living up to the very letter of the law.

Mr. Harrison said his heart was in accordance with Mr. Watters' protest, but his judgment was against it. The Committee had been advised by the solicitor of the Council that it could not grant the relief asked without the possibility of it leading to future entanglements. If the Council established a precedent now, it would be at the mercy of anyone wanting to make a claim, and in future would be inundated with claims. Mr. Roberts added that if any other course were adopted, anyone that neglected to remit his fee in time, might claim to have sent a cheque and the Council would have to take his word. The consequence would be that there would be fifty cases next year.

Mr. Gibbard concluded the discussion by saying that if the druggists of the Province wished to utilize the mails to carry their fees, they could register their letters and then they would have evidence of the mailing in their possession. When a man could insure himself against loss for five cents, the Council was justified in taking the stand proposed. He looked at the matter not from the legal aspect, but with a view to the protection of the College.

Mr. Johnson directed attention to the fact that in this regard the Council was doing no more in exacting the extreme penalty than in the case of apprentices who must have filled in their time until the very last day before being registered. The same position was taken in regard to the education requirements which must be entirely complied with in all cases.

The report was then adopted on motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Johnston, Mr. Watters waiving his protest.

The Council met at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, when Mr. Karn presented the report of the Finance Committee as follows:

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the President and members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—Your Committee on Executive and Finance beg leave to report as follows:

1.—After a careful examination of the Registrar's-Treasurer's report, duly audited and attested by the auditors, your Committee begs to recommend that the same be adopted and printed in the minutes of the Council, together with the report of the John Roberts Scholarship Fund, the auditors' report and the statement of the assets and liabilities, the net assets being $67,-159.79, which are also recommended for adoption.

2.—Your Committee find accounts amounting to $90.29 to be correct, and recommend payment of the same.

3.—Re application of Mr. W. B. Markle respecting purchase of the McGill Street property. Your Committee recommends the Registrar to write Mr. Markle the property is not for sale.

4.—Your Committee recommends the purchas-

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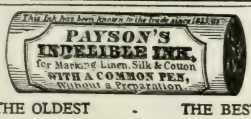
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ing of 50 tons of coal at $6.50 per ton, and that the Registrar be empowered to purchase same.

5.—Your Committee desires to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Young for the past 21 years as janitor of this College, and would recommend an honorarium of one month's salary be granted him.

6.—Re appointment of a janitor to succeed Mr. Young, your Committee would recommend that Mr. Couch be engaged at a salary of $720.00 per annum, on condition that he occupy one of the McGill Street houses at $12.00 per month rental, details of the engagement to be left in the hands of the Registrar.

7.—Your Committee would recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be authorized to transfer the sum of $2,500 from the Savings Bank account to current account and that the same be replaced with interest by the Registrar-Treasurer upon payment of the students' fees in September.

8.—In the matter of the engagement of an assistant, we beg to recommend that the same be left in the hands of the Registrar-Treasurer to make such engagement if he deem it necessary in the interests of the College.

9.—In view of the largely increased duties devolving on the office of Registrar-Treasurer, and the increased cost of living and in appreciation of the splendid services rendered to the College during the first year of his engagement, your Committee takes great pleasure in recommending an increase in salary of $300 per annum, same to take effect July 1st.

10.—Your Committee further recommends that the sum of $50 be appropriated to the committee in connection with the organization of the proposed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

11.—In view of apparent extreme necessity, your Committee also recommends that the Registrar-Treasurer procure a desk telephone and be delegated to purchase an Underwood typewriter.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. A. Karn,
Chairman.

AUDITORS REPORT.

Gentlemen,—Your auditors beg leave to report that they have examined the books and vouchers of the Registrar-Treasurer and found them correct. We would recommend that only one receipt book for annual registration fee be used and the year for which the fee is paid be stamped across the face of the said receipt.

(Sgd.) J. H. Mackenzie,
James Watt,
Auditors.

Toronto, May 31st, 1907.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Ontario College of Pharmacy

ASSETS.

College Building, as per last report	$35,710.48
College lot	5,000.00
McGill Street property	6,000.00
Furniture, etc.	4,146.72
Apparatus	9,104.78
Outstanding fees (estimated)	170.00
Supplies (estimated)	858.00
Liquor sales books	208.05
Rentals McGill Street houses	15.70
Chartered Accountants Association, rent of Examination Hall	20.00
Cash balance	36.37
Bank balance	1,933.16
Bank balance, savings department	4,859.55
Bank interest, on savings account (estimated to date)	57.10
	$68,119.91

LIABILITIES.

Salary account	$ 581.62
Sundry accounts	60.00
Rebate, deposit fees	318.51
Balance	67,159.78
	$68,119.91
To balance, net assets	$67,159.78

THE JOHN ROBERTS SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statement as per 1st Dec., 1906	$ 3,354.67
Canadian Savings and Loan Co. coupon, less exchange	59.85
Interest on bank account to 28th May, 1907	4.45
	$ 3,418.97

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand (last audit)	$ 103.35
Balance, Bank of Commerce (last audit) general account	1,819.55
Balance, savings account	4,770.70
Apprentice registration fees	32.00
Deposit fees	333.31
Diploma account	20.00
Examination account	107.73
Interest	96.66
Lecture fees	3,907.55
Liquor sale books	1.18
McGill Street property	319.20
Matriculation fees, 1907	50.00
Poison registers	17.24
Renewal fees	2,512.00
Renewal fees (in suspense)	30.00
Registration fees, M.D.'s	28.00
Reciprocal registration	50.00
	$11,198.17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Auditors	$ 10.00
Council meeting	464.87
Coal account	268.80
Divisional Committee	25.00
Gas account	51.45
Infringement account	52.39

Insurance	54.70
Law account	300.00
Ontario College of Pharmacy	454.96
Postage account	40.00
Salary account	5,102.02
Supply account	432.53
Water account	24.47
Bylaws and Legislation Committee	88.20
Cash balance	36.37
Bank of Commerce	1,933.16
Bank of Commerce (savings)	4,859.55
	$14,198.47

REGISTRAR'S-TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the President and Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy:

Gentlemen,—In presenting to you my second semi-annual report as Registrar-Treasurer, I beg to thank you all for the courtesy I have received at your hands during my first year in office and beg to report a successful half year, considering the fact that our income has been lessened greatly through having only sixty-eight students in attendance, the smallest number for many years. The payment of annual renewal fees has exceeded previous years, and I am pleased to report that we have issued 1,160 receipts for 1907 and 8, thus leaving only 60 who are in arrears, if they are still in business for 1907 and 8, and only seven of that number are in arrears for previous years, which arrears I estimate at $170, but hope to collect more. It is with sincere regret I present you with the resignation of our much esteemed janitor, Mr. W. L. Young, whose 21 years of service here have been of great value to the College, and through whose care and foresight much expense has been saved. Upon receipt of his resignation, I sent it to the President, and we concluded to advertise for a successor and obtained one temporarily for a month, in the person of Mr. R. F. Couch, whose services thus far have proved very satisfactory.

Our stock of poison books is out and I found it necessary to get tenders for 200, also tenders for 2,000 copies of the Pharmacy Act. The firm of Addison & Mainprice submitted the lowest tender and have the work now under way.

I regret that it is impossible to renew our coal contract with the Conger Coal Co. on the same terms as last year, and will submit their proposition to the Finance Committee for consideration.

There are 16 limited company pharmacies now doing business in the province, with 42 qualified druggists as directors.

On the presentation of the report, the President said he presumed that the proposed expenditures were based on the contemplated raise in the annual fee to $4.00.

Mr. Karn stated that he would favor such a step, and Mr. Gibbard said that the increased expenditure rendered it absolutely necessary. It was now a matter of policy with the Council. The College occupied a very high position, and he thought that $2.00 was a very low fee in view of the fact that other institutions of less importance charged $10.00. He also thought it advisable that all druggists of the Province should be notified of the contemplated change, in order that they might have every opportunity of recording their opinion at the next elections. If they did not endorse the change, he was perfectly willing to be left at home.

Mr. Broughton also endorsed the proposal, and Mr. Mearns, the solicitor, gave the provisions of the act which allowed the change.

A notice of motion to the effect that a bylaw be passed increasing the annual fee to $4.00 was therefore filed by Mr. Karn, and the Council adjourned until 10 a.m.

The Council resumed business at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, when Mr. W. A. Karn presented the following notice of motion:

"Whereas the expense of conducting the affairs of the College has considerably increased during the last few years and the attendance of students materially decreased, it appears to be necessary in the interests of the institution to provide ample funds to keep up the high standard of our College. I therefore beg leave to give notice that at the next semi-annual meeting I will move to strike out the following words in Bylaw No. 20, namely—In the event of the said annual fee being paid before the first day of May in each year in advance, the Registrar shall accept the sum of two dollars in full payment of same."

Mr. Karn, in presenting the motion, said it was clear that the time had come when it was necessary to provide more funds if the high standard of the College were to be maintained. He did not think that any druggist in Ontario would object to paying $4.00 annually, the sum they had originally paid, and which was authorized by the Pharmacy Act. He hoped that if he were not present at the next meeting that some other member would take the matter up. There was a probability that the proposition would meet with opposition, but it was only necessary to show that in order to keep up the high standard of the College, ample funds must be provided, and the speaker did not see any more just way to do this than in the manner proposed.

The President called for other notices of motion, saying that some one might do well by favoring a reduction in the period of apprenticeship to three years.

The Registrar read a letter making complaint in regard to the matter of apprenticeship registration, and said that he was in receipt of many similar complaints.

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Mr. Karn said he had always been in favor of keeping up the four year term, but now he saw that many young men might be crowded out of the profession when they saw they could take a medical course and by serving an extra year, be enabled to practice both medicine and pharmacy. The subject then dropped.

Mr. Watters then presented the report of the Committee on Education as follows: "Your Committee respectfully submits the following recommendations covering the items referred to.

1.—Re invitation of the Federal Council of the League of the Empire to take part in the conference on education, your Committee recommends that the same be placed on file and suitable recognition be forwarded regretting that as the event has already passed, we cannot now give more practical evidence of our interest in the movement.

2.—Re question of registration of our graduates in the Province of Nova Scotia, we would recommend that communications be placed on file, and we would express the hope that reciprocity may soon be arranged with that Province.

3.—Re application of J. A. Eakins for a diploma to replace one lost by fire, your Committee would recommend that his application be granted, he having complied with the requirements of the College.

4.—Re application of O. E. Barber, Port Arthur, for new diploma, we would recommend that it be granted, he having complied with the requirements.

5.—Re application of N. R. Macfarlane, Almonte, for new diploma, we would recommend that it be granted.

6.—Re application of Thomas A. Green, Grand Valley, Penn., for new diploma, we recommend it be granted.

7.—Re application of James Colcleagh, Winnipeg, who applies for certificate of the O.C.P., we would recommend that it be granted on production of proper affidavit and fee of five dollars.

8.—Re application of E. N. Jewell for new diploma, we would recommend it be granted, all conditions being fulfilled.

9.—Re communication of Frank C. Archibald, who presents an educational certificate of the Province of Nova Scotia, we would recommend that it be granted, and that he be informed that an apprenticeship of four years is necessary to meet the requirements of this Province.

10.—Re application of P. F. McLean, Coaticook, Que., who asks for information as to his standing in this Province, we would recommend that he be informed that his preliminary educational qualifications with the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec will be accepted and that he may attend lectures at the O. C.P., and if correct as to four years apprenticeship may take examinations of this College, and if successful receive diploma of this College.

11.—Re application of Thos. W. Goodyear, Woodstock, who applies for permission to continue his lectures at the rate at which he entered on the course, we recommend that it be granted.

12.—Re communication of the Rev. J. E. Moore, Ph.B., who writes suggesting the possibility of unfair treatment at May examinations of his son, Fred. H. Moore, we would recommend that he be referred to the bylaw dealing with examinations, so that he may, if he deems it proper to do so, take the course provided to secure a re-reading of the candidate's papers.

13.—Re application of F. H. McCallum for a new diploma, would recommend that it be granted on production of affidavit and payment of fee of $5.00, as required in all applications of this nature.

14.—The report of Dean Heebner is submitted herewith for your inspection, and we would recommend that it be printed in the minutes.

15.—We would recommend that the following books be purchased for the use of the teaching department, viz.: One copy Kramer's Pharmacognosy, two copies National Formulary, two copies British Codex, one copy U.S.D.

16.—Re report of Presiding Examiner, we would recommend that the same be received and diplomas issued to those entitled to receive them.

17.—Your Committee regrets to discover that the acceptance of the resignation of Mr. J. S. Pepper, Chairman of the Board of Governors, was in some unaccountable manner omitted from the report of the Committee on Education, submitted at the March session in 1906.

18.—Re recognition of extra provincial educational qualification, your Committee would report that pursuant to instructions of Council, information was obtained bearing on the educational standards of the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The regulations of these Provinces are presented herewith for the guidance of this College. There being various standards in each Province designed to meet the requirements of the educational schemes of each Province and these standards being modified from time to time, we would recommend for your consideration and adoption the following basis of recognition for the purposes of matriculation and attendance at lectures of the O.C.P.

(Sgd.) Henry Watters,
Chairman.

Manitoba.—Third class certificate which is the document carrying university matriculation.

British Columbia.—Senior grade entrance to Normal School.

Alberta and Saskatchewan.—Standard VII. diploma with Latin.

Quebec.—A.A. certificate (Associate in Arts).

New Brunswick.—University matriculation of the Department of Education, with Latin or Algebra.

Nova Scotia.—Grade XI. or Junior Leaving or University Matriculation, with latin or Algebra.

P.E.I.—Matriculation to the Prince of Wales College or Normal School.

REPORT OF PRESIDING EXAMINER.

I beg to report having conducted annual examinations from May 1st to 10th and attended at summing up of papers. I have much pleasure in testifying to the very satisfactory conduct of candidates throughout the course of examination. The high pass percentage is evidence of their close attention to studies, as well as testimony to the thorough and efficient training imparted by the teaching staff of our College. It is only fair to the examiners to record entire satisfaction with the manner in which they performed their duties.

I submit results of examination appended herewith for your information.

(Sgd.) Henry Watters,
Presiding Examiner.

The President drew attention to the case of Mr. Woodyear, saying there were others in the same position, but Mr. Watters stated that each case would be treated on its merits as it came up.

Mr. Case also asked if anything had been brought to the notice of the Committee in regard to leaks between the sections in the examinations in dispensing.

Mr. Watters replied that it seemed impossible to prevent a little of this. He was of opinion that all the papers should be numbered and handled only by the examiner and the students. The papers should also be handed back to the examiner when the student handed in his answers. In future he would have no monitors at all. The matter was then allowed to rest until the December meeting.

BY-LAWS AND LEGISLATION COMMITTEE.

(Report No. 3.)

1.—In the matter of Roy M. Colly, Toronto, who asks for a diploma, we recommend that his request be not granted.

2.—Re carbolic acid. Your committee begs to report that in view of the large and rapidly increasing number of deaths through the use of strong carbolic acid in the homes, either by accidental administration through ignorance of its dangerous nature or with deliberate suicidal purposes, and in view of the beneficent results of the adoption and restriction ordinances of New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Buffalo, and other American cities, where it has been demonstrated that fatal results can be almost entirely averted by prohibiting the sale of strong acid, except on a doctor's prescription. In view of the further fact that little or no inconvenience is experienced by restricting the sale to a solution not stronger than 5 per cent. of the strong acid. Therefore we would respectfully recommend that Council strongly urge the Government to incorporate a clause in the Pharmacy Act prohibiting the sale of carbolic acid in other than a solution of a 5 per cent. strength, except on the prescription of a regularly qualified physician, registered dentist or practicing veterinary surgeon duly qualified to practice as such in the Province of Ontario.

3.—Re case of Clinton H. Rose, of Tamworth, who applies for a special oral or general examination in real work and if successful in such examination to be granted diploma, we recommend that his request be not granted, as diploma can only be granted those attending full courses of lectures and successfully passing the qualifying examinations, and your Committee would respectfully advise applicant to comply with these requirements.

(Sgd.) J. F. Roberts,
Chairman.

The report was adopted without discussion, and Mr. Stewart presented the report of the Infringement Committee as follows: "Since our last report further complaints from different places in the Province have been made from time to time of violation of the act, especially with respect to the unlawful sale of poisons. The inspector of the College, acting under the instruction of the Registrar, investigated these cases, and where it was deemed necessary laid informations, obtaining in all some seven convictions.

2.—The receipts from fines amounted to $114.28 and the disbursements in connection therewith to the sum of $166.77, which sum includes expenses of the inspector in cases where he was employed by the Registrar to collect arrears of fees. A remittance of $30 in fines is yet to be received from one of the magistrates.

3.—The following comprises the list of convictions for selling poison: J. Flumeyfelt, J. Johnston and A. Carpenter, Bronte; A. G. Schooley, Springfield; F. C. Barton and E. McLachlan, Staples; James Griffith, Blythewood. The Registrar has been instructed to act in other cases and prosecute where it is necessary to do so in order to remedy the conditions where the Act is being openly transgressed to the danger of the public and the detriment of this College.

4.—Persistent effort on the part of the Registrar has been given to the collection of fees in arrears. As a result the list of delinquents is now

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State Registration. This College is registered in full with the State Education Department, and with the State Board of Pharmacy of New York and other States.
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The Original and Only Genuine

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Why We WANT YOUR TRADE

Because we need it to insure the successful upbuilding of a Canadian trade.

Because as druggists who have gone through the same kind of difficulties with which you are each day contending, we feel confident we know your needs.

Because as Canadian Druggists we feel we can bespeak your preference, everything else being equal.

Because we do our utmost to produce articles that will attract attention, create demand and retain trade.

Because the Canadian field is a large one to cater to, and a little from each one will mean a lot from the many.

Because the sight of some of our products in your store will be a good advertisement for us.

Because you can make from 150 to 200 per cent. profit on goods manufactured by us, when you will find it very hard to make 25 per cent. on similar so-called patented goods manufactured by men whose consideration for you is shown by advances in prices and equal favors to general dealers.

Because we want your confidence; we want to merit it; and, we will appreciate it if we get it.

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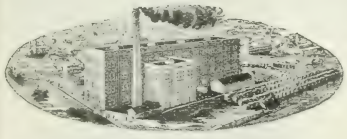
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Has no superior. Made in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians.
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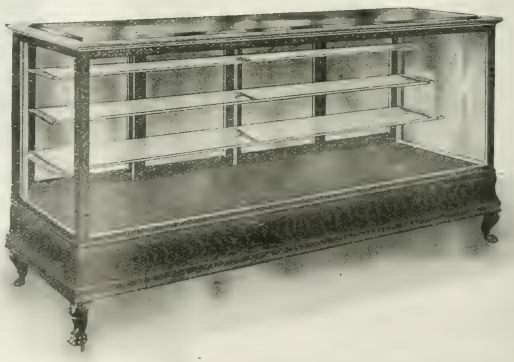
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THE excellent qualities of this case backed up by the most popular cases manufactured. British bevel plate glass top, front and ends clear British plate. Back made up of sliding doors on steel tracks and roller bearing sheaves, base and frame made from quarter-cut oak with or without ornaments on base. Stock lengths 4, 6, 8, 10 feet. Plate glass shelves, Regular price of this case is $11.00 per foot. This case is shipped knock down.

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THE I.X.L. SHOWCASE

only some five or six in number. We feel that this is a very satisfactory showing and desire to give expression to our appreciation of the effectual services of the Registrar in this matter, as well as in other phases of the work entrusted to your Committee.

5.—In view of the representation of the convicting magistrate of the needy and straitened circumstances in the case of one of the persons convicted and fined by him at the instance of the inspector of the College and his urgent appeal on behalf of the convicted party, the Committee in view of all the circumstances connected with the case, unanimously recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to refund to the party in question one-half of the fine, amounting to the sum of $10.

(Sgd.) Alex. Stewart,
Chairman.

The report of the Committee was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Hargreaves then presented the following report from the Research Committee:

"The question of a new and enlarged edition of the Canadian Formulary has been accorded thoughtful and earnest consideration by your Committee. Numerous new formulas were presented for our inspection and criticism, many of which it is fully believed will materially assist the pharmacist who is desirous of preparing pharmaceuticals for the use of the prescribing physician, as well as be of great value to those pharmacists who strive to supply the physician with preparations of recognized merit for which no official standard exists.

As a result of our deliberations, we beg to submit and recommend the following report:

"1.—That the Chairman of the Research Committee be instructed to take the necessary steps to secure a new edition of the Formulary.

"2.—That the expenditure required to publish such edition be submitted to the President and Chairman of the Finance Committee for approval before the work of publishing is proceeded with.

"3.—That the title of the new edition be 'The Canadian Formulary,' and that when published one copy be supplied free to every pharmacist engaged in business in Ontario and to each student attending lectures at the College, and that a nominal charge of fifty cents be made for each additional copy supplied. All copies to be used by the Research Committee to be supplied free.

"4.—That the names of your Committee and of the Research Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Quebec be credited with the authorship of the publication.

"5.—That credit be given in connection with each formula obtained from any official authority to the source from which it is taken.

"6.—Your Committee presents herewith typewritten copies of some eighty new and approved formulas which it is proposed to forward and submit to W. H. Chapman, Chairman Research Committee, Pharmaceutical Society of Quebec, for criticism and consideration, previous to publication of the new edition.

"Interest in our work has been exhibited by many pharmacists throughout the Dominion. Your Committee, however, believes that active assistance can be rendered by every member of the College, and that such assistance will materially enhance the value and scope of the work that it may become a universally adopted authority for practical formulas, recognized by physician and pharmacist.

"We would further recommend that special consideration be accorded a discussion of the Canadian Formulary and its utility at all Divisional Association meetings.

"(Sgd.) John Hargreaves,
"Chairman."

On the motion to adopt the report, Mr. Karn suggested that the price be fixed at $1.00, as the lower figure seemed to place too low a value on the services of the Committee.

Mr. Watters thought 50 cents sufficient, and complimented Mr. Hargreaves very highly on his work, saying that the Committee had worked very hard, but it was nothing compared to what Mr. Hargreaves had done by way of preparation.

Mr. Stewart added his appreciation, and Mr. Gibbard also said that they would all be proud later of having been associated with the father of "The Canadian Formulary."

Mr. Karn suggested that an appreciative resolution be passed, but the Registrar was asked to note the remarks of the members on the minutes. The report was then adopted.

Mr. Karn next presented Report No. 2 of the Finance Committee, as follows:

"Your Committee has inspected the different departments of the College, and take pleasure in reporting everything in a most satisfactory condition. Your Committee also desires to recommend that the Registrar-Treasurer be instructed to give the necessary notice to the tenant occupying the east apartment of the McGill Street property to vacate the house. While we regret to be compelled to request this change so far as the tenant is concerned, we find it in the best interests of the College to require the janitor to occupy this house, so that he may be conveniently situated to serve the College.

"(Sgd.) W. A. Karn,
"Chairman."

The report was adopted without discussion.

Mr. Watters then introduced the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Roberts, and carried:

"That this Council records its appreciation of the action of the Federal Government in introducing a bill designed to control the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines for the protection of the public. It is, however, the sense of this body that the bill compiled for this purpose is unnecessarily burdensome to the retail druggist, who is trained, educated, qualified and licensed to safeguard the public against the harmful effect of noxious drugs and medicines. We would furthermore recommend that a bill much simpler in construction and equally effective in promoting the object in view, be compiled and submitted to the organizations interested in safeguarding the rights of the retail druggist and, if approved, be forwarded to the Minister of Inland Revenue and Government for consideration.

"To give effect to this resolution we further recommend that the College solicitor be requested to co-operate with the special committee (on formation of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association) to frame a bill suited to the needs of the conditions with which we are dealing."

On the motion, Mr. Watters said it was only necessary for the Minister to ask for the ingredients contained in each preparation and to forbid the sale of what was harmful. In regard to the question of expense, it could not come out of the consolidated fund and some other way must be found of meeting it. The demand was created by the people making the harmful preparation and he did not see why they should not bear the cost instead of the druggist, who simply carried on a legitimate trade. The motion was carried.

Mr. Watters offered an appreciative resolution in regard to the services of Mr. Young, the janitor.

Mr. Gibbard then proposed the following motion which was carried:

"That in future no group photograph or picture of any class of the Ontario College of Pharmacy be permitted to find a place in the College building unless such photograph or picture be prepared according to specifications and under the supervision of a representative of the Council and Faculty of the College."

Mr. Gibbard, in support of the resolution, said that the class photographs were coming in in all shapes and sizes, and it was necessary to have them regulated in some way.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Roberts, and carried:

"That the Infringement Committee be instructed to take action against all unqualified persons who make use of the name, sign or title of pharmacist or chemist and druggist, or in any other way illegally evade the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Provided that the legal adviser of the College approve and advise action, and that, if deemed advisable, our solicitor be instructed to procure associate counsel to give effect to this resolution."

The following notice of motion was then submitted by Mr. Broughton:

"I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council, I will move that the term of apprenticeship in Clause 12, Section B, of the Pharmacy Act be amended by striking out 4 years and inserting 3 years."

Mr. Case suggested that someone give notice of motion that the term of members of the Council be extended to four years, similar to that of members of the Legislature. No one took up the suggestion, however.

Before the Council adjourned, Mr. Hargreaves expressed his thanks for the kindly words spoken in reference to his work on the Research Committee. He stated that he probably would not seek re-election and gave his opinion in regard to the increase in the annual fee to $4.00, saying that while he thought the druggists would be willing to pay $4.00, he did not think that the returns received by them were such as to justify such a charge. In regard to the apprenticeship question, he said it was now very difficult for those outside the College to get apprentices. Where the druggist formerly paid $14 per month, he now was compelled to pay $35. He favored the reduction to three years, and said the only way to increase the receipts was to put it in the teaching institution, and make it pay for itself.

Mr. Watters then moved, seconded by Mr. Roberts, that the thanks of the Council be tendered to Mr. E. W. Case, President, for his courteous and efficient discharge of the duties of presiding officer, which was carried amid great applause.

The President graciously expressed his acknowledgments, and the Council adjourned until the first Monday in December.

In the recently issued list of registered druggists in the Province of Ontario, we are informed, that there were three names omitted, which is greatly regretted by the Registrar-Treasurer of the O.C.P. We take pleasure in publishing the names, and hope those left off the list will pardon the error. They are as follows:

W. H. Cummings, Paisley, Ont.
Isaac Wildern, South London, Ont.
S. G. M. Sead, Woodville, Ont.

Culture indicates superiority, and superiority impresses others.

An Open Letter to Druggists

from HERMAN C. G. LUYTIES
President of The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co.

DEAR MR. DRUGGIST:

Have you carefully considered the meritorious proposal that the co-operative, profit-sharing Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company are making you for subscribing to its voted increase in stock, and participating in the profits of the business?

The plan of co-operation on which the Company is organized is well known to you, and you also realize the merit and unique value of the Sanitol line of preparations themselves.

For ten years the Company has been known as thoroughly reliable and conservative in its business. The Sanitol trade, which is firmly established, is very profitable, and to-day presents the most remarkable possibilities for future growth known to druggists. Sanitol has already been introduced into forty-two foreign countries.

Did you ever stop to consider that if the Sanitol tooth and toilet preparations were used by every family in the United States, it would mean millions of dollars each year in profits to be shared by the druggist stockholders? Our object this year is to conduct a vast advertising campaign for the complete line of Sanitol tooth and toilet products that will ultimately place Sanitol in every home in the country.

This is the first time that the druggists of the United States have been allowed to accept the privileges of Sanitol co-operation and Sanitol profits by joining the Sanitol Company.

Bear in mind that St. Louis stockholders have said: "It is our opinion that the investment made in Sanitol will steadily grow in value, hence urge co-operation to the end that the development of the business may be successfully carried out."

The new stock is being rapidly subscribed. There is a limited amount reserved for druggists. We wish to have this stock distributed among Sanitol's friends, those who believe in and will push the sale of the superior Sanitol tooth and toilet preparations, and who will support the Company's interests.

We seek your co-operation, not your money. It is more desirable for this Company to have 5,000 stockholders among the retail druggists, each owning from one to fifty shares, each interested in our Company's growth, than to sell large blocks of Sanitol stock to a few.

We think it is better to have 10,000 JOINT OWNERS to push our Company's products, than to have a few owners control it. Don't you?

We believe that druggists who push Sanitol have a right to share in the profits of the Company. In that way you receive both a direct and an indirect profit from the sale of every Sanitol package you and every other stockholder sells. Four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars has already been distributed in dividends among stockholders. Why not invest in an assured success?

Write me to-day, and receive information as to the liberal terms by which you can obtain some of this stock.

Yours very truly,

HERMAN C. G. LUYTIES,

President, The Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company, St. Louis.

The One Successful Co-operative Company

Sanitol, a Business Organization, Makes Money for Druggists

SANITOL

For ten years dentists have been a part of the Sanitol Company.

For ten years dentists have been prescribing the Sanitol Tooth Preparations, which has developed a Sanitol trade for druggists.

For ten years steady dividends have been paid, the business has constantly grown, and the co-operative features have become more and more valuable.

Sanitol is the only successful business to-day where those who help make and increase its business have been given a chance to share in the profits.

Stockholders who invested $100 in Sanitol ten years ago, have received $116 cash in dividends, and still hold their dividend-paying stock. Future growth promises greater now.

Every druggist in the country knows what the Sanitol Tooth and Toilet Preparations are. You have sold Sanitol to your customers because you have seen that they are convinced of their quality and efficiency. You know a Sanitol product makes a satisfied customer.

Druggists are peculiarly qualified to become interested in the Sanitol business because the products manufactured by them are sold through his efforts and those of his clerks.

An investment in Sanitol is not an experiment. It is a proven success.

Far from being a speculation, an investment in Sanitol is a gilt-edged investment—almost a security. There is no industrial company in the world that has grown so rapidly during the past few years as has Sanitol.

The new voted issue is being distributed to those druggists who wish to become associated with this profit-sharing company. Druggist subscriptions are being received every day. The opportunity is open to five thousand of the leading druggists of the country. Subscriptions are now being received. Think it over, and decide early to make *a good investment*,—double profits in Sanitol. You cannot lose money, but are sure to make a great deal.

Put Your Money in Sanitol---It will Bring You Good Returns at Once

THE NEW HOME OF SANITOL

Has just been erected at a cost of $155,000.

New machinery and modern appliances have been added to bring the cost up to over $200,000.

There are over two and one-half acres of floor space.

Its capacity is 1,000 gross per day.

This plant is the largest and best equipped laboratory of its kind in the world.



The new Sanitol Laboratory, occupied exclusively by Sanitol, corner Boyle and Laclede Avenues, St. Louis. Open for inspection at all times to druggists.

RESULTS ARE WHAT COUNT

The marvelous growth of the Sanitol business demanded the erection of this plant.

The increase in output so far this year has exceeded all expectations.

With the druggists and dentists of the United States co-operating for Sanitol, prescribing and selling Sanitol's products daily, we should soon control the bulk of the tooth and toilet preparation business of the country.

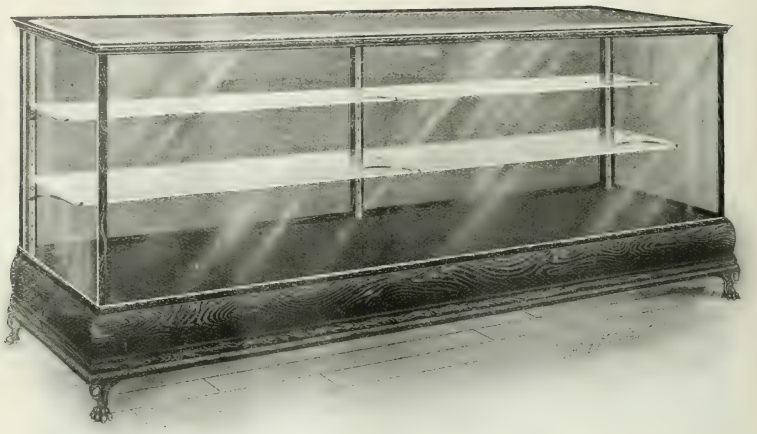
Do you wish to share in the profits of this business? Your opportunity is now, while the stock is open for subscription.

50 shares, $500—$100 with application, $100 each month for four months.
25 shares, $250—$ 50 with application, $ 50 each month for four months.
10 shares, $100—$ 20 with application, $ 20 each month for four months.
5 shares, $ 50—$ 10 with application, $ 10 each month for four months.
1 share, $ 10—Cash with application.

Address Finance Department.

THE SANITOL CHEMICAL LABORATORY COMPANY, SAINT LOUIS

SHOW CASES



CENTURY

(KNOCK DOWN)

Druggists all over the country are buying our cases and are delighted with them.

We have one price, whether you buy one case or one hundred.

We take care of the fittings of a Drug Store from the front window to the back door.

TORONTO SHOW CASE COMPANY, LIMITED

5 to 21 Defries Street

JAMES G. KENT, President, - late Gowans Kent & Co.
R. W. McCLAIN, Gen. Manager, " " " "
W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas., " " " "
HARRY CHINN, Superintendent.

Catalogue and Drawings on Application

ESTIMATING THE ALCOHOLIC STRENGTH OF PROMISCUOUS PREPARATIONS

Prof. J. M. Good, of St. Louis, answers in Meyer Brothers' Druggist a question regarding the calculation of percentages of alcohol. The question and answer follow :

Q.—A gallon mixture contains twenty-four fluid ounces of tincture guaiac, sixty-four fluid ounces of elixir of lactated pepsin, and eight fluid ounces of wine of colchicum root—what per cent. of alcohol has the mixture to the fluid ounce ? These are all the ingredients containing alcohol, but in the finished product there is some syrup added to make a gallon of the mixture. I counted on the largest per cent. of alcohol in each when I figured it for him. Count it as you think it would be according to the U.S.P.

A.—Problems similar to the above are likely to keep many people busy during the year 1907—perhaps later. The results obtained by calculation can be approximations only. Fortunately the commission will allow a slight variation from the exact amounts.

Some manufactures are stating upon their labels : "This preparation is guaranteed to contain not more than—per cent. alcohol." Several minor problems require to be solved before the major result, the per cent. of alcohol in this mixture, is reached. Official alcohol contains 94.9 per cent. by volume (practically, 95 per cent.) of absolute alcohol.

How much the solution of substances in alcohol or the use of mixtures of alcohol and water as menstrums, in exhausting drugs, may affect the per cent. of alcohol in the finished product can be determined by analysis only. Some problems in natural philosophy are likely to arise. One of these may be stated in this way : "Will the affinity of the woody fibre of a drug for water be great enough to overcome the affinity of alcohol for water ?" The question will remain unanswered for the present. As to the approximate alcoholic strength of the mixture ; it contains, in the tincture of guaiac twenty-four fluid ounces of alcohol ; the elixir of lactated pepsin contains the alcoholic liquids, aromatic elixir and tincture of cudbear, each containing about 30 per cent. of alcohol ; the two together constitute 62 per cent. of the elixir ; amount of alcohol in the mixture from this source twelve fluid ounces ; the wine of colchicum root is made with a menstruum consisting of eighty-five parts of wine (15 per cent. alcoholic strength) of which fifteen parts of 95 per cent. alcohol are added ; the alcoholic strength of the wine of colchicum, may be said to be practically 30 per cent. ; this ingredient adds two and four-tenths (2.4) fluid ounces of alcohol ; the total amount of official alcohol in the mixture would be the sum of the foregoing or thirty-eight and four-tenths (38.4) fluid ounces ; this total is 30 per cent. of a gallon ; the mixture may therefore be said to contain 30 per cent. of official alcohol or 28.5 per cent. of absolute alcohol.

Commissioner Wiley says, officially, that the alcoholic contents of preparations should be so stated. The per cent. applies, of course, to the whole or any part of the mixture. It may be contended that in the foregoing calculations we have indulged too much in generalizations, but the answer to the criticism is, that exact results in such problems can be reached only when exact data are given upon which to base the calculations. The difficulty of estimating the alcoholic strength of promiscuous prescriptions is, by this example, quite apparent. Those who have in hand the shaping of State legislation will do well to see that nothing in the section on labels "shall apply to the dispensing of prescriptions written by regularly practising physicians."

PERFUME IN THERAPEUTICS

It has long been known that certain odoriferous exhalations can exert a powerful influence on particularly susceptible individuals, even producing marked nervous disturbances. It has been shown that perfumes or odors produce nervous and respiratory reflexes, as well as uricaria and vertigo. These manifestations are rarely single, but combined or alternate. Odors will also produce a decided impression at times upon the digestive apparatus. Among the symptoms arising in the latter condition are nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, and excessive saliation. Nausea is more common, this symptom being excited by stenches, as well as odors from certain flowers or plants.

Odors, whether agreeable or disagreeable, are not causes of disease in the sense generally taken. They may disorder certain healthy functions by impairing nervous energy, by diminishing wholesome respiration, and thus creating a predisposition to attack by disease. And yet, strange as it may seem, scavengers, collectors of night soil or garbage, and laborers in slaughter houses or tanneries, do not seem to be particularly affected in consequence of inhaling the odors so prevalent in the vicinity of their labors. We are familiar with the assertion that emanations arising from manure act as a specific in rheumatism. Severe faintness is sometimes observed to overcome persons upon their entrance into a room in which tuberoses are kept. Headache is often produced by the odors emanating from the honeysuckle, lily, rose of Sharon, or carnation. The odor of betony, in flower, is said to have caused intoxication in those who gather it. The making of linseed decoctions, and the triturating of roses,

pinks, walnuts, or colocynth, are often accompanied by attacks of syncope. Snakeroot, or black cohosh, has a faint disagreeable odor, which sometimes causes headache and nausea. The odor from freshly ground coffee produces in some individuals a sickening sensation followed by nausea and in rare instances vomiting, but usually it is agreeable and appetizing. These few illustrations will suffice to show the marked influence that may sometimes be exerted over the nervous system by certain odors.

Attempts have been made to utilize odors in therapeutics. For instance, musk is said to exert a powerful impression on the sexual appetite. Persons given to lasciviousness are noted for their particular preference for this odor, and hence it has been suggested to employ this drug on these lines, in the treatment of diminished sexual appetite. The odors of vanilla and heliotrope are credited with possessing a soothing influence over persons subjected to attacks of nervousness. The use of toilet water in the form of a spray will often restore those exhausted with the cares of business, social, or domestic duties. In the East the use of perfume is considered a purifier though we look upon it merely as a luxury. It is asserted that those who are employed in laboratories where perfumes are made, or among growing flowers, are healthy to an extent exceeding those not so employed. As a result of further study and careful observations, it may be that we shall yet be able to utilize perfume in the treatment of certain complaints.—(Med. Record.)

MENINGOCOCCIC SERUM ACCORDING TO JOCHMANN FOR THE TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (SPOTTED FEVER)

This serum was described by Dr. Jochmann, of Breslau, in the Deutsch. med. Wochenschr., 1906, No. 20. It was first prepared in my serum department under the direction of Dr. G. Landmann, and was issued in the beginning of last year. It is a bacteriolytic immunising serum, whose preparation depends upon the conclusion arrived at by Jochmann and other workers to the effect that Weichselbaum's diplococcus intracellularis is the only organism concerned in the aetiology of cerebrospinal meningitis. To obtain the serum, horses, sheep and goats are treated with the greatest possible number of different, genuine cultures freshly prepared from lumbar fluid; gradually increasing doses, first of killed, then of living cultures are injected, at first subcutaneously, then intravenously.

The polyvalent meningococcic serum thus obtained is possessed of active agglutinating properties, and enables genuine cultures to be distinguished with certainty from those which are not genuine. Among other places it is used in the Hygienic Institute of the University of Breslau (Prof. Flugge) as a test serum for the examination of samples of secretion sent in for report.

Animal experiments performed by Jochmann as well as in my serum department to determine the protective value of Meningococcic Serum, showed that with mice, the prophylactic injection of 0.5 ccm. of the serum was capable of protecting them against a 4—6 fold dose of the cocci, given intraperitoneally at the same time, or oven the next day. The experiments of Ruppel, in the Serum Department of the Hochst Dye Works, confirm the high protective value of my serum as manifested by animal experiments (see Ruppel, Deutsch. med. Wochenschrift, 1906, No. 34). The bactericidal power of the serum was further shown by its decided power of inhibiting the growth of bacteria, when brought into contact with diluted cultures under suitable conditions.

The therapeutic properties of the Meningococcic Serum have already been tested in a considerable number of cases of cerebrospinal meningitis. I only mention here the 30 cases, already briefly described by Jochmann, at the hospital of the town of Ratibor; these cases were described later by Schone (Diss. Breslau, 1906, Therapie der Gegenwart, 1907, II.). These investigations have shown that Jochmann's serum has a very favorable influence on the course of cerebrospinal meningitis,—excepting in very advanced cases in the hydrocephalic stage. The majority of the patients reacted at once with a fall of temperature. In some cases the fall was transitory, but it became more prolonged on continuing the injections with larger doses of the serum. The injections were first given hypodermically; later intralumbar injections were also given. The treatment was not followed by any appreciable injurious secondary effects. The mortality of the patients treated with the serum was 27 per cent.; of these not so treated, 53 per cent.

The intralumbar injections appear to be more efficacious than the hypodermic, and it is advisable to at once inject fairly large doses (20—30 ccm.) into the spinal canal after lumbar puncture and the withdrawal of 30—50 ccm. of lumbar fluid. The injections should be repeated every day if necessary, until a visible action is produced on the temperature curve. After the injections the patients should be placed for 12 hours with their heads low. For prophylactic purposes Jochmann recommends the hypodermic injection of 20 ccm.

Meningococcic Serum is issued in original glass vessels containing 10 ccm.

Reprints of the original papers mentioned above may be had on application from E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.

SOUTHALLS'

SURGICAL

Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.

DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

ICE CREAM



¶ The season of 1907 will find us equipped to do twice as much business as heretofore. Our facilities will be unsurpassed. We will keep a stock of bricks and bulk Ice Cream ready to ship at a moment's notice.

¶ We supply all flavors in quantities ranging from 1 to 50 gallons.

¶ Quality a little superior to anything else on the market.

¶ Finest Vanilla and Fruit Flavors only are used

Prompt Shipments to All Parts of Ontario

¶ Special rates to Socials, Picnic Parties, etc. Orders can be sent by mail, telephone or telegraph.

Prices and Full Particulars on Application.

CITY DAIRY COMPANY, Limited
Spadina Crescent, TORONTO

COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited
TORONTO.

Webb's

By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

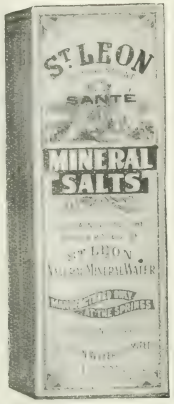
make an ideal side-line for a druggist—especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The Harry Webb Co., Limited
TORONTO

"THE WATER FOR YOUR LIFE"

"The Earth Contributes and We Distribute"



Ask your Jobber or Phone **Main 6930**

ST. LEON WATERS
LIMITED
58½ King St. East
TORONTO



Brown's Famous Fly Coil

A Guarantee of Quality, Effectiveness and Good Value.

—GOOD PROFITS
—LARGE SALES
—COMPLETE SATISFACTION FOR ALL

The Flies can't keep off. They can't get off.

—Neat —Clean
—Effective —Compact

Wholesale from

The National Drug and Chemical Co., Limited
MONTREAL

The Strongest — and Best —

PARIS GREEN

IS MADE BY

The Canada Paint Co.

It is unquestionably the most economical Bug destroyer known.

It **kills** the Colorado Beetle, commonly known as the Potato Bug, with certainty and despatch.

Be sure that each label bears the name of the manufacturers.

The Canada Paint Co.

LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg
Canada

THE TREATMENT OF CORKS

The Union or Combine of Corkmakers, according to a correspondent of the Vienna Drogisten Zeitung, gives the following practical handling of corks:

"Storage (Lagerung): The store-room must be dry, as in a damp room the cork attracts moisture, in consequence of which moulds attach themselves to them, and they acquire not only an unpleasant musty odor, but a bad taste easily communicated to the contents of bottles stoppered with them.

"Softening before use: Lay the corks for at least two hours before use in a clean basket of peeled willow, lined with a clean packing cloth, and sprinkle with a little sprinkling can, repeating the sprinkling every half hour, using clean, pure cold water only. Before each sprinkling shake the basket energetically. Corks treated in this way, or, as it is called in the trade, 'a la Preissnitz,' however you may regard them, are perfect and complete bottle stoppers."

The correspondent adds to the directions of the cork-cutters that "especial care must be exercised to keep the corking machine painfully clean, and to avoid scalding the corks under any circumstances.

"As well known, we frequently come across," says he, "among apparently good, healthy corks, a cork that has been scalded, or at least treated with hot water, and this one cork will affect every other with which it comes in contact, causing them to impart, especially to table wines, a 'corky' flavor. When you find your corks have been scalded before they come into your hands, lose no time in rinsing them with cold water and drying them out."

THE PHARMACY OF MERCURIAL OIL

Gray oil (Injectio hydrargyri hypodermica; oleum cinereum) being comparatively hard at ordinary temperature it is usually necessary to heat it on a water bath to a temperature of 30 degrees C. before using it. One of the objections brought against the use of gray oil is that in this softening process a certain amount of the mercury separates and sinks to the bottom, so that unless it is thoroughly shaken every time it is used the last part in the flask or bottle will contain too high a percentage of mercury. Queyrat (Bull. et Mem. de la Soc. Med. des Hop. de Paris February 14, 1907) states that this separation is largely due to carelessness in exposing the oil to too high a temperature. He exposed some gray oil, compounded by the formula of Lafay, to a temperature of 50 degrees for five minutes. It separated into three layers, an upper slightly translucent layer, a grayish layer in the middle, and a silver white one at the bottom. On testing the amount of mercury contained in these layers it was found that they contained respectively 18, 32.5 and 65 per cent.

Queyrat prefers an oil which is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and dismisses the danger of embolism as utterly unfounded. At his request Lafay, after much experimentation offered the following improved formula:

Mercury	Gm. 40
Lanolin (sterilized)	Gm. 13.5
Oleo-naphtine	Gm. 46.5

This forms a homogeneous gray oil, which begins to liquefy at 12 degrees C. and is fluid at 15 degrees C. Queyrat states that this oil is admirably tolerated and causes no pain when injected.

FRUIT CRYSTALS

There is a steady and growing demand for fruit crystals during hot weather, and I have found the following formulae "go" very well. Tartaric acid in small crystals is used. The flavoring and coloring are mixed with the granulated sugar, the acid then added, and the mixture dried:

LEMON.

Tartaric acid	3 lb.
Granulated sugar	6 lb.
Oil of lemon	2 oz.
Rectified spirit	2 oz.

Quinoline yellow, to color.

ORANGE.

Tartaric acid	1 lb.
Granulated sugar	3 lb.
Oil of bitter orange	½ oz.
Rectified spirit	1 oz.

Croceine orange, to color.

RASPBERRY.

Tartaric acid	1 lb.
Granulated sugar	3 lb.
Conc. essence of raspberry	2 oz.

Raspberry coloring, a sufficiency.

STRAWBERRY

Same as raspberry, but with 2 oz. of concentrated essence of strawberry in place of raspberry essence.

CHERRY.

Same as raspberry, but with 2 oz. of concentrated essence of cherry in place of raspberry essence.

STONE GINGER BEER.

Tartaric acid	1 lb.
Granulated sugar	7 lb.
Ess. stone ginger beer	8 oz.
Essence of capsicum	1 oz.
Oil of lemon	½ oz.

FOR SPICED ELDERBERRY WINE (NON ALCOHOLIC)

Tartaric acid	1 lb.
Granulated sugar	5 lb.
Essence of spiced elderberry	6 oz.
Essence of cognac	1 oz.
Raspbery coloring, a sufficiency.	

In each case 2 oz. of crystals go with 1 lb. of sugar and a pint of water to make a syrup.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER ALE.

A Belfast formula which has won renown for its excellent pungent qualities:

Burised Jamaica ginger	12 lb.
Bruised capsicum	2 lb. 3 oz.
Oil of lemon	36 oz.
Rectified spirit	40 oz.
Rectified spirit	6 gals.
Tincture of lemon	2 gals.
Essence of neroli	8 oz.
Water	3 or 4 gals.

Prepare a tincture of the solids with the spirit as follows: Place the capsicums at the bottom of a percolator and the ginger on top, and add 2 gals. S.V.R. Macerate forty-eight hours, and run off; add other 2 gals. S.V.R., macerate forty-eight hours, and run off into the first; repeat this with the other 2 gals of spirit. Wash down the ginger and capsicums in the percolator with 1 gal. of hot water. Put the 6 gals. of tincture in a jar, dissolve the oil of lemon in the 40 oz. of S.V.R., and add to this; then finally the tincture of lemon and essence of neroli, and lastly water. Try the solubility after adding 3 gals., and if not soluble enough increase it to 4 gals. Shake all together and allow to clear, and it will be ready for drawing off. Then add a few drops of essential oil of almonds to each gallon before filtering.

LIME JUICE FIZZ, HOT.

White of egg	1
Lime juice	1 fl. oz.
Sugar, powder, spoonfuls	2

Mix in an 8-ounce mug, fill the latter wit hot water, and add some whipped cream.

LIME SLIP.

Pineapple syrup	2 fl. oz.
Lime juice	½ fl. oz.

Serve "solid" in 8-ounce glasses, adding a slice of orange.

MANHATTAN CREAM.

Pineapple syrup	¾ fl. oz.
Vanilla syrup	¾ fl. oz.
Ice cream	2 oz.
Egg	1
Shaved or cracked ice, soda glassful	¼

LADIES' CHOICE.

Raspberry syrup	2 fl. oz.
Peach ice cream	tablespoonfuls 2

Serve in 12-ounce glasses like any "soda" drink with the coarse and fine streams of carbonated water.

INDEPENDENCE TONIC.

Coffee syrup	8 fl. oz.
Elixir of coca	4 fl. oz.
Tincture of cinchona	2 fl. oz.
Maderia wine	2 fl. oz.
Raspberry syrup	16 fl. oz.

Serve "solid" in 8-ounce glasses, drawing 1 or 1½ ounces of this syrup and filling the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water.

—Pierre Thompson, in The Chemist and Druggist.

A GOOD SIDE LINE IS ONE THAT THE DRUGGIST TALKS RIGHT *

A druggist should be familiar with any side line he carries. It is a waste of space, a waste of time and an injudicious investment to carry one with which he is unfamiliar.

It is very easy to sell to people what they come for; what they have made up their minds to buy; but it takes knowledge of stock to help customers make up their minds. Customers expect information; they expect to have offered them the things best suited to their needs. Here is where a salesman unfamiliar with the uses of his stock fails. Selling goods is not just a matter of knowing the prices. To make any line successful it takes salesmanship behind the prices. Many a side line has failed to go because the salesmen could not intelligently help people to make up their minds to buy.

When photographics, or paints, or seeds for instance are to be added to the stock, the druggist should ask himself: what do I know about photography; or paints; or seeds? Have I ever photographed, painted or planted? or what have I learned in any way about how these things are done? Next to being already familiar with a new side line the surest way to handle it profitably is to at once get familiar; be able to talk it intelligently, interestingly.

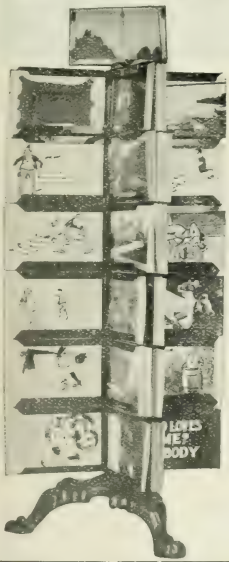
When the writer was enthusiastic in the beginner's stage of photography, he invariably went to one certain photographic supply house to buy, because of the hearty willingness of the dealer to be helpful when difficulties arose. He was made to feel that the interest was mutual, with a little in his favor. At the time of nearly every purchase, some practical suggestion was secured, from either the talk of the salesman or from the literature of photographic houses which was supplied to customers.

There was a certain druggist who tried to meet a town's demand for photographic goods, but did not go quite far enough. He put in a good stock, displayed it right—then made the mistake: the "boy" was allowed to sell the goods, "because the price was on every article."

* By Joseph F. Hostelley, in The Druggists' Circular.



Stand is Metal, has Easel Back, Holds 250 Cards and displays 10



THIS STAND and 500 CARDS

$5.00

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:

Colored Comics	100
Art Comics..	50
Ocean to Ocean..	100
Red and White Mottoes	50
Brown Comics.	50
Birthday Cards..	50
Bathing Girls..	50
Real Life Comics	50

ALL RETAIL AT 2 FOR 5c. YOU GET $12.50 FOR THE CARDS AND HAVE THE STAND LEFT

THIS STAND and 1,000 CARDS

$10.00

ASSORTED AS FOLLOWS:

Colored Comics	200
Art Comics.....	50
Ocean to Ocean..	200
Red and White Mottoes	100
Brown Comics	50
Birthday Cards	50
Bathing Girls..	50
Good Luck..	25
Real Life Comics	100
Murray Jordan Comics..	75
Linen Comics. .	50
Linen Mottoes and Sayings..	50

ALL RETAIL AT 2 FOR 5c. YOU GET $25.00 FOR THE CARDS AND HAVE THE STAND LEFT

The PUGH MANUFACTURING CO.

33 CHURCH STREET :: TORONTO, CANADA

WE CARRY THE LARGEST VARIETY OF PICTURE POST CARDS IN CANADA

Xmas Fancy Papeteries



Our travellers are now on the road showing an enormous range of samples of our handsome XMAS FANCY PAPETERIES.

Previous years we have been able to sell as many of these lines as we could make. For this reason we are starting earlier this year. Already the orders are pouring in. We would suggest that you place your orders as early as possible.

If our travellers do not call on you we would consider it a favor if you would write us and we will arrange matters.

We have a complete set of samples in our Toronto office, 72 York Street, where we will be pleased to show them to you.

The above cut shows a few specimens but gives an inadequate idea of the beautiful color effects.

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

TORONTO

Here was another mistaken storekeeper who thought that price-marks meant salesmanship. Of course, people "changed their minds about wanting photographic goods." About the time that the druggist grew too indifferent to dust the "dead stock" there came a new clerk, an amateur photographer. "Put in some new, up-to-date material," said the clerk, "and I'll make this line sell." "More stock to add to dead stock!" exclaimed the ruffled druggist; "not if I know it." "Did you ever take pictures or did the one who sold these goods ever photograph?" ventured the clerk, argumentatively. The druggist had to admit that such was not the case. "Well I have," answered the clerk. "I am something of a photographer, and I feel certain that I can sell photographic goods because I know how to talk them."

And that is just the secret of the success of every side line—knowing how to talk it.

A druggist who had stocked paints as a side line, was asked by a prospective customer how much paint it would take to cover a certain area. The druggist did not know, and this lead the inquirer to say that he would "think the matter over;" and probably his thoughts led him to some other store where paints were more intelligently handled. A druggist carrying a side line should foresee just such questions as these and be prepared for them. There is no apology for ignorance upon matters which the manufacturers of certain side lines make clear in their literature.

A druggist with a good location in a small city undertook the sale of popular periodicals. He made this line pay because he paid attention to it. He familiarized himself with the magazines; he soon knew just what type of stories and articles each magazine published. He made it a point to read each month one or more contributions to several of the most popular periodicals. He could offer suggestions when a customer wanted "something good to read." Over the magazine counter small placards were hung bearing advertisements something like this: Have you read "The Man of the Hour," a love story in The Current for May. Read "Who's Who in the Country, by a New Yorker"—very humorous—in Every Month for May.

Almost anyone will pass several stores in which salesmanship is a matter of price marks and title, to buy where intelligent suggestions help one in making a selection.

A good side line is as much a matter of selling the goods right as it is in buying the right goods.

Some side lines will sell themselves to a certain extent, but no side line will sell itself like good salesmanship will sell it.

UNITED STATES CAMPHOR FARM

A camphor farm is being established near Floresville, Texas, under the auspices of the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Government already has a large camphor experimental farm in operation near Wharton, Texas. It is believed by Dr. W. J. Watkins, who is in charge of the experiments in Texas, that the new industry has wonderful possibilities and that the time is not far distant when Texas will be one of the greatest camphor producing regions in the world. That title is held by the island of Formosa, which is now under the control of the Japanese Government.

The demand for camphor has increased to such an extent in the last few years that the attention of not only the United States Government, but of all of the leading foreign Governments has been attracted to the product, and they are making efforts to open up a new source of supply. This is made necessary by the fact that in the manufacture of modern explosives, which are now being used camphor is the most important ingredient. Now the Japanese Government controls the world's supply of the product, it is by no means certain that it may be obtained in the desired quantities at all times in the future. In order to provide against any such contingency as this the growth of the camphor shrub is being encouraged in Texas and Florida.

The camphor experimental farm at Wharton was established nearly a year ago. The shrubs have grown wonderfully well. They are now as high as a man's head, and it is believed that they will quickly attain the size of a tree if permitted to stand. In Formosa the camphor tree grows to a size of three or four feet in diameter. The process in operation there for extracting the camphor is to chop the trees down and cut them into small pieces, from which the camphor is then distilled.

Dr. Watkins says that he will adopt a different method of operation. He sows the camphor seeds like wheat or oats and the shrub quickly sprouts When it has attained a height of about three feet it will be cut down by a mowing machine at a height of about one foot from the ground. The cut portion will be put through the distilling process.—Pharm. Era.

An error has crept into some reports of the O. C.P., which it is requested we rectify as far as possible through these columns. The report was that all nominations should be in by August the 7th. This should read, all nominations should be in "thirty days previous to August 7th." Those who have read other reports will kindly note this correction.

THE THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Provincial Committee of the "Drug Section" of The Retail Merchants Association of Canada for the Province of Ontario

The third annual Convention of the "Drug Section" for the Province of Ontario was held in their Board Room, 21 Richmond Street West, on Wednesday morning, June 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. A. E. Walton, the 1st Vice-Chairman, Mr. Henry Watters, of Ottawa, took the chair.

Mr. Watters welcomed the delegates present, and expressed his appreciation at being able to know that the retail druggists had sufficient confidence in the representatives present to be able to trust with them the guidance of their commercial interests for the Province of Ontario. He was glad to know that the meeting had been arranged at the same time that the members of the Council of Pharmacy were in session, as it gave them an opportunity of meeting and considering many subjects of importance to them that did not come under the professional side of pharmacy, but was of immense value to the commercial side of the drug business.

The Secretary, Mr. E. M. Trowern, then read the minutes of the last meeting, which upon motion of Mr. J. Hargreaves, seconded by Mr. E. Case, was received and adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. C. S. Tinley, of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists Association, regretting that owing to some very important business matters he would be unable to be present.

Other letters were read from members in various parts of the Province, all expressing their confidence in the committee and stating that they were willing to support them in any conclusion that they came to that was in the interests of the trade.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The afternoon session was then opened by the report of the Secretary, which outlined what had been done during the year.

Among other things, he mentioned the result of the legislation, Wampole vs. Karn, and showed how unreasonable and uncertain the present act is regarding trade agreements. Owing to this the committee decided to turn their attention to amending the Act, rather than take any further steps with the Contract Plan work. The results of their efforts which were being very vigorously pressed forward by the Dominion Board of the Association was very gratifying, and there was every reason to believe that the amendments would be secured at the next session of the Dominion House. He also explained the great activity that had been put into the effort to have the Proprietary Bill stopped from passing through the House, and he referred to the great assistance that was given to the Drug Section by the Dominion Board of our Association.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Jury, then brought in his reports, and after all expenses were paid he said that there was a balance on hand of $169.45, which was very gratifying, although much more will be required if the matter comes up again at the next session.

The election of officers for the year then took place, which resulted in the re-election of all the officers of last year:

Chairman—Mr. A. E. Walton, Toronto.

1st Vice-Chairman—Mr. Henry Watters, Ottawa.

2nd Vice-Chairman—Mr. Gregory, Lindsay.

Treasurer Mr. J. H. Jury, Bowmanville.

Secretary—Mr. E. M. Trowern, Toronto.

Committee on Legislation—G. E. Gibbard, Chairman; J. Hargreaves, Henry Watters.

Contract Plan Committee—A. E. Walton, Chairman, Toronto; Henry Watters, Ottawa; E. Case, Picton; W. A. Karn, Woodstock; G. M. Petrie, Toronto; B. Griffin, Hamilton.

The place and date for the next Convention was left with the Executive officers.

In the evening the members of the Drug Section of the Toronto Branch entertained the delegates at a banquet in the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. McIntyre presided and some excellent addresses were delivered, and a very pleasant and profitable evening spent.

AN UNPARDONABLE SIN

The man who neglects his correspondence, violates one of the first principles of good business. There is nothing by which a man may be more accurately judged than the way he attends to his letters. The man who is dilatory and slovenly in this, will be the same in regard to other matters. The man who is slow to pay his obligations in words is usually slow with his money. The mistake is often made in considering a matter as too small to require immediate attention. It is often the small matters that involve the greatest moment. There is nothing too small in business to warrant laxity or unpunctuality. It is easier and much more satisfactory to dispose of correspondence immediately, and it undoubtedly makes a good impression. Courtesy is cheap in this respect—a sheet of paper, an envelope and a two-cent stamp is the limit of cost.—Can. Shoe and Leather Journal.

A rough, rude, coarse manner creates an instantaneous prejudice, closes hearts, and bars doors against us.

THOMAS GLOVER & SON

CARLTON, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND

ELASTIC HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION

Also manufacturers of Belts, Covered Rubber Cord, Trusses, Suspensories and all kinds of Surgical Appliances.

Send for Catalogue It will pay you to import our goods.



Manufacturers of Druggists' Specialties

Who wish the services of resident brokers or side line men for selling or introducing purposes are hereby advised that THE SAMPLE CASE reaches 40,000 commercial travelers and brokers every month, covering the entire United States.

All of them know their business and can "make good."

Write for specimen copy and advertising rates. Address,

THE SAMPLE CASE

638 N. Park Street - COLUMBUS, OHIO

If you have to do a

Credit Business

why not make it as easy and convenient as possible?

LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEMS CRAIN OTTAWA, ONT.

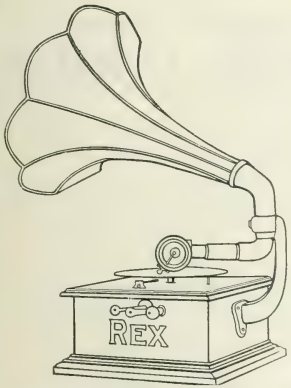
The Crain Monthly Account System

is designed especially for the retail trade. It will cut your bookkeeping in half; accounts are always ready. We manufacture and devise systems for any kind of business. Write us for catalogue "M" which will give you all information.

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., Limited

OTTAWA, Canada

TORONTO - - - 18 Toronto St.
MONTREAL - - - 28 A Transfer Bldg
WINNIPEG - - - 11 Nanton Block



THE REX
Talking Machine

A POPULAR PRICE DISC MACHINE

The Rex No. 2 Retails at $15.00

Just what your trade is looking for. It is equipped with a very neat and attractive

Flower Horn and Tapering Arm

Nicely nickel plated, the body of machine is in Mahogany finish which makes a very desirable and complete outfit

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS WHICH WILL BE GLADLY FURNISHED

The R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

121 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN. 143 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Special Combination Offer

ONE ASSORTMENT TO A CUSTOMER

	Regular Price.
50 Leather Cards	$1.25
12 Assorted Real Fur Teddy Bears	.60
12 Assorted Pen Wipers Teddy B.	.42
12 Leather Medals	.30
12 Leather Sole P.C.	.30
12 Leather Appliquet Flower Sets	.60
12 Leather Mignon Post Cards	.18
	$3.65

Delivered free of expenses anywhere in the United States for $2.65 cash with order. Retail price for this lot $7.66.

$7.66 Retail
2.65 Cost you

$5.01 Your net profit.

We have now (500) varied designs in Hand Burnt and Painted Leather Cards, also a fine line of Artistic Novel and Attractive Souvenirs.

LEATHER POST CARD CO.

335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Special Offers For July

1,000 Post Cards
$8.00

Beautifully colored, containing an assortment of 300 different Canadian City and Country scenes. Sell 2 for 5 cents.

EVERY CARD A SELLER

$5.00

Will bring you a complete collection of our very **best selling** fancy cards which retail at $15.00.

We make a specialty of publishing views from customers' own photos.

Write for samples and prices.

Montreal Import Company - Montreal
Box 696

Very Choice and Original

POST CARDS

	Per 100	Per 1,000
Cards—Flowers embossed with beautiful designs, at	$6 00 and $ 8 00	
" —Celluloid Silk Cards	18.00	$150.00
" —Velvet	$10 00, 12.00, 15.00	
" —Loving Messenger		
" —Silk hand work	18 00	
" —Celebrated Artists	2.00	15.00
" —Fancy (children's subjects)	1 50	12.50
" —Assorted different subjects	1.75	15.00
" —Brilliant	$2.00, $3.00 and 6 00	
" —High Class Silk	32.00	

Albums of all kinds ranging in prices from $1.50 a dozen to $50.00 a dozen.
Racks for holding cards on the walls (a store is not up-to-date if it is not provided with them), $1.50 per dozen.
Paper for decorating card store, special for stores of that kind, it will give a beautiful appearance to your stock, $1.50 a dozen.
Card Grip Suspenders, per 100, 50c.
Rubber bands, 35c a box. $3.50 per dozen boxes.

Also see our list in May issue.

Pens for Jewelling Cards, 15 Cents Each or $1.50 per Dozen

Jewelling Powders, any colors, from $2.75 to $4.50 a lb. Bottles, 25c. Each. Envelopes 90c. per 1,000.
Special Prices for the above in exceptionally large quantities

INTERNATIONAL POST CARD CO.
27, 29 and 31 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

WE COULD go to you and make the many just claims regarding the advantages accruing to you from handling the Nyal line; we could point out to you the co-operative profit-sharing features of the Nyal line; we could give you the Formulas of the different preparations---tell you, in fact, all we know about the Nyal Family Remedies, BUT if we couldn't back up our talk with the goods we might better have taken the day off and gone fishing.

The *Nyal Family Remedies* are made right, look right and act right, but what is most important to you and your customers is that they will *produce results*.

Even after we have convinced you of the merit of the goods, the honest profit to be obtained, and the advantages of the bonus and Dividend-buying plan and have sold you a bill of Nyal's Family Remedies, all our efforts would be fruitless unless you bend your energies with ours to make Nyal's a success.

Nyal's are about half advertised---the foundation is well laid---most of your customers already regard the Yellow wrappers with favor.

Add to this your cheerful and confident recommendation and the object is accomplished. Your customers are happily satisfied with the goods—have increased confidence in your judgment---your profits are steadily increased as you continue to promote the sale of Nyal's Family Remedies. If you are not selling Nyal's---it is not too late. If you are selling some just figure out how much more profit a little extra energy will bring you.

Why not push the goods that pay you an average of two hundred per cent. profit.

THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT
STEARNS' WINE

that certainly builds up the system and is particularly necessary to most of us this backward season.

Sunshine, fresh air and exercise are nature's agents, but the next best thing is Stearns' Wine.

Some people, especially the old folks, are doubtful of highly advertised goods, but you and they know that Stearns' Wine has had the approval of the profession for many years.

You cannot go wrong by suggesting Stearns' Wine as the best possible Tonic and Builder at this season of the year.

We have a special buying proposition that may interest you.

FREDERICK STEARNS & COMPANY

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN

REGISTER

For the year ended June 1st, 1906, there are 53 names on our register, and of this number six do not appear on the register for the succeeding year. Their places, however, have been filled by new names, strange to say in each case by that of a physician, and the register for the year ended June 1st, 1907, contains exactly the same number of names as for 1906.

During the past two years, several cases were reported where drug stores were being conducted contrary to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, and considerable correspondence has passed between the writer and the parties accused of violating the Act; but I am glad to be able to report that in each case the matter has been amicably settled to the satisfaction of the Council.

At the second annual meeting, held on June 19th, 1907, there was a larger representation of the country members than at the previous meeting. The reports of the several officers were very satisfactory and showed that the Association was in a good financial position and that already the beneficial effect of an Association of this kind was apparent. Greetings from the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society were read, and regret was expressed by a great many of our members who could not attend their annual meetings and outing at Amherst, invitations to which had been received by nearly all present the previous evening.

A resolution was passed favoring the formation of a Maritime Pharmaceutical Association, the general impression being that a Maritime Association would be preferable rather than a Canadian, so far at least as we are concerned

The following Council was elected for 1907-8: President, D. O'M. Reddin; Vice-President, A. W. P. Gourlie; Secretary-Registrar, R. M. Johnson; Treasurer, Hon. Geo. E. Hughes; H. J. Mabon, Edgar Keir, and J. A. G. Ellis.

R. M. Johnson, Phm.B.,
Secretary-Registrar.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association was held at 11 a.m. on June 14th, 1905, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown. The following were present, all of whom being qualified were duly registered: Geo. E. Hughes, C. D. Rankin,, Dr. D. Darrach, H. A. Ellis, J. G. Jamieson, Seymour Knight, P. N. Enman, A. W. P. Gourlie, H. J. Mabon, G. A. B. McDonald, A. W. Reddin, A. J. Matheson, and R. M. Johnson.

At this meeting the first Council was elected as follows: President, C. D. Rankin; Vice-President, Dr. D. Darrach; Secretary-Registrar, R. M Johnson; Treasurer, H. A. Ellis; Geo. E. Hughes, H. J. Mabon, and A. W. P. Gourlie. The constitution and by-laws were passed, A. W. Reddin and J. G. Jamieson appointed Auditors, and G. A. B. McDonald and A. W. Reddin elected Examiners for the Association for three years. The Government subsequently appointed Dr. D. Darrach as their Examiner.

Meetings of the Council were held on July 10th and 31st, 1905, and on January 24th, 1906, for the purpose of receiving applications for registration, and over forty applications were disposed of at these meetings; a number being rejected for want of proper qualifications.

Naturally, those rejected were not very well pleased, particularly in one case, where the applicant applied to the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council asking that they over-rule the action of the Pharmaceutical Association, and a committee consisting of the Hon. A. Peters, Attorney-General, Hon. F. L. Haszard and Hon. S. E. Reid was appointed to look into his claim. The applicant appeared personally before this committee and the writer was also summoned to explain the action of our Council and show all papers connected with the application.

The result was that the action of our Council was unanimously sustained.

The decision of the Government in this case greatly strengthened the hands of the Association and there has been no appeal from the decision of the Council since that time.

At the first annual meeting held on June 14th, 1906, the annual fees, which for the first year were $4.00, were reduced to $2.00.

The Council for 1906-7 was elected as follows: President, Hon. Geo. E. Hughes; Vice-President, A. W. P. Gourlie; Secretary-Registrar, R. M. Johnson; Treasurer, D. O'M. Reddin; Edgar Keir, H. J. Mabon, and J. G. Jamieson.

Two examinations have been held; one in January, 1906, the other in January of the present year. Three candidates were successful in passing in all subjects, one candidate failed in one subject.

THE MAKING OF BOTTLES

York has been connected with the glass industry of England for a great number of years. In Drake's History of York (1736) glassmaking is mentioned as having been introduced a few years previously.

The Works of the York Glass Co. were founded on their present site in 1794. Until 1838, the plant of the firm consisted of one small coal-fired furnace, holding six small pots, but as time progressed the firm availed itself of all the improvements in furnace construction and new appli-

ances, and at the present day its furnaces are all gas-fired and are arranged on the latest principles and supplied with every modern improvement.

Taking a walk round the factory, the first place visited is the "batch" mixing department, where the materials constituting the "batch" (as the mixture from which glass is made is called) are mixed together. Great care is taken in this department to ensure that only materials of the highest quality are used. From here we proceed to the various glass-houses, where all kinds of bottles in use by chemists, druggists, and other allied trades are made, including Winchesters, medical bottles, poisons, perfumes, and numerous other varieties. Most of these bottles are made in a large range of sizes and in a variety of colors. In another glass-house are made anatomical and specimen jars, such as are used in museums, also a large variety of show jars and other work made by hand, including the glass measures for which the firm is famous.

Leaving the glass-houses, the next department visited is the cutting and stoppering shops. The firm enjoys a high reputation for its stoppering and supplies large quantities of stoppered bottles for ether, chloroform and other volatile preparations where perfect accuracy of stoppering is essential to prevent evaporation. Next to the stoppering department is the engraving shop. Here the glass measures after leaving the glass-house are engraved. The measures of the York Glass Company are widely known. Before the present Acts of Parliament were passed which rendered compulsory the testing and stamping of all measures used in trade, the company had a special system of testing all the measures it sent out, and had a private mark engraved on every measure it supplied, so that the words "York Measures" became a well known guarantee of accuracy. Since the passing of the Acts for the stamping of glass measures, the company have supplied standard measures to the "Standards" Department of the Board of Trade, to the city of London, and to numerous authorities throughout the Kingdom. In this department the visitor may see some beautiful samples of artistic engraving.

In the labelling department a staff of artists is engaged in gilding and other decorative work, and in labelling shop bottles and jars by a photographic process. This process was introduced and patented by the York Glass Company some years ago and has been deservedly popular, and the firm has now a large and unique series of shelfware fitted with phototype recess labels. A new feature has lately been added to this department in the shape of a square series of shelfware.

The Works are supplied with a system of overhead railways, and as boats containing coal or stores come alongside the factory, they are quickly unloaded by a crane and their contents despatched overhead to the various furnaces or departments where they are required.

The company supplies glassware to many departments of the British Government, including the Admiralty, War Department, Board of Trade and India Office.

From the most expensive bottles down to the cheapest grade which they manufacture, good quality is in all cases the first consideration.

A large block of buildings is occupied by the mould rooms and mechanics' shops, in which all moulds, tools and appliances are made. The furnaces are all constructed by the company's own builders. It makes its own melting pots as well as the fireclay blocks used in the construction of the furnaces, and in its pot-making department may be seen melting pots of a variety of sizes in all stages of manufacture, a large number of these pots being always kept in reserve.

Some idea of the size and variety of the York Glass Company's business may be gathered by a walk through the long row of warehouses, in which are stocked some 4,000 varieties of bottles, and other articles of glassware.

THE ROLLA L. CRAIN CO., LIMITED, SECURES ORDER FOR INSTALLING LOOSE-LEAF SYSTEM FOR THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WINNIPEG

At the May meeting, the special committee on civic accounting of Winnipeg received the report of the experts appointed to re-organize this department, and on their recommendation it was decided to award the contract for supplies to The Rolla L. Crain Co., Limited, of Ottawa, their goods being, everything considered, the best adapted to the city's requirements.

Tenders were received from several local firms as well as eastern manufacturers, but it being a question of quality as well as price the Crain bid was accepted.

Winnipeg intends to install the Loose-Leaf System through all the civic offices in the near future. This is a move in the right direction and they are to be congratulated on securing a system that is unsurpassed either in Canada or the States.

Migrophene is a quinine lecithine compound in which the taste of the quinine is scarcely perceptible. It is used in migraine headaches, influenza, neurasthenia, etc., in doses of 0.3 to 0.5 Gm.

Books are lighthouses erected on the great sea of time.

"The Post Cards of Perfection"

VALENTINE'S SERIES

The Tourist Season is now on, and every dealer ought to have a good stock of VALENTINE'S CANADIAN VIEW CARDS of beautiful and historic places throughout the Dominion. We carry a large, comprehensive, up-to-date stock, and no matter **where you are located** we can furnish the goods you want. If it is

Nova Scotia ***Cape Breton*** ***Prince Edward Island***
New Brunswick ***Quebec*** ***Ontario***
Manitoba ***Alberta*** ***Saskatchewan*** ***British Columbia***

Post Cards you require
We have them in stock ready for delivery.

IN FANCY, COMIC, AND PATRIOTIC CARDS WE LEAD

Some of our record sellers are Flower, Child, Animal and Rural Studies, in beautiful colour and gold effects. Canadian Flag Cards, Canadian Girl Studies. "Canadian Greeting Cards, 6 views on each card, maple leaves and coat-of-arms." Carbontype, Artotype, Phototype and Mezzograph. Studies of picturesque Rural and Sporting Scenes.

BAMFORD LIFE MODEL CARDS, COMICS, SONGS, HYMNS AND STUDIES. ROTOGRAPH AND ARISTOPHOT BROMIDE CARDS, in Plain, Colour, Glossy, and Sepia finish.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OR SAMPLE ORDER

The Valentine & Sons Publishing Co.
LIMITED

Coristine Building, MONTREAL **Adelaide St. E., TORONTO**

Best Proposition of the Season

$38.50 worth of POST CARDS for $10 and large whirling rack free

The assortment of cards offered consists of: 100 Rocky Mountain Scenes, retail $2.50; 100 Canadian views, retail $2.50; 100 Thousand Islands, retail $2.50; 1000 Comic Postals, retail $25; 100 of all kinds, fancy, etc., retail $3.50.

The rack has a capacity of 2,000 cards and exposes 50 cards. Convince yourself of the value of the above offer and order immediately. These are all cards of merit and new and will stimulate your trade and save the business from languishing. These cards are sight-sellers and are a good basis for future business with us

A. L. MERRILL & CO.
304 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

EVERY DRUGGIST
should keep a stock of

The
"WELLINGTON"

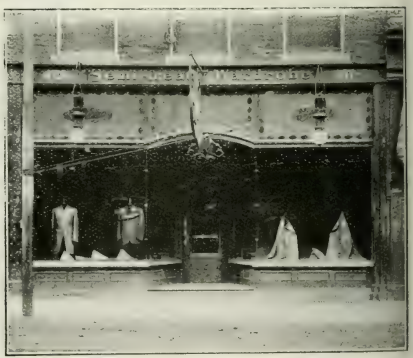
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Quick Returns
Good Profits
No trouble to handle
Experience Unnecessary

IT WILL PAY YOU TO GET IN TOUCH WITH

WARD & CO.
13 ST. JOHN ST. MONTREAL





UP-TO-DATE STORE FRONT, TORONTO
WITH
Luxfer Prism Transom and All-Glass Front
SEND FOR PARTICULARS
Luxfer Prism Co., Limited, 100 King St. W., Toronto

DR. SIBREE CLARKE

The cut below is that of Dr. Sibree Clarke, who besides practising his profession, is also [illegible] and proprietor of the Ashcroft Drug Co., of Ashcroft, British Columbia.



Dr. Clarke was in the drug business in Dresden Ontario, nearly forty years ago, and moved from there to British Columbia, where he has since been located. The portrait given shows him in his favorite pastime as a sportsman, and although seventy-five years of age, can tramp between ten to twenty miles a day with the rod and gun.

THE ODOR OF MUSK

The extreme persistency of the odor of musk was shown by Berthelot, who found that a quantity represented by a millionth of a million of a grain, an amount so minute as to be beyond conception, could still be recognized by the sense of smell.

Aitken has experimentally shown that no solid particles are thrown off from the musk, as some have supposed to be the case, but that the odor is really due to the odorous principle becoming gaseous. Musk henceforth must be classed among those solid perfumes, which have been proven to give off odorous vapor or gas.—Oil and Color Journal.

THE CAUSE OF THE RAPID PROGRESS OF SANITOL

The rapid increase in the demand for Sanitol products has been the subject of frequent comment, both by retailers and rival manufacturers. How a company which has been in existence only ten years could have built up such a trade is [illegible] wondered by what means it was obtained. The secret is fully explained by a circular just sent out to the retail druggists. One of these circulars gives a brief history of the organization and shows the increase in the business for each of the ten years. Starting with only 500 packages in 1897, 10,000 in 1898, etc., it shows that in 1906, 5,500,000 packages were sold, and it is estimated that 8,500,000 will be sold before the year 1907 closes.

When one considers the extensive and attractive advertising this company is now doing, it would seem that the estimate is more apt to be too low than too high. But this company has not been content to depend entirely upon advertising. They have not taken the position which many manufacturers take, that there is no use in considering the retailer, that he is bound to handle the goods that are advertised. On the contrary their policy has always been one of conciliation towards the dealer, and by just treatment, and by carefully regarding his interests as best they could, they have secured the good will and co-operation of the retail drug trade as no other manufacturer in recent years has been able to do.

They have used many means to accomplish this end. One of these means was the Sanitol Association of Retail Druggists, or as abbreviated the S.A. R. D., through which prices have been kept up, better perhaps, than on any similar line of goods.

But that which promises to more than double the business is a recent proposition to take the druggists in as actual partners in the concern. The Sanitol people know the power of the man behind the counter, and they realize that if he becomes financially interested he will push these products even more than he has done in the past, and therefore, they are offering stock to druggists on a co-operative plan. When it is realized that the company has already reached success, and that at the close of business December 31, 1906, there was a surplus of $126,835.56, it can be seen that its financial standing is above question. Every druggist in the country should have at least one share of the capital stock of this company, and if the druggist who reads this has not received one of their circulars explaining their proposition, he should write for one at once. Address, Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Soda Fountain

ALHAMBRA CREAM.

Prepare a syrup as follows:

Peace syrup	2 fl. oz.
Orange syrup	6 fl. oz.
Vanilla syrup	9 fl. oz.
Cream	7 fl. oz.

In serving, draw about 1 ounce of this syrup into a 12-ounce glass, fill the glass half full with the coarse stream of carbonated water, and "finish" with the fine stream.

ALHAMBRA SYRUP.

Peach syrup	3 fl. oz.
Orange syrup	8 fl. oz.
Vanilla syrup	12 fl. oz.
Cream, to make	32 fl. oz.

Serve "solid" in 8-ounce glasses or with foam in 12-ounce glasses.

ALMOND CHOCOLATE.

Almond essence	1 fl. dr.
Chocolate syrup	32 fl. oz.

Serve with cream or ice cream in 12-ounce glasses.

ANGEL FOOD.

Vanilla syrup	1 fl. oz.
Red orange syrup	2 fl. oz.
Ice cream	2 oz.
Shaved or cracked ice, soda glassful	¼

Shake together in the usual manner, strain into a 12-ounce glass, nearly fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water, and "finish" with the fine stream.

ARIOM.

Apricot syrup	½ fl. oz.
Peach syrup	½ fl. oz.
Rose syrup	½ fl. oz.
Cream	2 fl. oz.
Shaved or cracked ice, soda glassful	½

Shake together the same as any other egg drink, strain into a 12-ounce glass, add the coarse stream of carbonated water to nearly fill the glass, and "finish" with the fine stream of carbonated water.

AROSIA.

Pineapple juice	2½ fl. oz.
Plum extract	½ fl. dr.
Quince extract	½ fl. dr.
Solution of citric acid	1 fl. dr.
Soda foam	2 fl. dr.
Soda syrup	32 fl. oz.

Yellow coloring, to color light yellow.

Serve like other soda syrups, in 12-ounce glasses, with or without cream.

BIMBO FLIP.

Strawberry syrup	1½ fl. oz.
Ginger syrup	1 fl. oz.
Lime juice	¼ fl. oz.
Egg	1

Prepare and serve like other egg drinks.

BISQUE SYRUP.

Roasted almonds	4 av. oz.
Extract of vanilla	½ fl. dr.
Soda syrup	32 fl. dr.

Break up the almonds to coarse powder, boil for a few minutes, with about 8 ounces of the syrup, allow to cool, strain, and add the extract and the remainder of the syrup.

This is to be served in 12-ounce glasses with or without ice cream.

ICE CREAM SHAKE.

Marshmallow syrup	1 fl. oz.
Egg	1
Ice cream	1 oz.

Shake together in a shaker, or glass and shaker, strain into a 12-ounce glass, nearly fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water, and "finish" with the fine stream.

IDLEWILD.

Strawberry syrup	10 fl. oz.
Orange syrup	10 fl. oz.
Pineapple syrup	10 fl. oz.
Lemon juice	2 fl. oz.

Draw 1½ ounces of this into a 12-ounce glass one-third filled with shaved ice, then fill the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water, add a few strawberries, a slice of pineapple and a slice of orange, and serve with straws.

KOLASAYA.

Blood orange syrup	16 fl. oz.
Raspberry syrup	8 fl. oz.
Wine of kola	4 fl. oz.
Elixir of calisaya	4 fl. oz.

Mix well and filter.

In serving, draw 2 ounces of this syrup in a 12-ounce glass, add cracked or shaved ice, and fill with the coarse stream of carbonated water. Top off with some fresh raspberries or a piece of orange.

KOLA SYRUP.

Fluid extract of kola (from fresh nuts)	2 fl. dr.
Claret wine	12 fl. oz.
Raspberry juice	1½ fl. oz.
Solution of acid phosphates	4 fl. oz.
Solution of citric acid	2 fl. oz.
Soda syrup, to make	½ gal.

Solution of carmine to color deep red.

Serve "solid" in 8-ounce glasses, using about one ounce of this syrup and filling the glass with the coarse stream of carbonated water.

Important Factors

In the Modern Drug Store

—As you know, it is very important that all your goods should be sent out in the best possible style. If they are artistically labeled and neatly packaged they give an indelible proof of system and accuracy which cannot fail to impress your customers.

—The important factor in our business is to turn out these artistic labels and up-to-date containers. Our plant is modern and consists of all the newest machinery that will insure the very highest standard of work.

—At the head of each department is an expert specially trained in the requirements of the drug trade. Will you let us demonstrate this to you?

Crown Lithographing Co.

SPECIAL
LITHOGRAPHERS, PRINTERS
AND BOX-MAKERS TO THE
DRUG TRADE

OTTAWA :: ONTARIO

ASK
FOR
"CRUSADER"
(REGISTERED)
THE CHOICEST
INVALID PORT

Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
BRANTFORD
Wholesale Distributors for Canada.

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Head Office: NEW YORK

199 Branch Offices in the principal cities of the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico, Australia, South America, Southern Africa and Cuba.

The Mercantile Agency of R. G. Dun & Co. has a perfected system of gathering detailed, accurate, verified information as to the credit, standing and financial ability of business houses in all parts of the world. It was the first to take up this particular line of work and has become the greatest—the only one maintaining its own branch offices in any considerable number of foreign countries.

There is little practical value in knowing where goods can be sold without knowing with whom it is considered desirable to trade. This can be learned through the branch offices of R. G. Dun & Co.

'BARLEX'
(MALT EXTRACT).

'BARLEX' a superior Extract of Malt. Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil. Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

Both these preparations are well before the physicians throughout the Dominion.

N.B. 'Barlex' and 'Cod are trade marks of the only that preparations placed under these names are prepared by us only.

HOLDEN & COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL.

Imported Sponges

SAUNDERS & EVANS have received another shipment of beautiful FRENCH SPONGES, both bleached and natural. These goods are really beautiful, fine forms and of remarkably strong fibre and appeal to all first-class trade. They are far more durable than ordinary sponges and are firmer and nicer in every way.

We have just now a very fine assortment of Wools, Velvets and Grass Sponges. We would recommend the large Grass Sponges at this season of the year for housecleaning purposes, as they are large and cheap, and though not as durable as other varieties, answer the purpose nicely and make a good window display at very little cost.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

Columbian Insecticide (NON-POISONOUS) For exterminating Cockroaches and Water Bugs.

CLING FAST STICKY FLY PAPER

RAT AND MOUSE EXTERMINATOR Non Poisonous

COLUMBIAN LIQUID For exterminating Bed Bugs, Buffalo Bugs, Fleas and Moths.

Beware of Imitations. See that Trade-Mark M. A. B. is on every package.

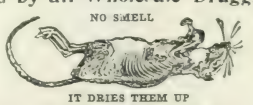
Bonner's Columbian Insecticide Co.

Toronto Offices: 258 George St. and 100 Shuter St., Toronto, Ont.
Joseph Bonner, Proprietor.

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

NO SMELL



IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE / ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

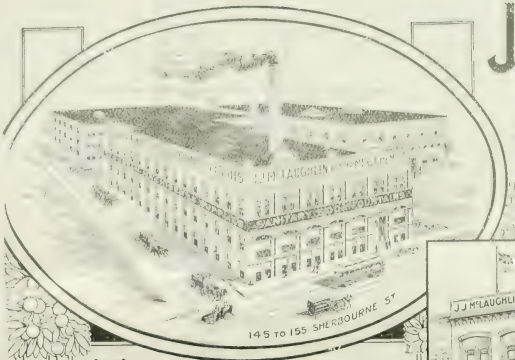
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J.J. McLAUGHLIN LIMITED

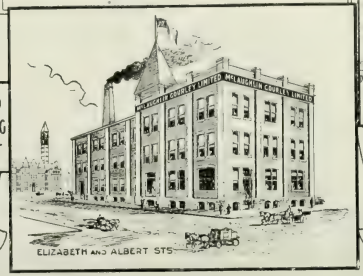
"REAL FRUIT" JUICES, FOUNTAIN FRUITS

SANITARY SODA FOUNTAINS

ICE CREAM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES



TORONTO

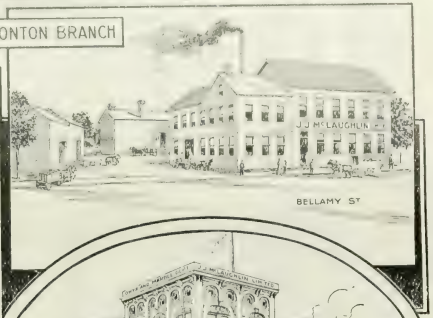


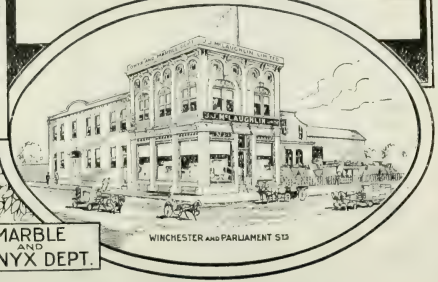
WOOD WORKING PLANT



WINNIPEG BRANCH

EDMONTON BRANCH





MARBLE AND ONYX DEPT.

Photography

THE FIXING BATH

It does not seem to be sufficiently understood how necessary it is that the fixing bath for bromide paper should be maintained in a slightly acid condition, a little additional acetic acid being added from time to time as more prints have been fixed. It is the acid, not the hypo, which first becomes exhausted.

WARM TONES BY DEVELOPMENT

If sufficient sodium sulphite be used, pyrogallic acid makes an excellent developer for bromide prints which are desired of a warm tone, the following being a safe formula: A. Pyrogallic acid, 30 grains; sulphite of soad, 1 ounce, bromide of 30 grains; metol, 30 grains; sulphite of soda, 1 ounce; bromide of potassium, 30 grains; water, 20 ounces. B. Carbonate of soda, 3 ounces; sulphite of soda, ½ ounce; water, 20 ounces. Equal parts of each are taken, and with a normal exposure a pleasing warm black tone is obtained. If development is completed too soon the tones will suffer. The longer the developer takes the richer the color will be, and the better the rendering of the shadow details. The developer should, therefore, be diluted considerably if the negative shows any indication of flatness. With a sharp negative this precaution will not be so necessary.—Photo-American.

ADURAL FOR BROMIDES

A good brownish red or reddish color can be imparted to bromide prints by developing with adurol. Give six times the normal exposure and develop with: Adurol solution, 1 ounce; water, 60 ounces; potassium bromide, 30 minims; ammonium bromide, ½ to 1½ drachms; ammonium carbonate, 1½ drachms. Development takes twelve minutes. For reddish tones give fifty times the normal exposure, and develop in: Adurol solution, ½ ounce; water, 50 ounces; potassium bromide, 15 minims; ammonium bromide, 1 drachm; ammonium carbonate, 1 drachm. From fifteen to thirty minutes is necessary for complete development.—Photo-American.

ALCOHOL AND FORMALIN FOR DRYING

Should it, for some special reason, be desirable to get a plate dried immediately, this may be accomplished by draining or blotting off the excess water and flowing the plate with alcohol. Leave it in the alcohol for one or two minutes, then remove it and dry in a draught or by fanning. The alcohol displaces the water in the film, and evaporates very quickly. Formalin exerts a very powerful hardening effect on the gelatine. A wet negative may be immersed in a very weak solution of formalin and water, and then dried in a few minutes by pouring hot water on the film and then heating over a stove. The gelatine is tanned so hard that boiling water will not melt it. A 1 per cent. solution is about the right strength, but the strength does not seem to make much difference in the action of the chemical; only it is well not to use it too strong, as it might possibly injure the film.—Photo-American.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING SOLUTION

PYROGALLOL DEVELOPER WITH FORMALIN

Pyrogallol	3 grains
Potassium bromide	½ grain
Formaldehyde solution (40 p. c.)	2½ to 5 minims
Sodium sulphite	60 grains
Distilled water to	1 fl. ounce

PYROCATECHIN DEVELOPER (CONCENTRATED)

Sodium sulphite	5 ounces
Sodium hydrate, in sticks.	300 grains
Distilled water	20 fl. ounces
Pyrocatechin	1 ounce

The pyrocatechin should not be added until the sulphite and hydrate are completely dissolved. This should be diluted for use with from fifteen to twenty parts of water.

SINGLE SOLUTION DEVELOPER

Hydrokinone	1 dram
Metol	20 grains
Potassium carbonate	1 ounce
Sodium sulphite	2 ounces
Potassium bromide	20 to 30 grains
Distilled water to	16 fl. ounces

The metol and hydrokinone should be separately dissolved in a portion of the water before adding the other ingredients. This solution has a tendency to deposit, owing to a reaction between the metol and hydrokinone with formation of a compound which is less soluble than either. It is a popular and generally useful developer, and is suitable for the development of papers as well as for plates and films. It is more conveniently prepared for sale in dry form than in solution, the reducing agents being supplied in a separate packet from the alkaline accelerator. For the latter an equivalent proportion of dried sodium carbonate will be preferable to the crystalline form, and each packet should be packed in such a way as to be efficiently protected from the atmosphere. As a developer for sale in the form of a single solution the following is to be preferred (Pharm. Journal):

Adurol	80 grains
Potassium bromide	12 grains

Sodium sulphite	1¼ ounces
Potassium carbonate	300 grains
Distilled water to	6 fl. ounces

Adurol, on account of its greater solubility, as well as its peculiar keeping quality in solution, is especially adapted for this form of developing solution. The formula given may be regarded as four times normal strength, i.e., one part should be added to three parts of water for the average developer; but the degree of dilution may be more or less according to the exposure, it being advisable to use a more dilute developer for films or plates which may have had a minimum exposure, a stronger developer, with the addition of more bromide, being employed when full or over-exposure is suspected.—Pharmaceutical Era.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD

We are in receipt of an unique publication in the shape of a Photographic Exposure Record and Diary for 1907—(U. S. edition).

This little volume gives a concise explanation of the principles which underlie correct exposure and is an excellent compendium of photographic information.

The Exposure Calculator whis is affixed on the inside of back cover of the book, gives the correct exposure by simply turning the disk until the subject to be photographed is opposite the correct light valve.

The price is fifty cents, and every amateur should have a copy. Published by Burroughes, Wellcome & Co., 45 Lafayette Street, New York city.



AN IDEAL SUMMER DRIVE

TONING BROMIDE PRINTS

The following process for toning bromide prints with sodium sulph-antimonate is recommended by Mr. Stanley Aldridge, in Chemist and Druggist. The prints should be fairly strong, and must be well washed after fixing, when they are bleached in the following solution:

Potassium Bichromate	½ oz.
Pure Hydrochloric Acid	½ oz.
Water	20 oz.

The bleached prints are then well washed and immersed in a solution of—

Schlippe's Salt	½ oz.
Water	20 oz.

The final tone is reached in from five to ten minutes, and resembles that obtained by the Ferguson copper process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to the following Colleges of Pharmacy for invitations to their commencement exercises:

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—Commencement exercises and banquet.

St. Louis College of Pharmacy—Commencement exercises and Faculty dinner.

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy—Commencement exercises and reception.

Columbia University, New York College of Pharmacy—Commencement exercises, etc.



EVERYTHING IN POST CARDS - DISPLAY RACKS - VIEW BOOKS - ALBUMS

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PEOPLE are sensitive respecting their eyes, and a growing desire to have defects remedied has caused a big demand for the services of skilled refractionists. There is no profession to-day which offers such **certain rewards** as that of OPHTHALMOLOGY. As a calling it is as dignified as medicine or surgery, and the opportunities are greater. A three-months' course in

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Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

THE FITTING AND ADJUSTING OF GLASSES

By M. L. Jones, in The Optician

This is a matter which to the average Optician lacks the weight of importance attached to almost every other subject pertaining to the science of refraction. This being true, his application to the study of the science is directed along other lines, and as a result in nine cases out of ten he drifts into actual practice without even a thorough understanding of what follows the poor and faulty adjustment of frames.

This condition of affairs is not, however, the entire fault of the beginner, for a careful examination of the greater majority of text and reference books will reveal the fact that there has been little or no mention made of the subject by our best authorities, and personal conversation has led me to conclude that accurate fitting of frames is about the latest acquired art in our optical education.

In my own experience, extending over a period of some ten or twelve years, I frankly acknowledge that bad fitting of spectacles and nose glass frames has caused me more trouble than any other thing, and even up to date I cannot say that I do not have an occasional backset, especially with nose glasses. This experience is true everywhere, doubtless among the most successful members of the craft.

HIGHER PROFICIENCY WANTED.

Yet we all make mistakes along this line, and why is it? Because we do not give the matter sufficient forethought and consideration. When a patient calls upon us, we listen to the description of his troubles attentively, carefully scrutinising his physiognomy the while, and by the time we have seated him in our office we know the nature of his trouble, and could give a close approximation of the kind and strength of lenses required; this is accomplished by constant forethought and practice, but why, may I ask, could we not all attain the same degree of proficiency in the art of frame fitting should we devote an equal amount of attention and study to the matter?

The fitting and adjusting of frames may be viewed from two standpoints, and from which two different results are attendant. The object and mission of the frame is that of holding the accurately fitted lenses in their proper position before the eyes, as close to the eyes as possible, and avoid the rubbing of the lashes against the lenses, and for distant use in such position as will allow the parallel axes to correspond exactly with the optical centres of the lenses, and likewise with the geometrical centres.

THE READING FRAME: DIFFERENT ADJUSTMENT.

For reading purposes the frame should be adjusted in a different manner, the eyes being directed downwards and, on account of convergence, inwards. The lenses should be placed in a frame having a slightly less pupillary measurement than those selected for distance, and with higher bridge; this arrangement, together with a slight tilting forward of the frame at the top, will be found entirely agreeable to the patient. In the fitting of bifocals we must be satisfied with a compromise of these two methods, and here is where the Optician must display the limit of his skill.

A convex lens being thickest at the centre has the same effect upon rays of light as would an indefinite number of prisms with their bases joined at the optical centre. Now, if the frame be so adjusted that the line of vision pass through this centre, the result will be as intended, but if, on the other hand, the line of vision pass on either side, above or below, a prismatic effect is produced, the amount of which is governed by the strength of the lens and the distance from the centre at which the line of vision passes. If the frame is too wide the line of vision will pass through the inner edge of the lens, which will then act as prisms with their bases outwards. This increases the need of convergence, taxes the internal recti muscles, resulting in eyestrain and loss of nerve force.

NARROW FRAMES ASSIST CONVERGENCE.

If the frames be too narrow, the visual line will pass through the centre portion of the lens with the effect produced of prisms with their bases inward. This assists convergence, relieves the internal recti muscles, but at the same time disturbs the harmony which exists between the muscles of accommodation and those of convergence, resulting frequently in symptoms of asthenopia.

From the standpoint of the patient, therefore, the proper fitting of the frame is most important in securing the exact optical effect of the lenses as intended by the Optician. But there are two vastly different ways of looking at the question—from the standpoint of the patient as described, and from that of the public—the one, "on the inside lookin' out," and the others "on the outside lookin' in" From which source may we expect to receive the best results in the way of advertising? Certainly the latter—a poorly fitted frame—will do more injury to our reputation than ten accurately adjusted pairs of lenses will counteract.

The frame or position of the lenses, as in the case of the rimless style in either spectacles or

nose glasses, is that which creates the greatest impression on the public, in fact, correctly fitted lenses do the work quietly for the patient, while the fit of the frame or position of the lenses is a standing advertisement of the best or worst type possible placed most conspicuously before the critical eyes of the public ; in fact, so much depends upon this work that it would be impossible to overestimate its importance.

Since the universal adoption of the saddle bridge system, stock keeping and proper fitting in the line of rimmed spectacles have been greatly aided and simplified (for, with a full assortment of the different measurements, which I assume that every member of the craft carries in stock), there is little excuse for an imperfectly fitted frame.

In the case of rimless goods, however, where the lenses are mounted as required, the possibility for slight errors is decidedly greater.

HOW OPTICIANS CAN EDUCATE PARENTS AND PUBLIC

"A little boy came into our retail place the other day. He was a scared little fellow and did not know whether to cry or be brave, but he was flanked and pushed along by a great, strapping, six-foot father, whose impatience was only too self-evident both in the way the little fellow was pushed and in the tone in which he was ordered about. The father said the boy was backward; he was always behind in school and he couldn't seem to beat anything into his head. He was not proud to admit this, as he hadn't got any fools in the family as he knew of, but as a last resource some friend of his had advised having the boy's eyes examined. The boy proved to have an unusual amount of astigmatism. He was so thoroughly scared and browbeaten that it was necessary to work slowly and gradually gain his confidence.

"He was being tried on the letter test type and was hesitatingly reading off letter after letter when the father, who had been fidgeting around, could contain his impatience no longer, and he broke out with: 'For Heaven's sake, can't you read your letters yet? Speak up. What's the matter with you, my boy?' 'Wait a moment,' remarked the optician, 'the boy is all right. Let me show you just how he sees those letters.' With that the optician fitted a — 2.50 cylinder over the father's eye and requested him to take particular note of the appearance of things, then, after a few appropriate remarks on the general subject of going through life seeing in that manner, and to make it more impressive, the optician said: 'Now, I am going to put the proper correction on your son and I want you to note the difference.'

"Fitting the boy with the right glasses, he was told to again read the letters, and without a particle of hesitancy, and as naturally as any other boy could, he went from top to bottom of the card. 'Well, I'm blowed!' was the only adequate expression his parent could command; but it was noticed that a somewhat tenderer feeling had replaced the former impatience, and we imagine there will be many future moments when thoughts of past harshness will give this man an uncomfortable feeling. After two weeks the parent came in and personally thanked the Optician for what he had done. The boy is now as bright as any of his playmates, and seems to have taken a new lease of life, the improvement showing in his every action. This case is not cited as an example of an unusual occurrence so far as the boy is concerned, but it may not have occurred to every optician to demonstrate to the parents just the fault occurring in the eyes of their children. It seems that so vivid and strong an object lesson should not be neglected. This father could appreciate the handicap put upon his boy because he had seen for himself the distortion of objects as seen by his son, and it required no further argument to convince him of the necessity of his boy being fitted with glasses," states the S.O. Advertiser.

MACROSCOPICAL AND MICROSCOPICAL

How often a physician or student sees in his journal the expressions: "Macroscopical" and "microsopical," and wonders at the difference in the meaning. To the wise the meaning is evident, but to those who can not fathom the difference we wish to state that there is a wide distinction to be made. Macroscopical objects are easily discerned without a magnifying glass—seen with the naked eye. While microscopical objects need a microscope to discover them—they are minute lesions. In expert evidence the distinction will be evident and have weight.

Drug Report

Toronto, June 25, 1907.

Business during the past month has been very good, and payments well up to the mark. There have been no amount of startling changes in value.

Quinine has again declined, and is down to low water mark.

Bermuda Arrowroot, genuine, is much higher.

Saffron is easier.

Castile Soaps are all higher.

Dandelion Root maintains its high price.

SCHOOL GOODS

IF you have not seen our new series of School Practice Books, write us for samples of our Post Card Scribbler and Post Card Exercise Book, made up with assorted Canadian colored view post cards. They have been registered at Ottawa, and will be protected against imitations. Orders should be placed immediately to ensure supply.:: :: ::

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SCHOOL BAGS
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BLOTTERS

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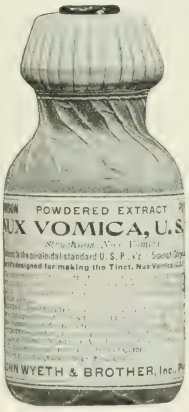
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Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



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COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Chip boxes are much higher.

For other minor changes see price list:

CHANGES

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Soap Shell Castile	Lb.	.12
A.	Guarana Pulv	Oz.	.35
A.	Honey	Lb.	.16
A.	Aluminium Oxide, Pure	Oz.	.50
A.	Iridin, ¼ oz	Ea.	.90
D.	Hydrastin Hydrochlor., 15 grain bottles	Ea.	.70
D.	Hydrastin Sulphate, 15 grain bottles	Ea.	.65
D.	Piperine, ¼ oz. bottles	Ea.	.35
D.	Saffron, American	Oz.	.10
A.	Beans Vanilla, Mexican	Oz.	.50
A.	Beans Vanilla, Bourbon	Oz.	.35
D.	Oil Pimento	Oz.	.30
A.	Antimony Liver	Lb.	.35
A.	Codeia Sulphate, ¼ oz	Ea.	.80
A.	Acid Chrysophanic	Oz.	.35
A.	Arrowroot, Bermuda	Lb.	.80
A.	Arrowroot, Com'l	Lb.	.25
A.	Acid Camphoric	Oz.	.55
A.	Cadmium Nitrate	Oz.	.35
A.	Chrysarobin	Oz.	.55
A.	Cadmium Iodide	Oz.	.55
D.	Quinine, German	Oz.	.24
D.	Quinine, Howard's	Oz.	.30
D.	Selenium	Oz.	$1.50

NEW GOODS

Pyrenol	Oz.	$1.05
Quinine Bromate	Oz.	$1.00
Acid Succinic	Oz.	.80
Barium Phosphate	Oz.	.25
Copper Citrate	Oz.	.50

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Modern Building, in centre of most progressive town in Province of Quebec, suited for a bank, restaurant or Tailor establishment and drug store, etc. Lodging over store. All modern conveniences, electric light, hot water heating, tile floors, metal ceilings, decorated walls, mirrors; fitted for a drug store now, best oak fixtures, soda water fountain—very fine one, tumbler washer, etc. Stock about $1600 00 (sixteen hundred.) Business good. Address all inquiries to

BOX 22, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
15 Toronto St., Toronto

FOR SALE

The only drug store in thriving town of Ladner, B. C. Stock about $2500. Store and house $1000. A1 proposition. Write

F. J. MACKENZIE
Box C., Ladner, B. C.

WANTED

Position wanted by experienced optician and O. C. P. druggist graduate, in first class place in Saskatchewan or Alberta town. Good energetic, up-to-date man, A1 references, open for engagement August 1st. Write

F. H. SPENCE,
400 Margueretta St., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE

Drug Fixtures. Forced to vacate our present premises, we offer our fixtures and furniture, which are of antique oak, with bevel plate glass cases and mirrors, 98 drawers with glass labels, 72 dispensing bottles and counter, 180 shelf bottles, 4 show cases and a National cash register. The fittings are among the finest in the city and could not be replaced for twice the money that will buy them now. They are put together in sections and can be easily moved. We have taken over another store which is fully equipped is why the above fixtures must be sold and as soon as possible.

ANDERSON & NELLES, Druggists,
London.

DRUG CLERK WANTED

Wanted—A Bright Drug Clerk of one or two years' experience for Saskatchewan. Salary, for a two-year man, $35 per month for first two months, then $40. Or if first year man, $25 for first two months and then $30.

BOX 16, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.
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The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO, AUGUST, 1907 No 8

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application.

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

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Telephone, Main 3203 **Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO**

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Should a man live for business, or business for man? True one is an essential of the other, but work was made for man, not man for work. It is the means of a living, not the living itself, and like fire, is a good servant and a hard, relentless master. This fact is often realized by men who are awaiting an opportunity to take a rest, have a vacation or retire from business next year; a time which never comes, until the long vacation comes from which there is no returning.

Holidaying does not necessarily mean the idling away of valuable time, nor should time be always considered money. If time were to be gauged by a monetary rule there would be none for health, home and happiness which make life worth living. And, what is pleasure and recreation to some, is tedious work to others, so attempting to suggest forms of holidaying is out of the question entirely. Every man should get away from his business for a short time anyway. We all get shop-worn, dusty and our brains beclouded with mental cobwebs and nothing will eliminate these sad afflictions like a change of scenery, of life, and an exchange of ideas and views.

A machine has no life but is an instrument of man, and if we are to be mere human money-making machines, there is no life for us or our companions and the glitter of gold before our eyes totally obscures the wealth of all that is good and great around us. We are all out to make money and as much of it as possible, without impairing any of our faculties, but they need and require rest and diversion. The store or office can get along without us for awhile and we will come back from our jaunt full of life, activity and energy. An employee once said to his employer: You can't get along without me. The reply was: If you died I should have to get along without you, so you may consider yourself dead. So it is with everyone. The business can get along without us for a couple of weeks and we go back into the harness feeling more like work than ever before. The drug profession is one if not the most confining and sometimes most monotonous of all businesses and if any one deserves a rest and change, it is the druggist. Be a druggist, not a "drudgist," make the business live for you, not you for the business.

Try "the vacation tonic" for that dull, listless, tired feeling, and mark the change in yourself when you return. Indeed, sad is the lot of the man who can't even "go fishin'."

HEART-TO-HEART TALK

"Don't use big words," says E. J. Salt, in The Columbus Dispatch. "In promulgating your esoteric cogitations and in articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable philosophical or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communications possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomerations of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement and asinine affectations. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiations have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all plysyllabic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double ententes, prurient jocosity and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. In other words, talk plainly, briefly, naturally, sensibly, purely and truthfully; keep from slang; don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say, and don't use big words."

NEW BRUNSWICK PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

The 23rd annual meeting of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society was held in their rooms, Market Building, St. John, N.B., June 12, 1907, President E. O. Steeves, M.D. (Moncton), in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Fairweather (Moncton), Mackenzie (Chatham), Rodd (Sackville), F. A. Sharpe (St. Stephen), T. C. Donald (Hampton), H. J. Dick, R. E. Coupe, S. H. Hawker, P. J. Donohoe, W. H. Mowatt, Geo. P. Allen, Wm. Hawker, H. H. Golding, Geo. A. Moore, W. S. Jones, J. H. Clarke, E. C. Brown, E. R. W. Ingraham, S. Robertson, M. I. Paddock (St. John). The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For the year ending June 12th, 1907:

To the President, officers and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

Gentlemen,—Again it is my duty as Secretary of the New Brunswick Pharamceutical Society, to give you an outline of what your Council has been doing this year, which is just about ending.

We have had eleven meetings—a greater number than usual, on account of the very important business which had to be attended to.

The regular number of examinations (2) have been held. The first one January 31st, 1907, at which four came up for general and eight for final. Of this number four passed in the general and one in the final. The second examination was held June 6th (present month) when five came up for general and ten for final; two passed in the general and four in the final.

These are from very different sections of the Province, and considering the chances and privileges the boys have for advancing themselves, shows a wonderful mark of perseverance.

Just here I might say, that unless something is done to make the business more attractive, the "Boy Problem" in connection with the "Retail Drug Business" will have to be seriously considered.

Your Council expected that this year's meeting of the Society would be held in their own rooms, but that could not be managed, on account of other business that came up; but credit can be taken for being the means primarily of calling a halt to a Bill (No. 99) that came up in Parliament, which, if had gone through, would have given the retail druggists of the Dominion something to talk about, and a lot to pay. It was the prompt and energetic way in which the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Councils worked that brought Bill 99 to a stand-still for the present, and also means that we have to keep right up to the work to get our rights.

During the year the grim messenger called Death has visited our Society four times. Miss Alice Bourgeois, Shediac; Mr. Fred. Waterson, St. Stephen; Mr. Julius T. Garden, Woodstock, and Mr. Geo. Frost, Hampton, are the ones that have been called away. Here in St. John there are changes, and they come after years of usefulness and strict attention to business.

The New Brunswick Pharmacy Act throughout the Province has been generally respected, and if any little differences have arisen, they have been easily adjusted.

I must again this year draw the members attention to the neglect or want of thought in answering the invitation. It would be a great help to the Entertaining Committee and would make the work much easier.

Thanking you for your attention.

Yours respectfully,

Chas. F. Wade,

Secretary N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

Cash on hand	$ 33.73
Deposited in Bank N. B.	728.14
Current account in bank	58.60
Received from Registrar during year..	274.31
	$1,094.78

Cr.

Expenditure during year	$ 348.64
Deposited in Bank N.B.	728.14
Cash balance on hand	18.00
	$1,094.78

REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

To the President, officers and members of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society:

Your Registrar presents the following report for the year ending June 10th, 1907:

Our membership shows a slight increase over last year, the total number of persons qualified to engage in the drug business being 160, divided as follows:

Registered by business qualification	38
Registered by business servitude	4
Physicians	17
Diplomas	46
Holders of Society's diplomas not in business	55
Total	160

Since submitting my last report four diploma holders have taken out registration certificates, viz.: Messrs. H. H. Golding and R. H. Robb, of St. John; D. W. C. Stevens, of Woodstock, and C. A. R. MacDonald, Fredericton. Four physicians have registered: Dr. Nehemiah Ayer, Petitcodiac; Dr. P. J. Bourque, Richibucto; Dr. J. E. M. Carnwath, Riverside, and Dr. B. A. Puddington, Grand Falls.

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SPECIFY "HOWARDS'" WHEN ORDERING.

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OUR REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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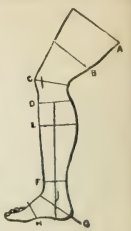
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Stock sizes are from 3-8—above size 8 costs slightly more.

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Two from last year's list have retired from the Society, for the present at least, viz.: Mr. H. Paxton Baird, Woodstock, and Dr. L. D. C. McIntosh, of Maitland.

It is with much regret that I have to report the death of four of our charter members: Miss Alice M. Bourgeois, of Shediac; Mr. Julius P. Garden, of Woodstock, Mr. Fred. Waterson, of St. Stephen, and Mr. Geo. E. Frost, of Hampton.

REGISTRAR'S FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

Fees for 106 registrations at $2.00	$212.00
Fees for 19 re-examinations at $1.00	19.00
Fees for 5 diplomas at $5.00	25.00
Fees for 7 applications at $5.00	35.00
	$291.00

Disbursements.

Paid "Royal Gazette"	$ 16.69
Paid Treasurer	274.31
	$291.00

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. W. Ingraham,

Registrar, N. B. Pharmaceutical Society.

We, the undersigned auditors, appointed by your Council, have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to us of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society, and have found them correct.

Geo. E. Price,

Harry Robb, Auditors.

On motion these reports were received and entered on the minutes in full.

Mr. S. Robertson, for Committee on Rooms, reported progress.

Mr. R. E. Coupe, on Bills Committee, reported progress.

The President read an invitation from the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society to the officers and members of the N.B.P.S. inviting them to be present at the annual meeting of the N.S.P.S., which will be held at Amherst, on Tuesday, June 25th, 1907. The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of invitation.

Moved by E. C. Brown, seconded by S. Robertson, and unanimously carried: "That the President-elect be urged to accept the invitation of the N.S.P.S., to be present at their annual meeting at Amherst, on Tuesday, June 25th, 1907, also that the N.B.P. Society endorse the action of the late Council in reference to the Patent Medicine Bill (No. 99) and also authorize the incoming Council to take such action as they may deem necessary, should this or any other legislation be attempted during the coming year."

Dr. E. O. Steeves then gave his address as retiring President of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society. In part he said:

"He thanked the N.B. Pharmaceutical Society for the honorable position he had held for the last year, also the Council of that Society for the able support it had given him in the work that had been done during the year, especially in connection with the legislation that had been started at Ottawa called Bill No. 99 and said that it was the work of this Society, coupled with that of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society that had done the good work. When the Maritime delegates went up they found the Ontario section very lukewarm, and the Quebec druggists not doing a thing. It was the enthusiasm of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia delegates that made the business turn out so successful."

He urged the members of the N. B. Pharmaceutical Society to still keep up that interest, and also to work together for the good of the business both here and all through the Dominion. He thanked them again and wished them every success in the years to come.

On new business, Mr. S. Robertson spoke on Bill No. 99, and S. H. Hawker and Dr. Steeves along the lines of continued Society effort.

Mr. Geo. A. Moore made an able address re "The Injustice of the Taxing of the Retail Druggist."

Mr. Rodd spoke on the advantages of union, and Mr. Paddock spoke of sending delegates to the meeting of the N.S.P.S. at Amherst, and suggested that the subject of Dominion registration be brought up.

Communications from the Ontario Drug Section and President Bole, of the National Drug and Chemical Co., were read and discussed.

On motion, the election of Council for 1907-8 was proceeded with, and the following were chosen, viz.: W. R. Rodd (Sackville), T. C. Donald (Hampton), P. J. Donohoe, E. R. W. Ingraham, R. E. Coupe, S. Robertson, S. H. Hawker, M. V. Paddock, H. J. Dick, C. F. Wade, E. C. Brown, and W. H. Mowatt (St. John).

There being no further business, on motion the meeting adjourned.

The Council of the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society for 1907-8 met immediately after the Society's annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year (1907-8):

President—S. H. Hawker.

Vice-President—W. R. Rodd (Sackville).

Treasurer—P. J. Donohoe.

Registrar—E. R. W. Ingraham.

Secretary—C. F. Wade.

THE OUTING.

Thanks to the kind invitation of Mr. Henry Barker, manager of the National Drug and Chemical Co., the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society had the advantages of Long's Lake and club house again this year for their annual

outing. The day was all that could be desired, and some that were at last year's outing, know what they missed this year. The members that were fortunate enough to be there enjoyed it immensely, for with fishing, boating and other pleasures, the time passed all too quickly, and the gathering broke up with best wishes for each other's welfare and the hope that all would be spared to have just such a good time next year.

THE CHAUFFEUR

The chauffeur is a flying animal new to our fauna. Its original habitat is France, but it is hardy, adapts itself to all climates, and multiplies rapidly, so that it now abounds in most parts of the world.

Its habits are as yet undetermined. It flies by night as well as by day, low toward the ground. It does not hibernate, strictly speaking, although it shows some preference for warm regions.

Its reason for killing its prey is still in question. It does not feed upon its prey, but since increase of speed in flight accompanies each death, some have supposed that the chauffeur draws vigor in some way from the victims.

The creature is difficult of capture and languishes in confinement, hence owners of rare specimens pay largely to protect them from the perils of capture.

No nest has yet been found nor any immature specimens. The chauffeur first appears full-grown and may be taken in his haunt, the garage, about which they settle in flocks.—The Naturalist.

GIRLS DIVE FOR SPONGES

In many of the Green Islands diving for sponges forms a considerable part of the occupation of the inhabitants. The natives make it a trade to gather these, and their income from this source is far from contemptible. In one of the islands a girl is not permitted to marry until she has brought up a certain number of sponges and given proof of her skill by taking them from a certain depth. But in some of the islands this custom is reversed. The father of a marriageable daughter bestows her on the best diver among her suitors. He who can stay longest in the water and bring up the biggest cargo of sponges marries the maid.

Directed toward the enjoyment of the senses, the strong will may be a demon, and the intellect merely its debased slave; but directed toward good, the strong will is king, and the intellect is then the minister of man's highest well-being.

Formulary

DEODORIZED IODOFORM.

1.

Iodoform	197 parts
Carbolic acid	1 part
Oil peppermint	2 parts

2.

Creolin	1-2 parts
Iodoform	97-98 parts

3.

Coumarin	1 part
Iodoform	24 parts

4.

Oil rosemary	1 part
Iodoform	99 parts

5.

Thymol	1 part
Iodoform	99 parts

6.

Iodoform	90 parts
Powdered fresh roasted coffee	10 parts

GLYCERO GELATINES.

GLYCEROGELATINUM IODOFORMI—
10 PER CENT N. F.

Glycerinated gelatin (U.S.P.)	10 parts
Glycerin	15 parts
Distilled water	65 parts
Iodoform	10 parts

Melt the glycerinated gelatin on the water-bath, at a gentle heat, add 50 parts of water, and continuing the heat, a previously prepared mixture of the iodoform, the glycerin, and the remainder of the water. Mix well and immediately pour the mixture into chilled moulds or other suitable containers.

GLYCEROGELATINUM ACIDI SALICYLICI—
10 PER CENT N.F.

Glycerinated gelatin (U.S.P.)	20 parts
Glycerin	35 parts
Distilled water	35 parts
Salicylic acid, in fine powder	10 parts

Triturate the acid with the glycerin and water; add the mixture to the previously melted glycerinated gelatin, continuing the gentle heat of a water-bath and stirring until a homogeneous mixture is effected. Then pour it into chilled moulds or other suitable containers.

FOR PERSPIRING HANDS.

The Paris Journal of Medicine recommends for the relief of hot and perspiring hands.

Borax	4 drachms
Salicylic acid	4 drachms
Boric acid	1 drachm
Glycerine	2 ounces
Dilute alcohol	2 ounces

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Sandalwood Oil

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

"ALLEN'S"

Almond Oil,
Clove Oil,
Coriander Oil,
Croton Oil,
Orris Root Oil,
etc., etc.

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ESTABLISHED 1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS
LIMITED
Cowper Street, Finsbury
LONDON, E.C.
AND LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

ELLIOT

You are heartily invited to make our offices your headquarters whenever you come to town.

TORONTO'S NATIONAL EXPOSITION

WILL BE HELD

AUG. 26th to SEPT. 7th

If you come to the exhibition please remember that we will be glad to have you use any conveniences we are able to offer.

SPICES

Are you going to get your share of the trade this season? You can get it and hold it by stocking

SOVEREIGN SPICES
(ABSOLUTELY PURE)

QUARTER PACKAGES

ALLSPICE	CASSIA
CAYENNE	CLOVES
JAMAICA GINGER	GINGER
WHOLE MIXED PEPPER, BLACK	MIXED GROUND PEPPER, WHITE

2 OZ. PACKAGES

CASSIA	CLOVES

BOTTLES

CAYENNE	CURRY

Our BULK SPICES are also warranted pure.

Bottling Wax—sticks and in tins. Paraffin, lbs. and bulk. Pickle Bottle Corks. Gem Jar Rings, grey and red.

Your orders will be appreciated. Prompt execution and careful attention.

The Elliot & Co. 5 Front St. East Limited TORONTO

Lyman's Peroxide of Hydrogen

H_2O_2

Our preparation will stand any test, and keep perfectly under ordinary conditions. This preparation is now so largely used that we are already booking extensive orders. Write for prices.

Put up in ¼ lb., ½ lb., 1 lb. bottles. Also in bulk

WRITE FOR PRICES

ONE of the chief items of cost in the manufacture of Hydrogen Peroxide is the labor necessary in producing a preparation of full strength. This can only be overcome by having an up-to-date plant, one that will assist in rapidly producing the chemical changes, and that will cause no reaction on the chemicals used, thus detracting in no way from the chemically pure ingredients that go to form H_2O_2.

These conditions have lately been met by us, and we are now in a position to produce a pure, bright article of standard strength, and to quote it at a price much below that usually asked.

THE LYMAN BROS. & CO. Limited : : Toronto

Do You Know?

NO DRUG HABIT - NO HEART EFFECT

Antikamnia Tablets

OPPOSED TO PAIN

In twenty-five cent

"Vest-Pocket-Boxes"

.....HAVE BEEN.....

REDUCED

.....TO.....

$1.75 Per Doz.

One Gross Lots—5% Discount

FROM ALL JOBBERS

This reduction from $2.00 per dozen, was made to meet the suggestion of the N. A. R. D. regarding adequate profit for the Retail Druggist

The Antikamnia Chemical Company

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Sovereign Perfumes Limited

We cordially invite our many Drug Friends to call at our booth at the Toronto Exhibition.

This year we are introducing the new fascinating and lasting "PETER PAN PERFUME."

We have an advertising proposition that will please you.

Sovereign Perfumes

LIMITED

Toronto Canada

Trade Notes

H. A. Taylor, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is dead.

T. H. Newcombe, of St. Thomas, Ontario, was burned out.

The Winkler Drug Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has dissolved.

T. A. Waller, succeeds Boles and Company, at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

W. Nairn has purchased the business of W. Bews, of Revelstoke, B. C.

Thornton and Company, of Hartland, New Brunswick were burned out.

E. A. Mitchell and Company, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

R. W. McClung, of Manitou, Manitoba, has disposed of his business to C. C. Parker.

C. T. Wilmott, of Toronto, Ontario, has disposed of his business to W. C. Avery.

J. H. Code has opened a drug and stationery business at Gill Lake, Saskatchewan.

H. E. Campbell has opened a drug and stationery business at Dominion City, Manitoba.

G. C. Hughes, of G. C. Hughes and Company, St. John, New Brunswick, has left the country.

W. Barker and Company have opened a drug and stationery business in Pipestown, Manitoba.

J. W. Mitchell has purchased the business of the late Jas. A. Mitchell, 809 King St. West, Toronto, Ontario.

Grieve and Berry, druggists and stationers, of Red Deer, Alberta, have dissolved partnership, R. H. Berry, retiring from the business.

A. Wulmage and H. Greenway, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, have formed a company to be known as the Saskatoon Drug and Stationery Company, and have purchased the business and stocks of E. E. Blain's two stores.

THOMAS BEECHAM IS DEAD

He was the founder of Beecham's Pills, manufactured in Europe and in America. He died recently at his home in South Port, England, at the advanced age of 86 years.

Every druggist in the world has sold Beecham's Pills, and he has left a monument to himself in the gigantic business established.

He was a great believer in advertising and to this he attributes his success. It is known that he has expended $500,000 in an advertising campaign, which returned him immense profits.

There is a story told of Beecham, when he first started in the business, and which was the means in starting him out. He had a small farm, that did not realize him as large an income as was his desire to spend. He met a man who had a formula for a pill, and he was making them on a small scale. Beecham contracted with this party for a barrel of pills, for which he traded his farm of 50 acres. Beecham did not know what to do with the pills, until sometime after he came to the conclusion that he would box them, and peddle them from house to house, store to store and city to city. He had the formula, and it is said that his wife made the pills after he succeeded in selling the barrel of pills he traded his farm for. Proprietary medicine was at that time in its infancy and "Beecham Pills" were so effective in curing headaches and unloading the system of accumulated material that the trade that he had affected for the pills, set him on the "High Way" of success.

We give this story for what it is worth.

MARRIAGE

The marriage was celebrated recently at the home of the bride's parents, Wallaceburg, Ont., of Miss Josephine Harriet Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Colwell, and Mr. B. Newton, of the W. G. McFarlane Co., Toronto, Rev. T. W. Cousins officiating. Miss Addie Husband was bridesmaid, and Mr. Francis Newton, brother of the groom, best man.

PERSONAL

Dr. W. J. Harvey, President of the Empire College of Ophthalmology, 358 Queen Street West, sailed for London, England, on the Allan Line steamer Corinthian on July 11th. He may visit the Continent before his return and will probably be absent about six weeks.

INFRINGING

A suit now pending in Montreal is that of the Albert Soap Company against the Drysalters Company for infringing on the Baby's Own Soap label. The Albert Co. contending that the Drysalters Co. have been putting up the Mother's Favorite soap in papers with identically the same trade mark, thus infringing on the Baby's Own trade mark, and deceiving the purchasing public. The Albert Company by their action seek to obtain an injunction to restrain the defendants from putting up and marketing an article so similar as to be mistaken for Baby's Own Soap.

The Drysalters Company maintain that the plaintiffs have no exclusive rights to the trade mark and that the use of their own label does not constitute an infringement of the Albert Co. trade mark.

MALT EXTRACT PREPARATIONS*

By Henry Rodwell, Pharmaceutical Chemist

Extract of malt as a vehicle for various medicines usually finds favor with the patient. To the pharmacist, however, the presentation of malt combinations of good apperance and keeping quality is difficult, and, in some cases, impossible. Especially is this the case with liquid preparations of malt extract.

The addition of almost any substance to liquid extract of malt causes more or less deposition of solids. Such disturbance is to be expected when one considers its composition, state of saturation, and the presence of a ferment. The influence of variation of temperature should also be mentioned in this connection. The following formulae will be found useful, and, it is hoped, sufficiently typical.

Most samples of malt extract are of a higher specific gravity than is represented by the figure chosen—viz., 1.375, and it may be safely stated that any extract of good quality and moderate consistence will serve in the compounding of these preparations.

Experiments on these and other formulae have shown that liquid extract of malt cannot be universally substituted for syrup. In some of the pharmacopoeial syrups where this change was made the preparations appeared satisfactory for a time, but were afterwards discarded. The deposits formed on keeping were most unsightly, and in some cases it was impossible by shaking to satisfactorily break them up. How far the use of malt extract as a vehicle can be carried depends largely on the sample.

The wisdom of recommending formulae including potent drugs is at least doubtful, considering the extent to which commercial samples of malt extract vary, the absence of a standard, and the extreme liability of preparations made from them to deposit. It is submitted that such formulae, before adoption, should be well tried.

There is but little need to mention that directions to shake the bottle should accompany all liquid preparations of malt extract whatsoever.

Some Suggested Formulae

LIQUID MALT EXTRACT.

Extract of malt (specific gravity, 1.375)	68.00
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	7.50
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100.00

Mix the alcohol with 25 of the water, dilute the extract of malt with the mixture, and add sufficient distilled water to produce 100. Allow the diluted extract to stand until clear, then decant or syphon off the clear liquid from the deposit formed.

MALT AND CASCARA.

Extract of cascara sagrada	2.00
Glycerin and distilled water, of each a sufficient quantity.	
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Triturate the extract of cascara with sufficient water containing 25 per cent. of glycerin, until a syrupy liquid is obtained, then mix with the liquid extract of malt to produce 100.

MALT AND HAEMOGLOBIN.

Haemoglobin	12.50
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Triturate the haemoglobin with a small quantity of the liquid extract till quite smooth, and mix with the remainder.

MALT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Calcium Hypophosphite	0.50
Sodium Hypophosphite	0.50
Hypophosphorous Acid (30 per cent.)	0.10
Distilled water	5.00
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Dissolve the calcium hypophosphite and hypophosphorous acid in 4 parts of the water, and the sodium hypophosphite in the remainder. Mix the two solutions with sufficient of the liquid extract of malt to produce 100.

MALT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES WITH COD LIVER OIL.

Calcium Hypophosphite	0.50
Sodium Hypophosphite	0.50
Hypophosphorous Acid (30 per cent.)	0.10
Distilled water	5.00
Cod liver oil	15.00
Extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Dissolve the calcium hypophosphite and the hypophosphorous acid in 4 of water, and the sodium hypophosphite in the remainder. Mix the two solutions with about 75 of malt. Stir in the cod liver oil until thoroughly incorporated, and finally make up to 100 with more of the extract of malt.

MALT AND PANCREATIN.

Pancreatin	2.00
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.	
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Triturate the pancreatin with sufficient water to form a syrupy liquid, and mix with sufficient of the liquid extract to produce 100.

Note.—The pancreatin and distilled water may be replaced by glycerole of pancreatin, 20.00.

* Pharmaceutical Journal (Eng).

Make one trial and you will be convinced

THAT

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

is the only Perfect Substitute for Ethyl Spirits for all External uses

For Sample apply to your Jobber or to the Manufacturers

The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited - - Head Office, Toronto, Ontario

THE GEISHA LOOFAH SPONGE



ECONOMICAL DURABLE

Combines all the advantages of Loofah, with the best Honey Comb Sponges.

All Perfect Forms.

Prices, $1.45 to $4.35 Per Doz. Six Sizes

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y LIMITED

TORONTO

47 SIMCOE ST. HALF A BLOCK FROM UNION STATION



The demand for

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will probably be twice as large this summer as it was last, and Wilson's Fly Pads pay the retail druggist a larger profit than any other well-advertised proprietary article on the market.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK?

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

To Reduce Stock

We are offering for a limited time, Hair Brushes and Tooth Brushes, at special reduced prices.

It will pay you to investigate and lay in a stock while the bargains last. ¶Call and see us or ask our salesmen.

DON'T FORGET the time is limited, so act quickly.

DJER-KISS---The Best and Most Lasting Perfume

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.



Pronounced Genuine by the Government Authorities

Na-dru-co and Olympia OLIVE OIL

These two oils are the best that the extensive connections of the Company have been able to select, and in them we offer better oils for the money than has been possible before.

OLYMPIA, $2.25 per gal.

NA-DRU-CO, $3.00 per gal.

In one gallon tins handsomely decorated and fitted with screw tops.



National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited

MONTREAL

MALT AND PEPSIN.

Pepsin	5.00
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.	
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Triturate the pepsin with sufficient water to form a syrupy liquid, and mix with sufficient of the liquid extract to produce 100.

Note.—The pepsin and distilled water may be replaced by glycerole of pepsin, 50.00.

MALT AND IRON.

Iron and ammonium citrate	0.85
Distilled water	1.00
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Dissolve the iron and ammonium citrate in the water, and add to the liquid extract.

MALT AND GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

Potassium glycerophosphate	1.00
Sodium glycerophosphate	1.00
Distilled water, a sufficient quantity.	
Liquid extract of malt, a sufficient quantity to produce	100.00

Dissolve the glycerophosphates in sufficient distilled water to produce a syrupy liquid, and mix with the extract.

MONTREAL NOTES

At the first meeting of the new Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, held yesterday, in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, Corner Ontario and Mance Streets, Montreal, the following officers, with the Boards of Examiners were duly appointed, namely :—J. E. Tremble, Montreal, re-elected for the fourth term ; A. S. Duberger, Quebec, re-elected 1st Vice-President ; Victor Levesque, 2nd Vice-President ; C. E. Scarfi, Montreal, Treasurer. Major and Minor Board of Examiners :—R. F. Williams, Three Rivers ; A. P. J. Moore, Henri Lanctot, Achille Goyette, Leo G. Ryan, Montreal, and J. F. Dubé, Quebec, with J. E. Tremblé President, as Chairman of the Board. Preliminary Board of Examiners :—Professors J. C. Cassegrain and Isaac Gammell, with Victor Giroux, as Supervisor for the City and District of Quebec. Mr. A. J. Laurence was appointed delegate from the Council to take charge of the Preliminary Examinations in Montrea. Auditors :—M. T. Christie and Roger Pasquin, Montreal. Messrs. J. E. Tremblé, A. J. Laurence and Victor Levesque were appointed as delegates to confer with those from other pharmaceutical bodies at a meeting to be held in Toronto early in September, with a view of discussing the advisability or otherwise of the formation of a Dominion Association.

E. Muir, Secty-Registrar and
E. Giroux, Jun. Assist.-Sec.

British Notes

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION

Chemists and druggists in Great Britain are very disappointed at the slow progress of the Pharmacy Bill promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society and of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill introduced by the British Government. The announcement has just been made that there is no hope of either of the Bills progressing any further this session. The Pharmacy Bill, framed in the interests of registered chemists, has met with considerable opposition by some of the big limited companies or "stores," as they are popularly called, one of their contentions being that the term "chemist and druggist" is merely a trade description. The Pharmaceutical Society on the other hand claims that the title should be restricted to those who have earned the title by passing examinations.

THE MINOR EXAMINATION

A lengthy discussion took place at the June meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society on a motion brought forward by Dr. Symes, of Liverpool, to divide the subjects of the minor examination. His idea was to give students an opportunity of being examined in a few subjects before presenting themselves for the qualifying examination. There is a clause in the Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament which includes something on those lines, but Dr. Symes, realizing that there is no hope of the Bill passing for a long time yet, asked the Council to carry that clause into effect without waiting for the Bill to be passed. He claimed that by so doing they would not be violating the Pharmacy Acts, the Royal Charter of Incoporation, or the Bye-laws, but although the motion met with a certain amount of sympathy, it was lost by a large majority. Some advocates of the proposed division argue that it would tend to discourage "cramming" for the examination almost at the last moment, but the general feeling is that the existing examination is a good test of the candidate's all round knowledge and fitness.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE

This year's meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference—the most important and popular gathering of pharmacists in the twelve months—is to be held at Manchester in the last week of July. An attractive programme was arranged for the meeting and a large number had signified

their intention of being present. The subjects for discussion included papers on "False Calumba Root," "Examination of Chronic Anhydride and Its Solutions," "Pharmacy Notes from Various Parts of the World," "Antimonium Sulphuratum," "The Determination of the Amount of Alkalies in the Ash of Drugs," "The Practical Value of Official Testing of Drugs and Chemicals," "The Active Principle of Ginger," "Artificial Calamines and Their Use in Dermatological Practice," The Bacteriology of Plasters and Protective Tissues," "New Method of Preparing Saccharated Carbonate of Iron and its Suggested Use in Pharmacy," etc. Next month the writer hopes to touch on a few of the more important papers.

HANBURY GOLD MEDALIST.

The adjudicators of the Hanbury gold medal have awarded the medal to Mr. David Hooper, Curator of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. This medal is in memory of Mr. Daniel Hanbury, who died in 1875, and is awarded biennially for high excellence in the prosecution or promotion of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs. The recipient also receives £50 presented in the name of the late Sir Thomas Hanbury.

INTERESTING LEGAL CASE.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on July 3, judgment was given in a case which has been before the court for many months and which has been followed with great interest by British pharmacists. A cigarette maker sued a Dundee pharmaceutical chemist for £500 damages in respect of injuries to plaintiff's daughter who he alleged lost her hair owing to the use of butter antimony prescribed by the defendant for ringworm. Defendant denied prescribing the butter of antimony and a medical witness stated that butter of antimony alone could not have caused the injuries to the girl's head. In the end, the judge gave a verdict in favor of defendant, and assoilized him with expenses. His Lordship found that plaintiff's case was in all essential points absolutely disproved.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX.

Pharmacists both in this country and abroad are looking forward with very great interest to the publication of a new and complete reference book to be known as the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," which will be issued in the course of the next few months by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The volume will contain about 2,500 monographs and galenical formulae, including specially prepared descriptions of all drugs and medicines in common use throughout the British Empire.

THE B. P. TESTS.

A case involving the authority of the British Pharmacopoeia tests has recently been engaging the attention of one of the London magistrates. A chemist and druggist was summoned for selling oil of juniper adulterated with 68 per cent. of oil of turpentine. The defending solicitor asked that the third sample should be sent to Somerset House for analysis by the Government chemists. This was agreed to and the Somerset House authorities reported "that the sample complies with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia." The solicitor for the prosecuting borough council submitted that the B.P. tests were "antiquated and had been superseded." After the matter had been considered it was agreed to refer the whole matter to a committee of experts composed of the Joint Advisory Committee of the Society of Public Analysts and the Pharmaceutical Society to enquire into the question. This committee reported that they considered the test and characters given for juniper oil in the B. P. of 1898 "an unsatisfactory guide for judgment of purity."

PROPOSED PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that we are able to chronicle the actual commencement of the formation of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, something which we have long striven for and urged constantly upon the members of the profession. As an earnest of the contemplated Association it has been decided to hold a meeting of delegates from the various provinces, in Toronto, on September 3rd, in order to take steps for the forming of such an Association and up to the time of writing the following delegates have been appointed from the various provinces:

Ontario—Messrs. Henry Watters, John Hargreaves and G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

Quebec—Messrs. J. E. Tremble, A. J. Lawrence, and V. Levesque, of Montreal.

Nova Scotia—Mr. G. A. Burbidge, Halifax.

New Brunswick—Mr. S. H. Hawker, St. John.

British Columbia—Mr. J. Cochrane, Victoria.

It remains for the Provinces of Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and Saskatchewan to appoint delegates, which no doubt they will do shortly.

The meeting of these representatives, namely from the various places of the Dominion will be looked forward to with the greatest interest by pharmacists throughout Canada, and the results of their deliberations will be anxiously awaited.

The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago—in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines—one 30 years on the market—in any other way—organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns —in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

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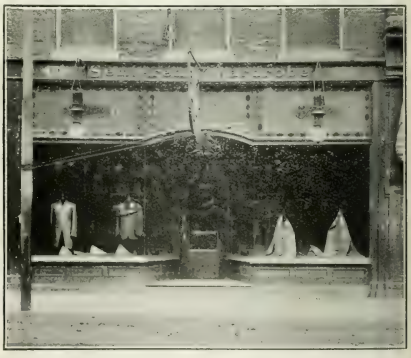
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DEATH OF HENRY A. TAYLOR

Less than ten years ago one of the most active of Halifax, N.S., business men was Taylor the druggist.

A few years ago it was noticeable that his presence down town became less and less frequent, and eventually his retirement from business, owing to advancing age, resolved itself into a necessity. Possessed still of an active mind he took the keenest interest in all passing events, until, within a month or so, tired nature could no longer stand the strain, and the end has come. Mr. Taylor died June 19th.

It is a long time since Mr. Taylor came over from Dunfermline, Scotland. His first occupation was as a clerk in the apothecary shop of Dr. James R. DeWolfe. Physicians were permitted, in those days, to practice their profession and to carry on the drug business as well. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, Mr. Taylor started on his own account, and for many years "Taylor the druggist's" shop at the corner of Sackville and Hollis streets was looked upon as one of the pleasantest places to visit, and Taylor himself as one of the most reliable druggists to confide in in time of physical distress.

Early in life Mr. Taylor joined the Oddfellows—when the order had few in numbers in Halifax; so few, indeed, that there was but one lodge here. Fifty years ago Mr. Taylor filled the position of Most Worthy Grand Master.

Mr. Taylor's first wife was, like himself, a native of Scotland. She was a Miss Annie A. McDonald of Perth. His second wife was a Miss Thomas, of Smith's Cove, Digby, who survives him. There are five children: John McD., who has for years carried on the drug business; A.F. S.; George A., the Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and Sadie, a daughter by the last marriage.

SOMETHING NEW

New lines in picture post cards are continually being published, but one of the best and prettiest series that has been seen in some time is the "Evangeline Series" which is sure to meet with public favor. The card is a double-tone sepia, of German manufacture, five subjects comprising the series. A suitable quotation from Longfellow's "Evangeline" is neatly printed on each subject. The "Yachting" series and the "Pastoral" series are also new lines published by W. C. MacFarlane and should have a good sale during the summer season. This progressive house is also issuing thirty new subjects of their new famous Life Model Comics.

PRACTICAL PRESCRIPTION ADVICE *

At a recent meeting of the Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association Henry P. Hynson professor of dispensing and commercial pharmacy in the department of pharmacy of the University of Maryland, read a paper on the aesthetic aspects of dispensing. He presented and discussed a number of prescription problems and invited the members to discuss them. The prescriptions exhibited were all taken from prescription files and had been presented for dispensing in the regular way. We print the prescriptions below, together with an abstract of the comment in each case.

I.

Potassii chloratis	ʒss
Aquae	℥ij
Acidi hydrochlorici	ʒss

II.

Potassii chloratis	ʒss
Acidi hydrochlorici	ʒss
Aquae	℥ij

Mr. Hynson said that in the second prescription the intention of the prescriber was, he thought, to produce a solution of chlorine water. This would be obtained if the acid was poured directly on the potassium chlorate and the water added in divided portions with frequent shaking so as to dissolve the chlorine formed in the water. While this was not an unusual form of prescription the speaker said he not infrequently found that it had been filled incorrectly by first dissolving the chlorate in the water and then adding the acid.

The first form of prescription indicated that the physician merely wanted an acid solution of the chlorate.

III.

Ichthyolis	♏iij
Fiat capsula mitte tales XXX.	

In this prescription Mr. Hynson said that the catch consisted in the fact that ichthyol contained water and would dissolve the gelatin of the capsules unless it was previously mixed with some absorbent powder. As an absorbent he preferred powdered licorice. President Alpers, who had furnished the prescription from his file, said that in his own establishment powdered marshmallow was used.

IV.

Calomel	gr. v.
Aquae menth. pip.	℥ij

Mr. Hynson said that having found this was to be administered internally in teaspoonful doses he suspended the calomel in the water by adding two drachms of powdered acacia to the ounce. Secretary Swann said he had received the same prescription with instructions that it should be shak-

* Reprint from American Druggist.

en before using and should be used as a mouth wash. In this case it being administered in conjunction with the iodides he thought that it was possible that the physician had really wanted black wash. He had not acted on this supposition, however, but had dispensed the mixture exactly as written without the addition of any mucilage and had never heard any criticism on it.

V.

Capsulae validolis aa gr. v.
No. XX.

This prescription Mr. Hynson always put up in soluble elastic capsules, taking good care to see that each capsule is entirely full. The way he did this was to weigh out the required quantity of validol for one capsule, put this in the capsule, fill up the capsule with a bland oil (he had used almond oil himself) making note of the amount of oil required. The figures gave him the necessary data to act on in adding almond oil to the validol in proper proportions so that each capsule when filled with the mixture would contain precisely the required quantity of validol. Mr. Hynson pointed out that in using an elastic capsule it was quite necessary that the capsule should be entirely full, as otherwise the side would collapse, making a very awkward package.

VI.

Sodium glycerophosphatis (Schering) ʒiv
Tincturae cardamomi compositi } q.s. ad ʒiij
Aquae sterilisatae }

Mr. Hynson said that in this prescription the general understanding would be, he thought, that four drachms of the 75 per cent. solution, which is the form in which glycerophosphate is marketed by Schering, should be dispensed. Where the word Schering was omitted he thought it would be understood that a sufficient quantity of the solution should be used to furnish four drachms of the dry salt.

Discussing this point, Mr. Tobin said that he had got into hot water frequently with physicians who had written such prescriptions, over the question of whether or not the 50 per cent. solution (it was first put up in a 50 per cent. solution) or whether the dry salt was really meant. For his own part he had always construed the prescription as meaning four drachms of a dry salt, and when using a 50 per cent. solution had put in eight drachms of this solution.

Mr. Alpers said that the most interesting point of this prescription was that it was necessary not only to use sterilized water, but to make sure that the receptacle in which the prescription was put up was itself sterilized. Unless this precaution was taken the prescription would keep only a day or two, but where it was taken it would keep several weeks, even though repeatedly opened.

VII.

Zinci sulphatis..... gr. ij
Cocain. hydrochlor..... gr. ij
Liquor. acidi borici satur..... ʒi

Mr. Alpers said if dispensed as written the prescription would be slightly cloudy, whereas if the sulphate was substituted for hydrochloride of cocaine no such cloudiness appeared. Mr. Alpers did not undertake to offer any reason for this difference, but merely stated the fact as one which had been observed and acted upon by him. One of the members of the Association suggested that possibly zinc hydrate was formed, though no suggestion was offered as to how this might come about.

VIII.

Capsularum
Extracti nucis vomicae gr. ss
Extracti tincturae Warburg..... ʒss
No. XX.
S. T. i. d.

Mr. Hynson said that this was a prescription which was frequently presented to the Baltimore pharmacists and that what was wanted was a powdered extract of Warburg's tincture which would represent one-half drachm of the tincture. He said that in his own store he kept powdered extract made by the evaporation of the tincture which bore a known proportion to the tincture and the use of which much facilitated the filling of this prescription.

IX.

Zinci sulphatis
Potassae sulphuratae aa ℈ij
Glycerini ♏xx
Spiriti myrciae ʒss
Aquae ad ʒiv
Misce ft. mistura.

Mr. Hynson pointed out that in the above prescription two very different results could be obtained by different methods of dispensing. If the two salts were dissolved separately in water and then mixed and added to the other ingredients a very much more diffused precipitate was obtained, and in this way the odor of sulphureted hydrogen was much less pronounced. By mixing the salts directly with the water and adding the other ingredients a less satisfactory preparation was obtained. Mr. Hynson said that the mixture was a very popular one in Baltimore.

In the discussion which ensued F. O. Collins told an amusing incident. In a copy of a similar prescription which had been handed to him for refilling, sulphurated potash was written sulphate of potash, and he had hesitated a good deal about which chemical to use. He finally decided to put the prescription up as written, and the user on her return for a refill told Mr. Collins that he

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and the druggist who had supplied the copy were the only two druggists who had compounded the preparation properly, as she understood what was proper.

X.

Sulphuris praecipitatis ʒx
Zinci sulphatis ʒx
Kalii sulphuratae ʒx
Aquae rosae ʒiv

In this prescription the best results were obtained by proceeding as in the former prescription and then triturating the sulphur with the precipitate already formed, adding the water gradually, with constant trituration. Mr. Hynson said it was essential to reduce the sulphur to a very fine powder.

XI.

℞ Pulveris opii..... gr. xx
Plumbi acetatis ʒss
Aquae bullientis ziv
M. S. A.
S. Apply to eye.

This prescription is quite an unusual one and the physician who wrote it complained to Mr. Hynson that it was rarely dispensed just as he wanted it. An infusion should be made of the opium with the major portion of the water; the infusion filtered, the lead acetate dissolved in the reserved portion of the water, and this solution mixed with the filtered infusion. The result is a mixture containing a fine flocculent precipitate of opium meconate, which is what was intended by the prescriber.

XII.

℞ Potassii chloratis ʒi
Tincturae cinchonae co.
Tincturae guaiaci
Mellis aa ʒiv
Mucilagonis acaciae.
Aquae aa ʒv
Misce.

Mr. Hyson said that honey was a favorite substance with him, as so much could be done with it, and it was so valuable under such varying conditions. In the present instance he gave the following directions for dispensing: Dissolve in the full amount of water ordered as much of potassium chlorate as will pass into solution. To the remainder of the potassium chlorate in the form of fine powder add the honey and to this the tincture of guaiac, stirring constantly; then the compound tinctures of cinchona and finally the solution of chlorate gradually. The resulting mixture is a pale pink, which sometimes turns to blue through the oxidation of the resin by the chlorate and this will gradually turn to a reddish brown; which variation in color was a frequent cause of concern to the patient. The change in color occurs more certainly if acacia is a constituent of the mixture. Mr. Alpers said it was his practice to rub up the potassium chlorate directly with the honey.

XIII.

℞ Potassii iodidi
Resinae guaiaci aa gr. lxxx
Vini colchici seminis..... ʒss
Aquae cinnamomae ʒij
Syrupi simplicis q. s. ft. ʒvijss
Misce.

Mr. Hynson advised the rubbing of the resin and potassium iodide to a very fine powder and then to triturate with the syrup, lastly adding the wine. In this manner the resin could be separated in fine particles after the iodide was dissolved. No attempt should be made to dissolve a part of the resin in the wine.

XIV.

℞ Sulphuris praecipitatis ʒi
Pulveris tragacanthae gr. v
Pulveris camphorae gr. i
Aquae calcis
Aquae Rosae aa ʒss
Misce.

Mr. Hynson cited this as a prescription in which too much tragacanth was directed—three grains was quite enough. After powdering the camphor, it and the tragacanth should be triturated with the sulphur, and to this the water should be added "very gradually." Prepared in this way the sulphur will remain suspended much longer than if the water is added in larger quantities.

XV.

℞ Ammonii carbonatis ʒi
Aquae menthae ʒi
Syrupi acaciae ʒ j
Tincturae cinchonae co..... ʒss
Misce.

Mr. Hynson said that the question of what was meant by "aquae menthae" seemed to be a matter of geographical location. He said that in Baltimore it meant generally "green" mint, though he would dispense peppermint. He asked what would be used in New York. The members agreed that in this city where mint was ordered without specification, mentha piperita was invariably understood.

XVI.

℞ Holocain gr. ss
Olei ricini ʒij
Misce. ft. solutio.
S. eye drops.

Holocain is not soluble in castor oil, but is quite soluble—the hydrochloride—in alcohol. Mr. Hynson used about five drops of alcohol and incorporated the solution with the castor oil.

XVII.

℞ Menthol
Thymolis aa gr. x
Acidi borici ʒi
Glycerini ʒiij
Aquae q. s. ʒij
Misce. ft. solutio.
S. use as spray.

Mr. Hynson said wherever borax or boric acid was prescribed together with glycerin in larger quantities than could be otherwise dissolved, the substance should be mixed directly and heated so as to form a boroglyceride which was not only very soluble itself, but possessed a marked solvent action on many substances prescribed with it.

XVIII.

℞ Zinci sulphatis gr. i
Sodii biboratis gr. vij
Aquae camphorae ʒij
Aquae distillatae ad ʒi

S. Three drops in eye twice a day.

The remarks which Mr. Hynson made concerning the preceding prescription were applied to the prescription containing borax, zinc sulphate, etc. He added to this latter prescription 16 to 20 minims of glycerin, adding this directly to the borax and then combining this with the other ingredients. Unless this were done the incompatibility between the zinc sulphate and the borax would result in the formation of a precipitate.

XIX.

℞ Glycothymolini ʒvi
Acidi borici ʒij
Argyrolis ʒii
Aquae q. s. ʒiij

Misce. ft. solutio.

This prescription had been the cause of a good deal of trouble and seemed on the face of it to be irreconcilably incompatible. A little study of the situation, however, disclosed the fact that the whole trouble was due to an excess of boric acid, and the only thing to do was to leave out some of the acid Mr. Hynson emphasized the fact that a knowledge of solubilities was of great advantage to dispensers.

XX.

℞ Creosoti gtt. vi
Cocainae muriatis gr. iij
Aquae calcis ʒvi

Misce. ft. solutio.

The interesting facts were developed that the alkaloid was dissolved in this case in excess of alkali present. Mr. Hynson also directed attention to a fact which he had observed in course of investigation in connection with the above prescription that on adding lime water to alcohol a cloudiness was formed which was cleared up by the addition of creosote.

XXI.

℞ Zinci sulphatis gr. viij
Sodii biboratis gr. x
Aquae ʒi

Misce. ft. solutio.

A precipitate ordinarily forms in this solution, which can be prevented if the borax is triturated with a few drops of glycerin.

XXII.

℞ Morphinae sulphatis gr. i
Acidi borici gr. v
Sodii biboratis gr. x
Aquae ʒi

Misce. ft. solutio.

The above prescription is another instance where the addition of a small quantity of glycerin serves a good purpose and is open to no objection.

XXIII

℞ Sodii biboratis ʒiv
Sodii bicarbonatis ʒiij
Glycerini ʒiv
Acidi carbolici ℥xij
Aquae q. s. ʒvi

Misce. ft. solutio.

Glycerin combined with sodium borate sets free some boric acid, which is liable to react with the sodium bicarbonate and cause effervescence; it also assists in the solution of the borax.

XXIV.

℞ Tincturae ferri chloridi ʒss
Acidi phosphorici dil..... ʒss
Spiriti limonis ʒij
Syrupi simplicis ʒij
Aquae ad ʒiv

Misce.

The amount of spirit of lemon ordered to be added in the above prescription was much more than was needed and very much more than desirable. The only purpose it could possibly serve would be that of a flavoring ingredient. Mr. Hynson had therefore decreased the amount of lemon to the proper proportion of about 10 drops. In commenting on this prescription, President Alpers said that he had received a prescription in which two drachms of oil of peppermint had been prescribed in a two ounce mixture. On enquiring of the prescriber he was told that he merely wanted to get the flavor of peppermint and had not any idea that he was prescribing an excessive quantity.

XXV.

℞ Liquoris potassii iodidi saturatis ʒi

S. Ten drops t. i. d.

Mr. Hynson said that theoretically one could make a 62 per cent. solution of potassium iodide, but practically it was better to look upon a 60 per cent. solution as being a saturated solution. He made it a practice to add five drachms of hot water to an ounce of potassium iodide, and when the solution was cold he brought the mixture up to a fluid ounce, thus making a one grain in one minim solution.

XXVI.

℞ Quininae dihydrochlor..... gr. lxxv
Aquae q. s. ad ʒij

Misce. ft. solutio.

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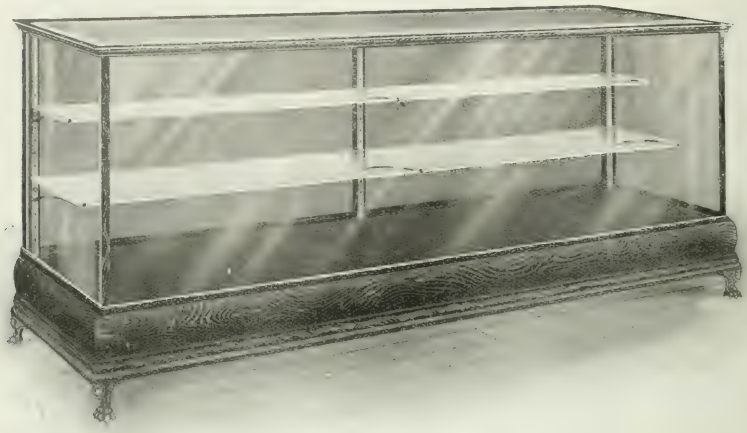
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Catalogue and Drawings on Application

Mr. Hynson said that the use of the dihydrochloride would be much more popular if its availability for making a concentrated solution was understood. He had suggested to many physicians who liked to give their quinine in the form of solution that they could dispense a concentrated solution of hydrochloride, leaving the patient to drop the proper quantity into the capsule just before taking it.

XXVII.

℞ Saponis viridis ℥iij
Spiriti vini rect..... q. s. ℥iv
Misce.

Mr. Hynson said that it was next to impossible to make a solution of this soap unless the soap were first fused by the aid of a gentle heat, and the alcohol then added. By proceeding in this way very satisfactory results were quickly obtained.

XXVIII.

℞ Strychninae sulphatis gr. i
Acidi arseni gr. i
Hydrargyri bichloridi..... gr. i
Tincturae ferri chloridi..... ℥i
Misce.

This prescription brought up a wholly new phase of dispensing. Mr. Hynson said that it not infrequently happened that by taking the constituents of a preparation and using them separately one could obtain results which could not be obtained by using the finished preparation as ordered in the prescription. In the present case he took a solution of ferric chloride representing the amount of the solution contained in one ounce of the tincture, dissolved the arsenous acid in it and added this to the mixture after the other ingredients had been dissolved in the alcohol.

XXIX.

℞ Adrenalum ℥i
Eucaine gr. x
Liq. ac. boric. satur..... ℥ij
S. Use in atomizer.

This prescription was written at a time when the dried suprarenal capsules were used and before adrenalin had come into general use. The prescription was dispensed by making a cold infusion of the powdered capsules, filtering and adding the eucaine.

Mr. Hynson said that when the use of the powdered suprarenal capsules was not uncommon he had been called up on the telephone by a fellow pharmacist who asked if he had any suprarenal capsules on hand. Mr. Hynson said he had. His interlocutor then asked what size they were, as the only ones he had on hand were No. 00, which were too large.

XXX.

℞ Ferri redacti
Mangan. dioxid..... aa gr. xiv
Extracti nucis vomicae..... gr. x
Misce ft. pilulae xxx.

Mr. Hynson said that here was a case where his "old friend licorice" came into play. There was no powder in his opinion so useful as licorice. In this case it made a good soft mass possible.

Mr. Hynson said that mercury and chalk powder could be made up into pills very readily by the addition of licorice powder to the mass. If an effort was made to work it up into a pill mass without such an addition the mercury would be thrown out.

XXXI.

℞ Pulveris rhei
Sodii bicarbonatis aa gr. xxx
Misce ft. pilulae xij.

Mr. Hynson said that this prescription was one which could cause a good deal of surprise to the unwary one who met it for the first time, for it rose up like a yeast cake, owing to the liberation of carbon dioxide. He said the best way to to handle it was to make it up rather soft, let the reaction proceed to a finish and then add sufficient licorice to make a firm mass.

THINK THIS OVER

The opportunity now being given by the Sanitol Company for retail druggists to become partners in the Sanitol business is one worthy the careful attention of every druggist.

The Sanitol Company has been in business only ten years and has made such remarkable progress that without doubt it leads in the tooth and toilet preparation business of the country to-day. Over 116 per cent. has been paid in dividends to stockholders since organization and now that the company is coming into its big era of prosperity, there is no reason why the dividends should not be far greater in the future.

Further than that, we understand that the Sanitol Company is allowing special privileges to retail druggist stockholders in the way of securing goods at better discounts than is allowed the general trade who are not associated with the company. To those people who agree to co-operate with the company, protect its business, maintain its selling schedule and help the company in every way that a stockholder naturally helps a concern in which he is interested, these privileges are allowed.

Aluminum paper, which is a new article of production, is said to preserve the sweetness of butter that is wrapped in it for a very long time.

In the manufacture of perfumery, it is estimated that 1,860 tons of orange blossoms are used every year, together with 930 tons of roses, 150 tons each of jasmine and violets, 75 tons of tuberoses, 30 tons of cassia, and 15 tons of jonquils.

COSTLY COSMETICS

Five thousand dollars a year is the sum that a considerable number of women in New York spend for face creams, lotions, perfumes, bath and toilet powders, according to a druggist who has a smart clientele.

"Yes," said he, "I know offhand of at least 20 women who spend fully $5,000 a year on toilet articles such as perfumes, face creams, tonics, toilet and bath powders, and this is entirely exclusive of toilet articles such as powder boxes, bath sponges, manicure articles, etc.

"This may sound like an exaggeration, but when I tell you that we have perfume costing $60 a bottle that is bought by rich women by the dozen bottles and that powders, both bath and toilet, with the same scent are equally costly, you can perhaps see how much money could be spent in this way.

"You saw that woman who just went out," pointing to a black-garbed person. "That is the maid of one of my richest customers. She just now ordered $250 worth of toilet things to take south with her.

"For instance, there was in the order two pint bottles of a fine toilet water costing $25 each; two pounds of bath powder at the same price, and two half-pint bottles of extract, all of which came to $150. Besides these there was a bath sponge at $25, with face creams and unguents bringing the total up to $250.

"An interesting fad of rich women to-day is to have a certain perfume made for them exclusively. It is naturally an expensive operation, but anything to be individual.

"It is productive of some funny episodes at times. Women are like sheep. They all follow one another, and if one woman gets something new or unusual they all want the same thing.

"They will come to me and say, casually: 'That is rather good perfume that Mrs. Blank uses. Do you know what it is?' That is a trade secret, or rather a matter between my customer and myself, so I merely say: 'It is made to Mrs. Blank's order. If she is willing that you should know I'll be glad to tell you, or make it up for you, as the case may be.'

"That settles it, for Mrs. Blank has no intention of divulging the secret. She means, if possible, to be individual, and have things that every other woman she knows doesn't have.

"To show you how this thing works one of my customers with no end of money came in the other day, saying: 'Can't you get me up a special perfume? I have asked two or three other big houses to do so, but wouldn't dream of using the concoction they sent me. I want something delicate and lasting and one that is decidedly distinctive.'

"'Come in a couple of weeks and it will be ready for you,' I replied.

"I set my chemist to work and had a variety of odors made up, one of which my customer decided on. It has violet as a body, but is combined with other delightful evanescent odors. She was so pleased with it that she took not only the extract, but had toilet water, bath and toilet powders made up with the same odor and has since used nothing else."—New York Herald.

CLEANING BOTTLES

An easy way of introducing impurity into a solution is to put it into a dirty bottle; yet it is not easy to be quite sure that the interior is clean. Mere rinsing out, however thoroughly performed, is only effective when the bottle has been used for something easily soluble in water. Solutions of caustic potash or of caustic soda, it may be noted, and to a less degree of the carbonates of those alkalies, although soluble, almost always leave their trace on the bottle that has held them. This is not so much due to impurity, although from outside it will look like it, but to an actual damage or corroding of the surface of the glass. It may be quite clean, even if it does not look it, but as the destruction of the surface gives it a tooth that would retain impurities, it is best not to use such a bottle for anything else. One secret of cleansing a bottle is never to let anything dry in it, but to wash it out thoroughly directly it is done with. For bottles that are to hold solutions, it is an excellent plan to put them away, after washing, full of clean water. Any dirt that cannot be removed by rinsing may perhaps be got off by the aid of a bottle brush. A pint of strong hydrochloric acid may be kept for cleaning purposes; it will last a long time, as after use it may be poured back into the bottle, but, of course, it is contaminated and must not be used for anything else. The dirty bottle may be filled with it, and put away for a day or two; even if after this the dirt is still visible, the acid has probably loosened it, and some tea leaves and a little water, well shaking the bottle for a minute or two, will then do what is needed. Two old-fashioned methods of bottle cleaning which should never be used when the bottles are to hold chemicals are shaking sand and shaking shot in the bottles. The former damages the glass; the latter may leave the bottle, from a chemical point of view, dirtier than before, being contaminated with lead.

Too many vacation-time friends makes too many working-time-who-in-the-dickens-are-you acquaintances.

BOTTLES

ALL SIZES STYLES COLORS



T. C. WHEATON CO.

BOTTLE MAKERS

MILLVILLE, N.J., U.S.A.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

The course of 1906-1907 is the best that has been given in the history of the College. Still further advances are planned for 1907-1908, and a **New Department** has just been established for the training of **Food and Drug Chemists** and Pharmacists wishing technical training in Analytical Chemistry, for which students can enter at any time. Well-equipped Laboratories and a Faculty of experience and national reputation. For detailed information write to

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UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Do you want a college education in a modern College of Pharmacy at a moderate expense?
Our course in every respect is up-to-date, thorough, practical, comprehensive, complete and our students come in direct contact with the Faculty.
Extensive **laboratory courses** in Manufacturing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Assaying, Dispensing, Analytical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Microscopy constitute over one-half of the required course. There are 160 drug stores in Buffalo in which to seek **employment** during and after the course.

No Examination is required except upon subjects in which students have been thoroughly drilled. Students are thoroughly prepared for all State Board examinations. No drug store experience is required for graduation.

The Regular Course leads to the degree of Phar. B.

State Registration.—This College is registered in full with the State Education Department, and with the State Board of Pharmacy of New York and other States.

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Flies, Wasps, Ants, Mosquitoes, etc.

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Why We WANT YOUR TRADE

Because we need it to insure the successful upbuilding of a Canadian trade.

Because as druggists who have gone through the same kind of difficulties with which you are each day contending, we feel confident we know your needs.

Because as Canadian Druggists we feel we can bespeak your preference, everything else being equal.

Because we do our utmost to produce articles that will attract attention, create demand and retain trade.

Because the Canadian field is a large one to cater to, and a little from each one will mean a lot from the many.

Because the sight of some of our products in your store will be a good advertisement for us.

Because you can make from 150 to 200 per cent. profit on goods manufactured by us, when you will find it very hard to make 25 per cent. on similar so-called patented goods manufactured by men whose consideration for you is shown by advances in prices and equal favors to general dealers.

Because we want your confidence; we want to merit it; and, we will appreciate it if we get it.

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Majestic Polishes

PASTE OR LIQUID

MAJESTIC
Has no superior. Made in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians.
Write for samples and prices.

—ASK YOUR WHOLESALE OR JOBBER—



THE BIGGEST VALUE

Ever offered in show cases is our I. X. L. Silent Salesman.

The excellent qualities of this case make it one of the most popular cases ever manufactured. British bevel plate glass top; front and ends, clear British plate. Back made up of sliding doors on steel tracks and roller-bearing sheaves; base and frame made of quarter-cut oak, with or without ornamental base. Stock lengths, 4, 6, 8 and 10 feet. This case is shipped knock down.

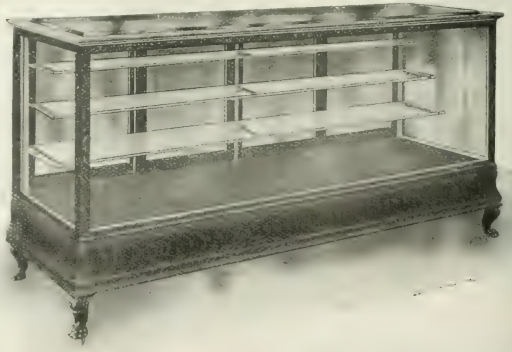
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THE I. X. L. SHOW CASE

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The first meeting after the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held recently. The principal business was to elect officers for the coming year. Mr. Tremble, President, was in the chair, and a full meeting of members was present. The following gentlemen were duly elected:

President—J. E. Tremble.

1st Vice-President—E. A. Duberger.

2nd Vice-President—V. Levesque.

Treasurer—C. E. Scarfi.

Registrar (permanent)—E. Muir.

Board of Examiners—R. W. Williams, H. Lanctot, A. Goyotte, J. E. Dubé, A. Moore, L. Ryan.

Preliminary Examiners—Professor Gamble (High School), Prof. Casgrain (Normal School).

Delegates to superintend the Preliminary Examinations—Victor Giroux, Quebec; A. J. Lawrence, Montreal.

A PLEASANT DAY'S OUTING

The druggists of District 6 gathered at Gravenhurst on Wednesday, June 19th, 1907. After lunch we were taken to Muskoka wharf, then by boat to the sanatarium known as Muskoka Free Hospital. There we were met by the physician in charge, and assisted by the matron, showed the building and grounds. After partaking of refreshments kindly provided for us, we took the launch to the other sanatarium. There we were met by Dr. Kendall, late of the O. C. P., who showed us the building and cottages. Upon returning to the main building we were again given a chance to refresh the inner man. Shortly afterward we returned to Gravenhurst town. Then we were permitted to roam the town for an hour or two and allowed to examine the new drug store in course of erection by Mr. Campbell, which is going to be a beauty. We then went for a trip up Gull Lake and Silver Lake, where the scenery really excells that to be found in the Muskokas. Upon our return we went to the Council chamber to attend the meeting, feeling that the druggists of Gravenhurst had given us a most excellent time.

DISTRICT NO. 6

Gravenhurst, June 19, 1907.

The 4th annual meeting of District No. 6 was called to order at 9 p.m. in the Council chamber, Gravenhurst, by Representative Broughton. The minutes of last meeting were read by the Secretary, and on motion of Messrs. Campbell and Roarbeck were adopted.

The Chairman explained the absence of Mr. Harrison, of Dunnville, on account of illness in his family.

Mr. Broughton gave a brief outline of work done at the last Council meeting, and also asked the District meeting to deal with a notice of motion given, viz.: 1st. To make the fee $4 without rebate; 2nd. Reduce apprentice term to three years; 3rd. Make College course two years.

Mr. Hargreaves, of Toronto, then gave us an excellent address on "Canadian Formulary," showing the progress made by the Research Committee, and the results to be obtained by druggists in making use of the Formulary.

Mr. Hargreaves then called our attention to advantages to be obtained from adopting the 5 per cent. carbolic solution as the best way of supplying the public with this product. He cautioned all of us to be very careful about keeping the poison register in active use.

Mr. Warden, of Toronto, then gave an excellent paper on "Co-operation in Business" and furnished several examples of progress made by co-operation in the drug business.

Mr. Mack, of Booth & Co., then gave us a few words of advice re patent medicine phase of our business.

The elections were then held, and on motion of Messrs. Campbell and Roarbeck the officers of the past year were re-elected, viz.: Mr. Johnston, Collingwood, President; Herbert G. Robertson, Barrie, Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Campbell inquired for information re Liquor Act, and was informed that the new Act which would shortly be issued in pamphlet form would make this clearer as applied to pharmacy.

On motion of W. McLay and D. Campbell, a vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Hargreaves and Worden, of Toronto, for attending the District meeting and furnishing such good papers. Carried.

It was decided to oppose any change in the College fee, we believing that $2 was enough.

The meeting was not unanimous re the three year term of apprentices, nor of the year term at College. We all felt that apprentices were scarce, but do not feel that lowering the standard would improve conditions very much.

North Bay was chosen as the next place of meeting.

On motion of Messrs. Robertson and Roarbeck a vote of thanks was tendered to the Gravenhurst druggists for the excellent day's outing.

The meeting then adjourned.

Herbert G. Robertson,
Secretary-Treasurer, Barrie.

Ambition without effort counts for naught. It takes steam to turn the drive wheels of success.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES—The Original and Best.

Southalls' Accouchement Sets
Containing All Requisites, in Three Sizes.

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And Other Sanitary Specialties.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

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A Guarantee of Quality, Effectiveness and Good Value.

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The Flies can't keep off. They can't get off.

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National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG

WINDOW DISPLAYS

By Joseph F. Hostelley, Philadelphia, Pa., in Merck's Report.

VIOLET WATER.

On a low platform in the center of the window covered with green crêpe paper, stand a five-gallon bottle or glass carboy supporting a capacious glass funnel. To many long strings reaching from the top of the window to the funnel let artificial violets be tied thickly, spreading the strings at the top to imitate a shower of violets that very accommodatingly fall directly into the funnel. Small weights tied to the ends of the strings will hold them in the funnel. The funnel should be nearly filled with artificial violets. Now suspend two watering-pots just above the funnel, with the perforated bell on the nozzle of each pot directly over the funnel, as though the contents of the pots were being sprinkled over the violets in the funnel. Before arranging the funnel, etc., the big bottle should have been partly filled with colored water resembling violet water. To the left in the window rest a basket filled with bottled violet water, after covering the floor with green crêpe paper; to the right place a basket apparently overflowing with violets. In the background display this toilet luxury on stepped display stands, back of which hang white curtains. The price-tickets to the necks of many of the bottles exhibited.

SPONGES.

Sponges might be shown in the window in a novel way as follows: In the center of the window rest a large shallow pan of water with the sides of the pan hidden by a circular mound of stones and dry moss. Cover the window floor with green sawdust or excelsior. Pile large sponges in each corner of the window; surround the "lake" with small bright-yellow sponges and place several in the water. On the bank of the "lake" erect a sign reading, "Sponge Lake." Support in the background a broad frame of boards about four feet high, on top of which seat several small Brownie figures, each with a short fishing rod and line, apparently pulling sponges from "Sponge Lake," a big golden sponge dangling from the hook on each line. Pin a small price-ticket to each sponge. On the background tack such placards as these.

"Fresh sponges, clean sponges, soft sponges."

"Every day is our sponge day. Every day they are good and cheap."

"Only one kind of sponges—the best for the money."

"You can buy a go-to-pieces sponge cheap, but a hold-together sponge is really cheaper at a little higher price."

DISINFECTANTS.

A display of disinfectants: In the background stand four barrels covered completely with white paper. On the top of one barrel heap a quantity of charcoal, labeling the barrel "charcoal" in plain letters; on the second barrel pile chunks of lime, and tack to the barrel a placard reading, "lime"; make the third barrel seem full of sulphur, and label "sulphur"; the fourth barrel should appear to contain copperas, and the placard on it should read "copperas." Around the charcoal barrel pile charcoal in small packages, boxes, or cartons, ready for sale; around each of the other barrels pile packages corresponding to the apparent contents of the barrel displaying many small price-placards. Let the foreground be occupied by a solution of the chlorides, fumigating candles of sulphur, and neat tasty placards, a large one in the middle foreground reading, "An Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure. Disinfect." Smaller placards might bear the following: "Disinfect with Blank's Chlorides. A pint of prevention for 25 cents." "Fumigate with sulphur. Six ounces of prevention for 5 cents." "Prevent bad odors with charcoal. A package of prevention for 10 cents."

CHARCOAL TABLETS.

Charcoal tablets might be strikingly advertised in the show-window as follows: Paint two barrels a dull black, first slightly widening the cracks between the staves with a penknife. Cover the top of each barrel with wire netting. Stand the barrels in the window after covering the floor with white cheesecloth. In each barrel hang an incandescent light with a red globe. On the wire netting over the top of each barrel lay pieces of charcoal, to make the barrels seem full of it. Scatter pieces of charcoal over the window stage. Build a pile of charcoal tablets in boxes in the middle background, and display small placards reading, "Charcoal tablets for indigestion," "Charcoal tablets for heartburn," etc. Hang curtains of white cheesecloth in the rear to make the black barrels "stand out." After dark turn on the incandescent lights in the barrels, and the red glow shining through the cracks and through the charcoal on top of the barrels will make a very striking effect, particularly if the window is not brightly lighted.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

To advertise the prescription department by means of a window attraction, proceed as follows: Divide the window in half by a partition of light boards about five feet high, stained walnut or cherry. On one side stand a large packing case up against the partition, the front, top, and visible side stained to match the partition. On the bench thus formed rest such utensils as would be employed in filling prescriptions, and let a filtering and percolating operation be demonstrated thereon. On short shelves, made fast

to the partition over the bench, stand small bottles containing some of the diverse medicaments common to the prescription case. On the window floor on this side of the partition pile prescription bottles, ointment jars and boxes, pill boxes, and prescription corks in bags, after covering the floor with white paper. On a light frame in the background, covered with wallpaper, reaching entirely across the window, hang prescription files, on the side of the partition just treated. To the front of the "prescription bench" tack a placard reading, "Our prescription department contains everything to make accuracy and quick work possible."

On the opposite side of the partition stand a small table bearing a number of current magazines and several fans. Place two chairs near the table. In the background hang tasty placards advertising some of the druggist's specialties. Over this window advertisement hang the following sign :

WE MAKE CUSTOMERS COMFORTABLE
WHILE
WAITING FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

TOILET SOAP.

A novel window advertisement of toilet soap : Let the druggist borrow from a house-furnishing store, for a money consideration, about eighteen small, attractive wash-basins of agate or enameled ware. After the window has been covered with maroon crêpe paper, place four small boxes in a row in the foreground, enveloped in crêpe paper of the same shade. On each box rest one of the wash-basins, each basin filled with cakes of the toilet soap to be advertised. Just back of these display-forms place three taller boxes covered with maroon crêpe paper, and on each put a basin filled with cakes of soap. To the rear of these boxes stand two others, a little above the three boxes in front, covered with maroon paper, each surmounted by a basin of soap. A still higher maroon-papered box is made the apex of the display steps, capped by a basin of wrapped soap. To the face of each step fasten several cakes of soap by driving long pins through the wrappers. In the window corners bank potted plants, real or artificial. On a frame of boards, in the background, covered with maroon crêpe paper, hang a number of the basins. To the bottom of each basin paste a circular placard advertising the soap.

STATIONERY.

A small stock of boxed stationery can be made to look considerably more when displayed in the show window by the following artifice : Partly fill a big packing case with crumpled paper and place it in the window on its side, in the middle background, with the open top toward the front. Stand two rows of boxed stationery on edge in the case, completely hiding the paper with which it is partly filled, and carelessly toss a number of boxes in front of the case as though one or more rows had fallen from position when the case was put on display. To the left and to the right of this case rest others similar in size, closed, and place two or three of the same on top of them. On these cases pile boxes of stationery. To the front and sides of each case tack many stamped and canceled envelopes that have carried letters through the mail ; if possible, literally cover the cases with these eye-catching features of the display. On each style of paper pin a price-ticket.

MEDICINAL ROOTS.

The following description tells the reader that the show window can advertise professional as well as commercial pharmacy. This is to be a display of medicinal roots. Let the floor of the window be covered with green sawdust. In the foreground place two baskets, one apparently filled with ginger root, the other with snake root. Between these baskets and at each side of them display roots on small wooden picnic plates each kind labeled with common name and synonyms. In the rear lay one long or two short logs, on which lay wooden plates displaying roots. Stand a new shovel in one corner of the window, a hoe in the other. Support a frame of boards in the background, covered with white paper, on which fasten several dozen roots with pins or slender wire nails, the name of each root written beneath it on the background. Over the display swing a sign made by nailing roots to a smooth board painted white, to read "Roots."

HEADACHE POWDER.

When displaying headache powders in envelopes make it appear that you have a most unusual stock on exhibit, in the following way : Paint several packing cases white ; pile the boxes in the window, and between the boards of the front and the two sides slip many envelopes of headache powders, to make it appear that the boxes are full and the envelopes are slipping out of the cracks. Heap the powders on top of the boxes to still further deceive the eye, making the boxes seem surely full of powders.

WASH-RAGS AND SOAP.

Wash-rags might be used in the following way to draw attention to a display of toilet soap : Fold many wash-rags once, corner to corner, and fasten them to long pieces of strong cord, the cord running through the folds. Secure one end of each cord to the floor of the window, about two feet from the center, and draw the other end up to a piece of cord hanging from the ceiling of the window. Use a sufficient number of these cords, with wash-rags attached, to form a tent like attraction. In the "tent" pile toilet soap and display it around the same on sheets of great crêpe paper.

EMBOSSED AND JEWELLED
Fancy Post Cards







We have just received a large shipment of the famous Taber Relief Fancy Post Cards, consisting of over fifty designs, including King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Pope Pius, Queen Victoria, President Roosevelt, Niagara Falls and many other subjects, in black, colored and jewelled These are the finest cards published and command a ready sale. Write for samples.

Post Card Display Stands

We have every kind of new Post Card Hanger or Display Stands, including suspension hooks, cardboard and wire strips for window decorations.



FERRIS WHEEL STANDS
The newest and best

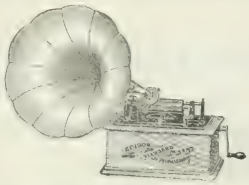
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We wish to impress on every dealer that we carry a large and complete stock of both

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS
VICTOR TALKING MACHINES
RED SEAL RECORDS

If you have not been giving us your orders give us a trial, and see how completely we can fill them

The R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT.

HIGH-PRICED BUT WORTH THE PRICE

Gourlay Pianos



The pre-eminent position of the

GOURLAY PIANOS

in the estimation of our best musicians and music-lovers has been attained, and is maintained by an unswerving adherence to the principle of

NOTHING BUT THE BEST

Beyond even this we have the disposition never to be content with "well enough"—we are the severest critics of our own product, assuring the purchaser the highest degree of permanent satisfaction.

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If there is no agent in your town, you can buy direct from the factory

188 Yonge St.
TORONTO

NOVA SCOTIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY MEETING

The thirty-third annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society was held at Amherst June 25th and 26th.

The following members were present: W. A. Warren, Bridgetown; W. Olive, Bridgewater; J. J. Kinley, Lunenburg; F. Pentz, Hantsport; G. C. McDougall, Kentville; E. F. L. Jenner, Digby; J. A. Craig, Yarmouth; E. J. Butcher, Dartmouth; J. S. Coombes, E. S. Blackie, A. H. Buckley, C. E. Huggins, S. A. Mumford, J. McD. Taylor, A. A. Thompson, Daniel Hockin, G. A. Burbidge, E. S. McLeod, E. T. Power, Halifax; A. J. Crease, R. C. Fuller, J. W. Morrison, W. L. Ormond, T. H. Cochran, W. Grant, Amherst.

On the arrival of the noon train the members were taken in hand by the Amherst Druggists who conducted them on a visit to the factories of Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Company, Hewson Wollen Mills, and other prominent industries of this thriving manufacturing centre. Then followed a drive over the Tantramar Marsh, across the New Brunswick border, to historic old Fort Cumberland (Beausejour), where took place the annual game of baseball between Halifax and the Province, the former for the first time winning out. Quoits and refreshments were also indulged in.

From eight to ten o'clock the first business session took place at the Terrace Hotel, President G. A. Burbidge in the chair. Minutes of last annual meeting, held in Lunenburg, were read and confirmed. The President delivered his annual address referring to matters of general interest to the Society. The Council's report, which was read by Secretary Power, gave a resume of the work of the council during the year, making special reference to the steps taken in sending delegates to Ottawa to assist the other Provinces in opposing the Patent Medicine Bill. Reference was made to the Circular Letter issued to general storekeepers, signed by the Attorney-General, in reference to violations of the law in selling poisons; also to the new poison register; and to the changes in the regulations for examinations.

The report of examiners stated that seven candidates presented themselves for final examination, of whom two passed; for preliminary, four —of whom two passed.

The election of council which was then taken resulted as follows: To retire 1908; G. C. McDougall, C. A. Mumford, W. A. Warren, E. T. Power, A. H. Buckley, G. A. Burbidge; to retire 1909; E. S. Blackie, R. C. Fuller, J. J. Kinley, E. S. McLeod, E. F. L. Jenner, D. Hockin.

The session then adjourned.

At ten o'clock, fifty members and guests sat down to a dinner which was voted one of the most pleasant in the history of the society, continuing until the "wee sma' ours". Among the guests were Vice-President Rodd, Messrs. Fairweather and Woodruff of a New Brunswick society, and Mr. Dalton of the P.E. Island, Councillor Crossman, of the Amherst City Council; M. H. J. Logan, M.P. for Cumberland, Doctors Houston, Smith, McQueen, Bliss, and Goodwin, and the editors of the local papers.

The final business session was held Wednesday morning from nine to one o'clock. Greetings were presented from the N.B. and P.E. Island Societies. The report of the Registrar showed a membership of 131. The Treasurer reported an expenditure during the year of $739.09. Legal Committee's Report showed a year of unusual activity in prosecutions. The President on behalf of the delegation to Ottawa presented a report, in which he referred to the inception of the movement for Patent Medicine Legislation in the Provincial Parliaments last year; the activity displayed by the Ontario and Quebec druggists in bringing the influence of all the druggists of Canada to bear upon the Minister of Inland Revenue; and the assistance given to the delegates by Mr. Bole, as well as Mr. Logan and other Maritime Province members. Vice-President Jenner presented the following resolution which passed unanimously: "Resolved that this Society endorse the action of its delegates in opposing the Patent Medicine Bill at last session of Parliament; that while we adhere to the stand taken a year ago that some regulations concerning patent medicines are advisable, we nevertheless strongly disapprove of any measure which will impose unnecessary expense or labor on the drug trade; that we approve of the plan of rectifying existing evils by extending the operation of the Pure Food Act to prohibit the sale of cocaine in any form whatever, excepting upon prescription from a physician; also prohibiting the sale of alcoholic preparations which do not possess sufficient medication to prevent their use as beverages; and providing that preparations containing the schedule poisons shall have the name and quantity of such poisons on the label; and that we request the Council of the Society to appoint a delegate to confer with delegates from the other Provinces in drafting such amendments, and taking such action as may seem advisable."

Moved by Mr. Kinley, seconded by Mr. Buckley:

"Resolved that this society approve of and strongly recommend the formation of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association; that the Council appoint one delegate to meet with delegates from other provincial organizations to prepare a constitution and arrange for a date and place of meeting, that said delegate be our representative on the Executive Council of such Canadian Pharmaceutical Association; that the aims and

objects of the Association be to formulate a uniform standard of Pharmaceutical education throughout Canada ; to consider and arrange for proper interchange of diplomas ; to safe-guard the legal interests of pharmacy whenever they may be affected by attempted legislative enactment of the Federal Parliament ; to promote the extention of the Canadian Formulary as an official standard for approved formulae of preparations not authorized by the national standard ; and to encourage a general advancement of scientific Pharmacy, and the standard and character of all interests allied with the practice of Pharmacy in Canada."

After a thorough consideration the resolution passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Kinley, seconded by Mr. Buckley: "That the society recommend to the Council the appointment of Mr. Burbidge as delegate under both the preceeding motions." Passed.

Moved by Mr. Craig and Mr. Buckley that letters of condolence be sent to the families of our late members Mr. George Carew and Mr. H. A. Taylor. Reference was made to the fact that Mr. Taylor was the first President of the Society, filling that position for seven years.

Mr. F. C. Simson, who though having moved to Toronto still retains his membership in this Society, was appointed delegate to the meeting of the A. Ph. A.

After votes of thanks to Amherst Druggists, and to others who contributed to the success of the meeting, the Society adjourned.

At a meeting of the Council immediately after, the following officers were elected for the year : President, E. F. L. Jenner ; Vice-President, E. T. Power ; Secretary, G. A. Burbidge ; Treasurer, D. Hockin ; Registrar, E. S. Blackie.

AFRICAN VANILLA CULTURE

Present Method of Growth and Preparation for Market

Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfort, quotes from the exhaustive report of Richard Gomolla in the Tropenpflanzer the following summary as to the cultivation and preparation of vanilla in German East Africa :

The best variety of vanilla comes from vanilla planifolia, which requires a mucky, porous soil. The plant thrives up to a height of about 1,600 feet above sea level, and as its fleshy roots do not penetrate deep into the soil it requires only a proportionately thin layer of soil. The plant bears merchantable fruit in the third year, sometimes even in the second year, which requires from seven to eight months to mature, and the harvest takes place from April to June. Five to seven harvests are made from the same plant before it is exhausted. New plants must not be planted in the same place as the old.

Protestion against wind, also shade, is of great importance for the growth of the plant, and therefore the fields must be surrounded by trees and hedges. Grubs and snails are enemies of the vanilla plant ; the former eat the roots, the latter the young sprouts and beans. While in the third year only about one-tenth part of the plants blossom, the percentage increases from year to year up to the seventh. The cultivation of vanilla in German East Africa is impeded by the absence of insects which are instrumental in fructifying the vanilla blossoms. Each separate flower has therefore to be fructified by human hands, the cover of the stigma being raised by means of a thin little rod and the pollen, which is just above the cover, is pressed against the stigma.

When the young beans have grown to the length of a finger, they must be closely inspected and all defective ones must be cut off. The beans mature from seven to eight months after the fructification process. The ripe beans have a yellowish green color.

The way of preparing the beans varies, but an ever-increasing temperature is required to dry them and obtain the well-known brown-black color. In this way the thin-skinned bean with its fine aroma is produced. If hot water is used for heating the beans, they are placed in baskets and immersed in it. The water has a temperature of 80 to 84 degrees R. Afterwards the beans are packed into wooden boxes, which are lined with woollen cloth, and closed. The next day they must have a glassy appearance. They are then again wrapped in dark woollen covers and laid in the sun to dry. If the weather is rainy, they must be dried in a dry-room at a temperature of 50 degrees R., but an after drying in an airy room of from two to four weeks is necessary. After that the dry beans are packed in tin boxes, where they, however, require close inspection, and have to be repacked every week in order to remove diseased beans or such as have become moldy.

The value of the beans is measured by their length, which is from 12 to 25 centimeters. For shipment they are sorted, bound in bundles, and put into tight but not soldered tin boxes, which are now lined with paper instead of tinfoil, as formerly. Black mold is especially dangerous to the beans, while white mold is rather harmless.

SOME COLOR REACTIONS OF PHENOL

The reactions of nitric and nitrous acid with phenol, thymol and resorcin are so characteristic that they may be made use of in testing for these acids. In using the former, a solution is prepared by adding to one part of phenol four parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and two parts of



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Brown Comics	50
Birthday Cards	50
Bathing Girls..	50
Good Luck.....	25
Real Life Comics	100
Murray Jordan Comics..	75
Linen Comics.	50
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water. If a little of this reagent is brought in contact with the same amount of a solution containing nitric acid there appears a color varying from a yellow to violet, depending upon the strength of the nitric acid solution. Upon the addition of ammonia the color changes through a green to brown. Certain other substances, such as potassium chlorate, will give a violet color with this reagant, but do not change to a green when ammonia is added.

By substituting thymol for the phenol in this test, one obtains a yellow to red color, turning to yellow with ammonia. With resorcin the characteristic color is violet. Of these tests the phenol test is the most sensitive.

In testing for nitrous acid certain precautions are necessary to prevent the generation of too much heat, which would change the nitrous to nitric acid. The phenol and the solution of nitrous acid are mixed in a test tube and gently warmed. The concentrated sulphuric acid is then added and the whole is quickly poured into a vessel containing water. Upon the addition of ammonia there appears a blue coloration.—Pharm. Zentralh.

BLACK CAPSULES

A man by dint of hard work and investment of money has perfected an article of value and is certainly entitled to the reward of his labors. After having created the market and "trade marked" his preparation he discovers that owing to the success of his venture, his "brand" is being pirated in its essential features and he must fight or lose his trade. A parasite attacks only perfect fruit and well known articles are at times subject to the same dangers.

All the above as a foreword!

The popularity of Planten's C. & C. or Black Capsules (commonly called by consumers for over half a century—Black Capsules) has been taken advantage of to place on the market preparations to be used for the same disorders, and which either are very similar in color or so nearly approach in name the H. Planten & Son "Trade Mark" brand of goods, as to deceive the public and against which it is necessary to warn the trade. The purpose of such imitations is evident and "Piracy" is the only object. Mr. H. Planten, the founder of the firm of H. Planten & Son, in 1836 introduced this formula C. & C. or Black Capsules nearly seventy years ago, and when a customer calls for Black Capsules there is only one thing he expects to have handed him, and that is Planten's C. & C. or Black Capsules.

Druggists have always stood for the "Square Deal" and their support is listed to down this class of "Pirates."

TASTELESS PREPARATION OF CASCARA SAGRADA

Powdered cascara sagrada, 500 Gm., is macerated three or four times in succession for two or three hours with 1.5 liters of water and pressed. The filtered liquid is evaporated in a vacuum to complete dryness. The extract is powdered and exhausted with absolute alcohol. To the clear dark-brown alcoholic liquid, alcoholic solution of potash is added as long as a precipitate is formed; this is then collected, washed, and dried. It is said to be odorless, free from bitterness, but an active purgative.

THE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

By H. C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M., F.C.S., and Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL.D., assisted by Albert B. Lyons, M.D., and Horatio C. Wood, Jr., M.D., published by J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Penna.

This 19th edition of the U. S. Dispensatory is very timely in its appearance when Pharmacopoeia revisions and additions have been made in a majority of the Pharmacopoeias of the world, and this Dispensatory brings pharmacy up-to-date in a comprehensive way, entering as it does upon the 74th year of its existence. The U. S. Dispensatory might naturally be expected to show improvements on former editions, and the present work certainly surpasses that of any previous one.

Some notable changes which have been made in the book are, in the first place the use of the double column to the page, which the editors claim is a necessity on account of the width of the pages, and the difficulty experienced in quickly reading the lines following each other. The change, however, to our mind is not an improvement on the last edition, where the lines ran fully across the page.

A new feature of this edition is the insertion of a list of preparations which are official in both the British and United States' Pharmacopoeia, thus making the work more valuable in this country, where the British Pharmacopoeia is recognized as a standard.

Part two is devoted to unofficial drugs, and the Food and Drug Act of the United States, together with rules and regulations, is printed in full in the preliminary pages.

The present edition is a work of almost 1,950 pages, and embodies everything which is really necessary for students in pharmacy. The work is too well known to our readers to require any lengthened comment from us. It is a book which

no pharmacist nor dispenser can afford to be without, being the most complete and valuable "vade mecum" for the drug store or dispensary.

MUCILAGE OF ACACIA

By Emil Reyer

Having had considerable trouble with the official mucilage of acacia, and being desirous to learn the experience of others with this preparation, I would submit the following few data.

I have been unable to prepare the official mucilage and have it keep even a short time. Several methods have been tried, but the results were all disappointing. In one instance the mucilage was prepared in an evaporating dish and then transferred to a clean, new bottle. Another lot was prepared in a clean, new bottle, well corked. In another trial the finished mucilage was stored in small (one and two-ounce) bottles, well filled.

In all these trials, the mucilage within a few days developed a flocculent precipitate and a disagreeable odor, and after it had stood about ten days there was found a slight mould on its surface and on the cork of the bottle in which it was stored. Its reaction was acid to litmus paper.

With these results in mind, it was decided to make a few further trials in which various solvents for the acacia were to be used. Twenty-five grammes of the mucilage was made in each trial and the official proportion of acacia was used.

The following solvents were employed (which for convenience were numbered):

1. The official solvent.
2. Lime water.
3. Distilled water.
4. City water (quite hard, but free from organic matter).
5. Chloroform water.
6. Cinnamon water.

The mixtures were made in December and examined at intervals for several weeks.

1. Behaved just as had the mucilages hereinbefore referred to.

2. Showed less mould, but retained the disagreeable lime water odor; precipitation was heavy; reaction remained alkaline.

3. Slight mould; reaction only faintly acid.

4. Mouldy; sour odor; reaction quite acid.

5. Heavy mould; acid reaction; odor, due to mould, but odor of chloroform absent.

6. Reaction acid; no mould; color somewhat darker than the natural yellowish color of muscilage of acacia; odor of cinnamon water not impaired. This sample is good (as to odor and taste) at present, about three months after having been made.

Sterilization would probably be a good thing, but unless the mucilage were put into small bottles (each sterilized) the results finally would be no better, as sterilized solutions when exposed are very easily attacked. I should be pleased to hear from others on the subject as to the keeping qualities of mucilage of acacia, U.S.P. In my experience, lime water has not proved a preservative.—Druggists Circular.

RENOVATING FADED OR DISCOLORED SHOW WINDOW FABRICS

Opticians often use considerable quantities of velvet in their show windows, etc., and sometimes upon the first appearance of irregularity or other unsightliness of the pile the expensive material is discarded. Of course the only method of bringing back the pristine appearance of velvet or plush which has faded through the sun's influence in window displays or from prolonged use) is by re-dyeing the goods. Cleansing and renovating velvet that has only become soiled or roughened on the surface is not a very difficult task (writes "C.W.C."), and is within the power of those who are not afraid to spend a little time and patience on the work. And it is often well worth the trouble, when, for instance, a slightly blemished piece ruins the effect of numerous other pieces, and fresh material is not very readily available to "match" the rest truly.

First obtain a board with a smooth surface, and after spreading the textile smoothly over it sponge the same with alcohol. Next take a perfectly clean, dry piece of cloth and briskly rub the pile surface. This process will cleanse the velvet. Then it becomes necessary to steam the piece of velvet. This is best done with the aid of sad-irons. Get two irons thoroughly hot and wrap one tightly in several folds of woollen cloth (or old cotton) goods having a good "lint" on their surface. Place the iron on its side and pass the back of the velvet tightly over the edge of the iron several times slowly until the pile on the velvet becomes thick and regains its fluffy appearance. When too cool, do the same with the hotter iron.

The stiffening in the piece of velvet has probably gone in this process, and it may be desired to regain that quality. To do so make a weak mucilage, say in the proportions of half an ounce gum arabic to half a pint warm water. Now tack and stretch your velvet (pile side down) on your board and apply the mucilage to the upper surface. After drying thoroughly remove from the board and carefully brush the pile side to renew the evenness of surface.

The door between us and heaven cannot be open while that between us and our fellow-men is shut.

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Absolutely new and one that will be a sure winner.—Ask about these.

The Land of the Maple Series is still holding popular sway—customers own subjects inserted from photographs.

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Will bring you a complete collection of our very **best selling** fancy cards which retail at $15.00.

We cannot send free samples of this assortment, as the variety is too large to be properly represented by a few cards.

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$38.50 worth of POST CARDS for $10 and large whirling rack free

The assortment of cards offered consists of: 100 Rocky Mountain Scenes, retail $2.50; 100 Canadian views, retail $2.50; 100 Thousand Islands, retail $2.50; 1000 Comic Postals, retail $25; 100 of all kinds, fancy, etc., retail $3.50.

The rack has a capacity of 2,000 cards and exposes 50 cards. Convince yourself of the value of the above offer and order immediately. These are all cards of merit and new and will stimulate your trade and save the business from languishing. These cards are sight-sellers and are a good basis for future business with us.

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Photography

THE THEORY OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PROGRESS

It has long been recognized that the theoretical basis of photographic processes has fallen far behind their practice. In other words, that there are many operations which we perform in the production of photographs, because we know that they will give us some result that we desire, but why they do so, we are unable to explain. This applies to every photographic method, but most strongly to the gelatino-bromide dry plate, which from its high commercial importance has received the greatest amount of practical development. Drs. Sheppard and Kenneth Mees, as our readers know, selected this particular subject for their theses for their degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science, London; and the work they did has been communicated to the Royal Society, the Chemical Society, and the Royal Photographic Society in a number of separate papers during the past few years. That work is now summarized in a volume entitled "Investigations on the Theory of the Photographic Process," by Drs. Sheppard and Mees, which has been published by Longmans, price 6s. 6d. net.

It is difficult for us, unfamiliar as we are with modern physical chemistry, to estimate fairly the value of this work; since a great deal of it is in language which is to us incomprehensible. But we feel, as Fichte did under somewhat similar circumstances, that what we do understand is so good that we are willing to accept what we do not understand as equally valuable. If it is not easy for the mere photographer to follow the authors' reasoning and even their line of experiment, the results are stated in language plain enough to be understood and appreciated. In fact, we may fairly say that, while three-fourths of the book is hardly likely to appeal even to the scientifically minded of our readers, there is a large residuum which cannot fail to interest them, and to widen their knowledge of that most wonderful of their instruments—the dry plate.

It is not our wish to pick out these portions in a review. It would not be fair to the authors, nor could we hope to convey a clear idea of the work. We will content ourselves by a general reflection aroused by a couple of perusals of all that we could follow. This was that investigating the theory of the dry-plate was not unlike investigating the theory of the moon's motions and many another scientific subject. The more careful the research, the less simple appear the phenomena. The painstaking experimental work, the thought and study of several years, have greatly increased Messrs. Sheppard and Mees' knowledge of their subject; yet we feel convinced that they will admit to-day that the problem seems less simple than it did when they first attacked it. To use the old metaphor—as the mountain of knowledge is toilfully climbed, each height attained only widens the prospect of peaks still to be conquered.

Anyone who wishes to feel how little is still known of photographic theory, and to appreciate the real complexity of the problem, cannot fail to profit by this book; which stands quite alone in the English language, as an authoritative contribution to theoretical photography. We congratulate its authors upon the publication of a summary of their work in a form so accessible to those most interested; still more do we feel that photography in general is fortunate in being the subject of so thorough an investigation. We only hope that neither author will allow himself to be diverted from the subject with which both their names are now so completely identified.—Photography.

IS A PLATE LESS SENSITIVE WHEN WET?

When we referred in this column only a few weeks ago to the statement so often made that a photographic plate was very much less sensitive to light as soon as it was covered with developer we little thought how soon our enquiry would be answered. We pointed out, as our readers will no doubt remember, that, although there seemed to be a general assumption that this was the case, we were not aware of any experiments which proved it. The question is answered by Dr. Mees and Mr. J. K. Baker in the current issue of The Photographic Journal. In a letter to the editor they point out that they made a number of experiments with panchromatic plates, using metol-hydrokinone, ferrous oxalate, and hydrokinone-caustic potash as the developers respectively, and found that the plate after it had been wetted with the developer had only about one-fourth the sensitiveness it had when dry. Experiments tried on plates rendered orthochromatic with erythrosin showed that wetting with the developer did not in any way lessen the sensitiveness of such plates to green light. It will be seen that, while these results are convincing enough as far as they go, they still leave the question of the sensitiveness of the ordinary plate untouched.

Many workers have no doubt noticed the fact that with a dish with a low edge, so that during development the light from the dark room lantern casts on the plate a shadow of its edge on the dish, if the light is at all unsafe, and the plate is much exposed to it, there will be fog on the side furthest from the lamp. As this fog

often has a vague ill-defined edge, owing to the size of the source of light which causes the shadow to be vignetted off, or owing perhaps to movement of the dish, it is not always easy to trace the fog to its true cause; but if it is known that this may occur, it ought to be at once located. The same plate developed in a deep dish, so that the whole of the plate was in the shadow of the edge of the dish, might come out quite clean and free from fog.

PROOF OF ITS PURITY

Lady (to new milkman)—"Now, Mr. Jones, I hope I can rely on the purity of your milk. I had to give up Mr. Smith because his milk became two-thirds water."

Mr. Jones—"You can rely on this, mum. It's bin paralyzed by the public anarchist."—Punch.

NECESSITY AND INVENTION

A few years ago, the public were dubious when told how dark interiors could be made bright by Luxfer Prisms. To-day, the success of the Luxfer system of lighting is a widely demonstrated fact.

Luxfer Prisms take advantage of one, of the oldest-known laws of science, and the close of the century sees placed upon the market at reasonable cost, a glass—on the inner surface of which are prisms moulded so as to be mathematically correct—which solves the vexed problem of architects at one bound.

A straight stick placed aslant in water appears to be bent. Really, it is the light that is bent, and prisms of glass bend or refract light similarly. With plate glass, the fore part of a room is bright, but each pace backward is taken in in increasing gloom. Why? The light from the sky is spent upon the floor near the window. With Luxfer Prisms, the rays of light from the sky strike the Prisms, but in passing through are refracted upward and travel horizontally to the rear of the room, in an even flood of pure, white light.

As a rule, the light is drawn from the sky over the opposite building, but if the sky line—to right or left—be lower, Prisms tilted at the proper angle take the light from this larger sky-space.

Each square foot of prisms, even on a cloudy day, is like a ten-candle power lamp, only that the cost of oil for all time is nil.

The knowledge of a trained lucical engineer is indispensable in extracting from a given window its maximum of light, in any specific locality. This he does by scientifically selecting the proper Prism; and estimates can only be made from full and accurate data.

Enquiries should be accompanied by sketches giving particulars.

O. C. P. ELECTION

As a result of the election for members of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy all the old members have been returned by acclamation, and we congratulate them on the confidence reposed in them by their constituents, and deservedly so. We have no doubt that the work of the Council during their next term will be quite in keeping with that of the previous one. The Board is at present constituted as before:

Henry Watters, District No. 1, Ottawa.
E. W. Case, District No. 2, Picton.
John H. H. Jury, District No. 3, Bowmanville.
G. E. Gibbard, District No. 4, Toronto.
John Hargreaves, District No. 5, Toronto.
J. R. Y. Broughton, District No. 6, Newmarket.
Alex. Stewart, District No. 7, Guelph.
H. Southcott, District No. 8, St. Catharines.
R. A. Harrison, District No. 9, Dunnville.
W. A. Karn, District No. 10, Woodstock.
J. F. Roberts, District No. 11, Parkhill.
E. R. Wigle, District No. 12, Wiarton.
A. J. Johnson, District No. 13, Sarnia.

PASTING LABELS ON TIN

After thirty years of experience with labels curling off from metal surfaces, and after some minutes of careful thought upon the subject, I came to the conclusion that the reason for this undesirable condition was centered in the contracting of the paste, consequent upon its drying. Therefore, I reasoned, that if it were possible to prevent extreme dessication the label should adhere to metal as well as other surfaces. Accordingly I sought to accomplish this by mixing glycerin with the paste. The results were indifferent, but encouraging. Finally the idea of applying a coat of pure glycerin to the back of the label suggested itself, and then the problem was solved. The paper absorbs enough glycerin to prevent contraction, yet permits the necessary drying of the adhesive. I find the following a good method to pursue: Keep a convenient supply of glycerin in a wide mouth bottle; when required for use, tilt until glycerin runs into the neck, then return the bottle to a vertical position. It will be found that enough glycerin to moisten the tip of a finger remains within reach. Apply with the finger to the back of the label and immediately paste over it as usual.—Correspondent, in American Journal Pharmacy.

The Stearns' Perfumes

A Druggist with a large Perfume Trade told us recently that while he handles a large range of goods, both Domestic and Foreign, he finds that he suffers less loss and makes more real profit in a year on the Stearns' Odors than he does on twice the amount in any other brand.

The Stearns' Odors are made to sell right down to the last dram in the bottle.

It does not take much spoiled stock to wipe out your profit, and it is a wise man that keeps his eye on the lines that he cleans up on with no waste and loss.

We have a few new ones to sweeten up our old standard lines, and some selling schemes that you will be glad to take hold of. Our advertising in the leading magazines is steadily creating a favorable impression for all the Stearns' Perfumes.

Ask us about our special selling proposition for our latest odor "Ume," the Plum Flower of Japan, a bewitching odor, exclusive and lasting.

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THE PRISM-VERGER

A spectacle frame, fitted with a rotating prism before each eye was proposed and figured in the first edition of my little book on "Prisms," in 1889, but difficulties at the time prevented its manufacture.

It occurred to me recently to equip the instrument for vertical as well as horizontal measurements of the so-called "dynamic" vergence of the eyes by making one prism reversible. The ease with which many useful measurements can be made with this instrument is, I think, worthy of mention; and for the training of recent or occasional squints (and even of old ones after the restoration of fusion) it enables advantage to be taken of the endless variety of objects around us.

It may be regarded as the complement of the phorometre, invented by Dr. Stevens, of New York, which slightly resembles in principle, though differing in purpose. In the phorometre both prisms rotate in the same senses, whereas in this they rotate in opposite senses. The phorometre measures heterophoria, which my instrument, used alone, cannot. On the other hand, the phorometre will not measure vergence power, or train the ocular innervations, for both of which this is intended.

It consists of a frame in which two prisms, each of 6 degrees deviation, are so mounted as to be simultaneously rotated in opposite senses, by turning a milled head. One prism is permanently attached to the toothed disc which bears it, but the other can be slipped out of its fitting and be re-introduced the reverse way. The object of this is to make the instrument available not only for horizontal vergence, but also for vertical.

With regard to vergence, it is only necessary to consider its four cardinal varieties, i.e., convergence, divergence, supravergence and infravergence. Vergence relates to the bearing of the visual axes with reference to each other, not to their parallel movements. In speaking of supravergence and infravergence, it is necessary to specify to which eye the word belongs. As a generic term, however, we may speak of "vertical vergence" to avoid reference to one eye than another; and in so speaking we assume supravergence of one eye to be necessarily equal to infravergence of the other. In all non-paralytic cases this assumption is correct.

Directions for Use.—A celluloid arch, graduated in degrees, surmounts each prism. The markings on each arch relate, however, not to the one prism only, but to the two jointly, one arch being used for horizontal vergence, and the other for vertical vergence. A little study of these arches will make the use of the instrument self-evident.

I DETERMINATION OF VERGENCE POWER.

(a) To measure horizontal verging power. Start with both prisms edge up, with their indices pointing to zero. Both visual axes are not equally deflected upward by the full strength of each prism, viz., 6 degrees, but they experience no lateral deflection. Direct the patient's attention to a candle flame, Snellen's test types or any distant object at the distance of, say six metres or more, requesting him to notify the first appearance of double vision. Rotate the milled head counter-clockwise; then the index will leave zero and travel outward along the quadrant marked "divergence."

On the first appearance of diplopia read off the result, which specifies the patient's prism-diverging power in distant vision. Next, rotate the milled head in the opposite direction and discover in a similar way from the numbers of the inner quadrant marked "convergence," his prism converging power. But in making his convergence test it is important that the patient should signify the moment at which the lowest test types he can read become indistinct, otherwise the test becomes one merely of the total convergence rather than for the relative convergence during accommodation for distance.

(b) To measure vertical verging power. Place the tip of the right forefinger behind the reversible prism, and the thumb on its front face to withdraw it from its fitting. Reintroduce it "base upwards" (so that now one prism has its edge upwards and the other its base downwards), and rotate the milled head clockwise so as to cause the base of the movable prism to rotate inward and that of the fixed prism outward. As soon as the index of the movable prism points to 12 degrees and that of the fixed prism to zero, confine attention to the arch over the fixed prism, which it will be noted relates solely to vertical vergence. As its heading indicates, we have commenced with the edges of both prisms pointing to the patient's left. Now rotate the milled head counter-clockwise until diplopia is awakened; the angle of artificial elevation of the right eye above the left (right supravergence) is read off from the inner quadrant which is marked "right eye up."

Rotation of the milled head in the opposite direction, so as to raise the basal index will in a similar manner measure the angle of artificial elevation of the left eye above the right (left supravergence) on the quadrant which is marked "left eye up."

II. ENLARGEMENT OF VERGENCE POWER.

(a) When single vision exists. Proceed exactly as above but linger at each point where diplopia threatens, encouraging the patient to exert every effort to maintain single vision while the prisms are rotated through small arcs, so as alternately to relax and stimulate the effort of fusion. The exercise may be varied by letting the frame be worn for half an hour or more at a time, with the prisms so adjusted as to exercise the fusion faculty in any direction in which it may appear deficient.

Thus if the object to get rid of is—

(a) Esophoria. Start with both prisms edge up and rotate them outwards by turning the milled head counter-clockwise.

(b) Exophoria. Rotate in the reverse direction.

(c) Hyperphoria. After reversing the movable prism in the manner previously described, start with both prisms "edges left." To train away right hyperphoria rotate the milled head clockwise, and counter-clockwise for left hyperphoria. It will be noted that when one eye ascends, the other descends at an equal rate, and the figures record the sum of the combined deviation.

III.—TREAT SLIGHT SQUINTS BY EXERCISE.

Commence with the apices of the prisms pointing in the direction suggested by the squint. Thus, for convergent squint both apices will be inward, for divergent squint both outward. For upward squint each prism should start with its edges to the left. Then rotate the prisms so that the edge of each shall seek the direction of the vertical deviation of the corresponding eye until diplopia gives place to single vision. Thereupon, slowly rotate the edges back again till diplopia threatens, and there leave them for a short while, adding, if thought well, slight intermittent rotations of small arc. For example, in right upward squint the edge of the right prism would first be rotated upward to secure single vision, and then slowly downward again till on the verge of diplopia. In left upward squint the edge of the left prism should be similarly manoeuvred.

IV.—TO ESTIMATE DEPARTURE FROM THE STATIC BALANCE OF THE OCULAR MUSCLES (HETEROPHORIA).

The instrument can be used in much the same way as Risley's double prism. A set of glass rods should be held before one of the prisms (horizontally for testing vertical balance) at the same time that the attention of the patient is directed to a distant source of light.

If measuring the horizontal balance, start with each prism edge up, and rotate the milled head until the streak of light passes through the flame. The heterophoria is then read off from the quadrant marked "convergence" or "divergence" as the case may be.

To measure the vertical balance, set each prism "edge left," and again rotate the milled head till the streak passes through the flame, reading off the result on the quadrant to which the index points, marked "left eye up" or "right eye up" as the case may be.

It may be remarked that while this instrument, if correctly made, measures hyperphoria with complete accuracy, it is not so suitable for measuring the horizontal balance as the use of the rods simply with a tangent scale on the wall.

After abstracting the detachable prism the remaining one can be employed, to reduplicate the writer's arrow tangent device for the measurement of horizontal heterophoria in near vision.—E. E. Maddow, in Ophthalmic Review.

THE USE OF THE EYES

Most of our knowledge is gained through the wise use of our eyes. We learn, of course, much with our ears, something with our sense of touch, and smell, and taste, but the eye comes first in usefulness, and the better our eyes are the more useful they may be to us, and help us in the hard battle of life in which it is very necessary to be strong in body and to have all our faculties and senses in first-rate condition.

As a rule, young folk do not think much about these organs and their care unless by some accident or other means they become disabled, and then they think a great deal about them and wish they were sound. It is so with all our organs and faculties. So long as they are in good condition we go on using them with very little concern as to what may happen later. This is no doubt well. We could hardly live at all if at the same time we had to keep watch of the organs we are using every moment. Still, there are some things we ought to know how to do so our eyes may last as long as possible. Our instincts help us very much to avoid bad things. We at once turn away from gazing at the bright sun or a bright fire because it is painful to us.

The eyes are very well protected from harm, being encased in a strong bony socket, with the bony arch over them, with long hairs and the eyebrows to catch any dirt or sweat from the forehead, and long eyelashes on the lids to act in the same way. Then all the nerves in the region are sensitive and the eyeball itself very sensitive, so if touched ever so lightly it causes the head to turn away or shrink back to get away from harm. The toes and fingers are far more liable to injury than the eyes, but these organs are not as valuable to us as they are. Sometimes, however, a

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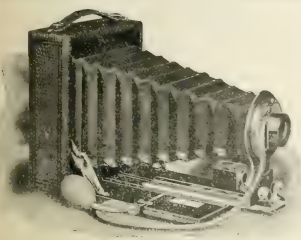
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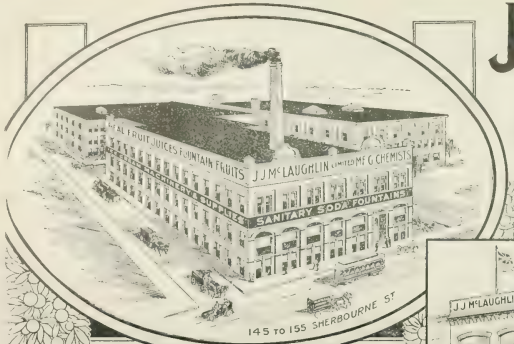
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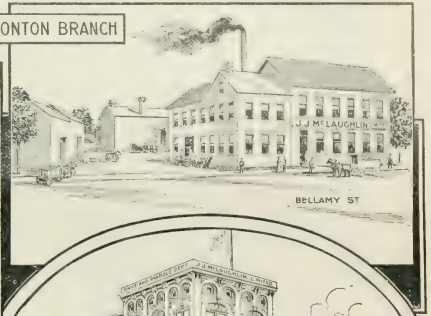
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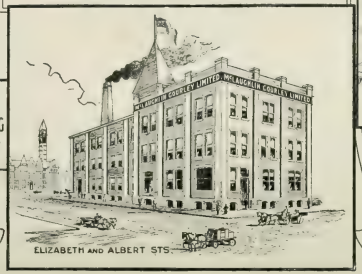
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sharp knife or scissors in careless hands comes too near this organ and does much mischief. Sometimes boys with peashooters fire a small shot into the eye of some innocent person passing along. The eye can be injured by the snap of the whip of a careless driver. Those men who make their living by driving horses are none too careful. There are many other similar ways that the eye may receive damage. But notwithstanding the danger to which it is exposed from mechanical injury, it generally escapes unhurt.

In other ways, however, the eyes often receive serious injury so slowly and imperceptibly that it is hardly observed. One of them is by living and working in an air loaded with dirt, or any metallic dust where metals are polished, or in the cotton and woollen factories where the fibres of these products constantly float in the air, or in rooms where the air is laden with tobacco smoke.

Sometimes the eyes are harmed by working with threshing machines when a great amount of dust is raised by the straw going through the machine. At other times, a cinder from an engine lodges in the eye and does harm. Now and then the eye is injured by getting into some brawl and getting a blow on it from some pugilist. One of the worst practices for injuring our eyes is to read at twilight or in a darkened room. This is a practice in which young people, both boys and girls, and older folks, too, rather delight, and they madly object to being told by anyone that it is injurious.

Another source of injury is the school-room. The schools are our pride, and we are ambitious to make them good and to have our children attend them for many years of their early lives. There is no place where so many eyes are spoiled as in schools and colleges, and especially in city schools. Why is this? There are several reasons. The air is usually bad, and laden with more or less very fine dust. The light is almost always imperfectly distributed. Some pupils get too strong light, or get it from the wrong direction, others get too little. Besides this, constant use of the eyes at short range alters their structure somewhat, and short-sightedness slowly comes on. Short-sightedness may not be so great an evil in a civilized community where glasses can be obtained. Still, it is better to have eyes that do not require them.

To rest the eyes, it is well to look at things far away. The clouds, the sky, distant trees and forests may be often very profitable objects of observation. Sailing on the water is especially useful to strengthen the eyes and prevent short-sightenedness; sailors are usually long-sighted. With those who live in the country this is easy, but people in town and cities get careless in this respect. It takes away a great deal of pleasure from life not to be able to see things well in the distance as well as nearby.

The eyes are injured by night work and also by loss of sleep. One of the best remedies for weak eyes is plenty of sleep.

The eyes may be spoiled by alcoholic drinks. They should never be taken by anyone who has any pride in keeping his organs and faculties from degeneration. Degeneration! Think of this word for a moment. What does degeneration mean? It means to become worse, to decline in value, to be of less account, to lose fine qualities, to be made lower, meaner, baser. Everyone should fight against any habit that causes degeneration as he would against a viper in his room.

PERSISTENT HYALOID ARTERY IN BOTH EYES

The case presented was that of a white boy of 15 years old, having in each eye the remains of the hyaloid artery, but showing in the right eye the most common form of this anomaly, and in the left eye a most uncommon form.

As is well known, the hyaloid artery with the celular sheath surrounding the posterior portion, may persist in its entirety from the disk to the lens, and carry blood ; or, almost every conceivable modification of this arrangement may be found.

The artery, not patulous, may persist throughout as a fibrous band. A remnant may persist attached to the disk, with an end free in the vitreous, with or without a portion of the lenticular attachment remaining.

The lenticular end may alone remain, with the posterior extremity free in the vitreous. Or, both ends may normally disappear, and shreds of cystic portions of some part of the artery or its sheath, be liberated in the vitreous, perhaps to be recognized later as "membraneous opacities," "floating opacities," etc.

The case presented shows in the right eye a very delicate, but long, almost invisible, strand with its free end in the vitreous, and fixed end traceable toward, and even on the disk, but I am sorry to say not quite to the central vessels. It eludes observation at the critical moment of conviction. But the evidence is, I think, sufficient to substantiate the diagnosis of persistent hyaloid in the more curious and interesting left eye.

In this eye is a large, quite freely movable, apparently tubular structure, which interferes at times with vision. When not in the way, corrected vision in the eye is 5-5. Surrounding the apparent mouth of the tube, or perhaps cystic end, and running spirally around it backward, is a fine, sharp glistening strand or band. The proximal end is close to the lens. The distal end

disappears without notice, and apparently has no attachment. Running from the forward end, fan-shaped upward toward the ciliary body are three very fine threads, stretched tight, and resembling guy ropes. These I believe furnish the key to the most probable explanation, viz., the neural extremity of the artery has disappeared and likewise the lenticular extremity, with the exception of a few peripheral strands of the vascular tunic of the lens attached to the ciliary process. What would otherwise be a liberated persistent section of the hyaloid is thus suspended from the ciliary processes by these three strands, and its posterior end is the really free end. So far as I know, no such arrangement of a persistent hyaloid artery as this would seem to be, has been observed, but I have made no catarrhal conjunctivitis, more or less subject.—W. T. Shoemaker, M.D., in Annals of Ophthalmology.

A CURIOUS ILLUSION

When we are looking at anything the image of what we see paints itself on the retina as it would on the ground glass of a photographic camera, upside down. Through some nervous process we invert again the upset image and set it or rather see it right. In the following experiment the opposite operation is made. An image which, through some artifice, is made to paint itself right side up on the retina is turned over by the general upsetting process and appears to us to be upside down.

Take two pieces of dark-shaded pasteboard. In the centre of one bore a pin hole. Near a corner of the other make a cluster of three pin holes arranged about as the angles of an equilateral triangle, and at a distance of about 1-16 of an inch from one another. Lay on the table before you a well-lighted sheet of printed matter. Place the card with the three holes in contact with your eye, and through the cluster of three holes look at the centre of the other end, this being placed between your eye and the printed matter at a distance of from two to four inches from your eye.

The cluster of holes through which you are looking will then seem to you to be a single aperture and the single hole in the centre of the card which you hold far away from your eye will seem to you to have vanished but, instead of it, you will distinctly perceive, on the same card, three holes through each one of which you can easily read a different part of the printed text. These three holes are unlike those which you made on the card kept near your eye, for if the latter are arranged thus: ∴ those on the card which you examine will be arranged in the opposite way: ∴ and vice versa.

As the single luminous hole on the card you hold at a distance from your eye is still abnormally close to it, its image will be formed behind the retina or, in other words, the ray will strike the retina before meeting. In ordinary circumstances this fact causes the image to be blurred, but as, in this case, only thin pencils of light are admitted, the rays of which they are made may be considered as nearly parallel and a tolerably good image of the hole will be formed even at some distance of the point where the rays meet. Photographers take advantage of that property of a thin pencil of light whenever they use a small diaphragm to get "depth of focus." Moreover, as the pencils themselves strike the retina before having crossed each other, the triangle they form on the retina is arranged just as it is on the card, right side up. The nervous element, however, blindly upsets this image as it does upset ordinary inverted images, and this gives us the queer sensation of seeing upset what we know to be erect.

If the card with the central hole is now slowly drawn farther away from the eye the three luminous holes get nearer each other and finally unite into one and the same image. The position of this coincides with that of the retina.

At that stage of the experiment, if the observer is short-sighted, even to a slight degree, he will find that, on withdrawing the card still farther, nearly at full arm length, the three luminous dots reappear, but, this time, right side up. Owing to an abnormal convexity of the crystalline lens the image is formed before the retina; the luminous pencils have crossed each other before striking the retina; the image is inverted; the eye inverts it again and it is therefore seen right side up.—G. Micaud, in Scientific American.

A BLOODLESS FRENCH DUEL

A bloodless duel has just been fought between a newspaper editor and a politician. The latter regarding himself insulted by an article published by the former, addressed to him the following letter: Sir,—A man who respects himself refrains from sending a challenge to individual such as you. He satisfies himself by simply smacking your face. Herewith please consider your face smacked twice, once on each side." To which the journalist replied: "Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of the two smacks which you sent me and for which I am obliged. Kindly accept a bullet through your head. With kind regards to your corpse. Yours truly." And all honor was satisfied.

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This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

July 20th, 1907.

Business during the past month has been quiet as usual during the holiday season.

There has been very decided advance in Bismuth, Opium, Morphia, Tinct. Opium ; Codeia and Caffeine.

Paris Green has advanced one cent per pound and is scarce.

A. Balsam Canada	lb.	.70
A. Bismuth Carb.	lb.	$3.20
A. Bismuth Submitrate	lb.	$3.00
A. Bismuth Salicylate	Oz.	.30
A. Bismuth Subgallate	Oz.	.25
A. Codeia Crystals	Oz.	$5.00
A. Codeia Sulphate ⅛th oz.	Ea.	.85
A. Codeia Phosphate ⅛th oz.	Ea.	.85
A. Morphia Alkaloid	Oz.	$3.70
A. Morphia Acetate	Oz.	$2.75
A. Morphia Bromide	Oz.	$3.60
A. Morphia Hydrobromate	Oz.	$3.85
A. Morphia Meconate	Oz.	$4.00
A. Morphia Muriate	Oz.	$2.75
A. Morphia Phtalate	Oz.	$6.35
A. Morphia Sulphate	Oz.	$2.80 oz
A. Morphia Tartrate	Oz.	$3.35
A. Morphia Valerianate	Oz.	$4.85
A. Oil Bergamot	Oz.	.38
A. Opium	lb.	$6.00
A. Opium Powdered	Oz.	.55

The language of the face and manner are the instantaneous short-hand of the mind, which is very quickly read.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less. subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z.

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Modern Building, in centre of most progressive town in Province of Quebec, suited for a bank, restaurant or Tailor establishment and drug store, etc. Lodging over store. All modern conveniences, electric light, hot water heating, tile floors, metal ceilings, decorated walls, mirrors; fitted for a drug store now, best oak fixtures, soda water fountain—very fine one, tumbler washer, etc. Stock about $1600.00 (sixteen hundred.) Business good. Address all inquiries to

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15 Toronto St., Toronto.

FOR SALE

The only drug store in thriving town of Ladner, B. C. Stock about $2500. Store and house $3000. A1 proposition. Write

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Box C., Ladner, B. C.

WANTED

Position wanted by experienced optician and O. C. P. druggist graduate, in first-class place in Saskatchewan or Alberta town. Good energetic, up-to-date man, A1 references, open for engagement August 1st. Write

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Drug Business for Sale in Town in Alberta. Selling to return to other interests in the East.

Address Box 20,
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FOR SALE

Complete set of Antique Oak Drug Fixtures, good as new, at a sacrifice price to quick buyer.

ANDERSON & NELLES,
Druggists,
London, Ontario

DRUG CLERK WANTED

Wanted—A Bright Drug Clerk of one or two years' experience for Saskatchewan. Salary, for a two-year man, $35 per month for first two months, then $40. Or if first year man, $25 for first two months and then $30.

BOX 16, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
15 Toronto St., Toronto.

REPORT OF MEDICINAL CROPS AND ESSENTIAL OIL YIELDING PLANTS

Cultivated by Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., of London, and Long Melford, Suffolk

ASCONTOM NAPELLUS.—We look for an average crop. The flower has grown well, and roots should be fair size.

BELLADONNA ATROPA.—The wet season has proved favorable, and supplies promise well. Owing to abundant moisture, leaves have not turned yellow, as is usual in drier times. The plant has had no setback from late frosts.

CAMOMILE.—It is early as yet to say how this will turn out, but we think it will come up to the average.

DILL.—Appears likely to be up to the average, though sunshine is now much needed.

FOXGLOVE.—The wet spring proved favorable to this important plant. Flowering has been later than usual, owing to want of sunshine. We hope to have sufficient to meet all our requirements.

BENBANE.—This important plant is most difficult to please in the way of weather. In dry seasons the herb withers away, and the wet season which we are now experiencing does not seem to have helped matters much. The crop is a small one, the growth very patchy. No doubt this is due to the drought which we experienced last summer, and the present cold weather prevents the herb from expanding. Prices for both extract and leaf will rule high, in consequence of the shortage, which, we believe, is general.

HEMLOCK.—The wet season suits this well, and the supply will be rather above the average.

LAVENDER.—It is a little early to forecast, but the prospects look good if we can get sunshine. The wet weather is apt to make the flower spikes lengthy, without their having a good head of oil-yielding flowers.

PEPPERMINT.—The moisture is in favor of this plant, and speaking for ourselves, we expect to have a good crop. The oil is likely to remain high, as the old oil in first hand supplies, is quite cleared.

PENNYROYAL.—Oil from the English herb meets with a very poor demand. The crop is a good one, but the herb is of small interest.

RHUBARB.—With the copious supplies of rain, this has grown very freely, and when the digging season commences, we expect to find good roots.

ROSEMARY.—This old-fashioned herb has suffered considerably from the cold spring, which has killed off many of the bushes. The oil still finds a steady outlet, owing to its vastly superior quality, when compared with the foreign oil.

ROSES.—We expect to have an average crop here, but sunshine is badly wanted to bring the flowers on.

RUE.—We have recently started a plantation of this, which looks healthy and strong. We believe ours is the first venture in growing this plant in England, for oil distillation.

VALERIAN.—It is early to say much with regard to this, but we expect to have a crop equal to recent years.

THEPHORINE

Thephorine, says the Journal de Pharmacie d'Anvers, is a double salt of the theobrominate and the forminate of sodium. It is a fine, dust-like powder, very soluble in water, especially hot, the solution being clear when fresh, with an alkaline reaction, but it grows turbid if left to stand. This substance has a relatively feeble toxicity, from 80 to 90 centigrams to the kilogram of weight being necessary to kill a guinea pig. Thephorine diminishes the pressure of the blood, while it lessens the frequence of the pulse, and it can be used in the same cases and at the same doses as diuretine.

WHEN IT AGED

Bill Nye when a young man once made an engagement with a lady friend of his to take her driving of a Sunday afternoon. The appointed day came, but at the livery stable all the horses were taken out save one old, shaky, exceedingly bony horse.

Mr. Nye hired the nag and drove to his friend's residence. The lady let him wait nearly an hour before she was ready, and then on viewing the disreputable outfit flatly refused to accompany Mr. Nye.

"Why," she exclaimed, sneeringly, "that horse may die of age any moment."

"Madam," Mr. Nye replied, "when I arrived that horse was a prancing young steed."—Harper's Weekly.

HARNOGEN AND LUMBATOL

Apparently, says the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle, these are concentrated alcoholic and aqueous extracts of several plants indigenous to southern Europe. According to Dr. Zernik (in the Suddeutsche Apotheker Zeitung), they are used in the treatment of kidney and gall-stones, rheumatism and uric acid diathesis, beside other troubles that have a tendency to chalking up the blood vessels.

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THE
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MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

THE ORGANIZATION OF A CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

The third of September promises to be a red letter day in the history of Canadian Pharmacy. There is now no reasonable doubt as to the formation of a Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, as the meeting called for that date will be composed of men who are vitally interested and who are leaders in pharmaceutical bodies in their respective Provinces. All come together, we feel sure, with the one desire, to make such an Association an accomplished fact, and, at the same time, to organize a force in the realm of pharmacy as will not only draw within it the whole body of men in the profession throughout the length and breadth of this country, but will also make itself felt as a factor in moulding public opinion and governing legislation which will be not only in accord with the wishes of the members of the Association, but also will be for the well-being of the general good.

Public health and the public safety demand carefully prepared legislation and a proper recognition of a vocation which embraces amongst its members those whose aim and ideal is to be co-workers with the physician in matters preventive as well as curative in the field of medicine. Therefore, an organization of pharmacists is an actual necessity in order that corporate action may be taken in anything pertaining to the welfare of its members as also for the well-being of the public.

Delegates have now been selected by the pharmaceutical organizations of all the Provinces of the Dominion.

Since our last issue, Manitoba has appointed Mr. A. Campbell, President of the Pharmaceutical Association of that Province, and Prince Edward Island will be represented by Hon. Geo. E. Hughes, M.L.A., a member of the Council of the P.E.I. Association; and from the Northwest Territories Pharmaceutical Association, which includes the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, Messrs. Robert Martin, of Regina, and A. D. Fergusson, of Wolseley, will be the representatives.

Mr. J. H. Chapman, of Montreal, has been appointed one of the delegates from the Quebec Pharmaceutical Association in place of Mr. Victor Levesque, who is unable to attend.

The meeting will be held at a time when it is altogether probable that a number of druggists from various places throughout Canada would in any case be visiting the National Exhibition to be held in this city at that time, and no doubt they will evince their interest by being present at this meeting, and the city druggists may be expected to turn out in full force.

There is encouragement in a good attendance, and it is to be hoped that as many as possibly can will be present.

Many topics for discussion might be suggested, but as we have repeatedly put forth our views in these pages, we feel that we cannot do better than give the outline of business as suggested by one of the delegates, Mr. A. Burbridge, President of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, who, in his address to that body, said that the work of such a body would be:—"To guard against any Dominion legislation at any time which would be inimical to our interests; to promote if deemed advisable making uniform the standards of examinations, with possibly ultimate reciprocity of diplomas; to prepare the way, and in due time to establish a Canadian Pharmacopoeia, if such be among our destinies; by means of annual conventions held in rotation among the provinces, providing an opportunity of social foregatherings that will make the druggists of Canada better acquainted with

one another; by widening our views, tend to broaden our professional and commercial relationships, dissolving any narrow provincial feelings that may now exist, and afford an opportunity for the whole trade in all its departments to discuss questions affecting their mutual relationships as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers."

WHAT WE WANT

We want many things, but the one thing we want just at this time is the active cooperation of every druggist and drug clerk in Canada.

You want to know what your fellow-druggists are doing throughout the Dominion, and they want to know what you are doing.

Now you can tell your story in a few words in the Canadian Druggist and your confreres will undoubtedly reciprocate by telling theirs.

Send in some of your experiences in dispensing, manufacturing or selling, they will help others and you will get help from them in return.

Send in notes of personal matters, changes in business locations, disposal of business, formations or dissolutions of partnership, alterations or improvements of premises. They will all interest your brother druggist.

Send in photographs which will appeal to your fellows and if found suitable we will reproduce them. Probably you are an amateur photographer, if so give your confreres the benefit of your work in this line.

Send in local items such as marriages of druggists, doings of travellers and incidents of interest to the trade generally.

In this way, you will receive manifold returns from your fellow craftsmen, well repaying you for any time taken to put down the items.

Send them so that they reach this office not later than the 20th of each month.

Let us hear from you, promptly, frequently, pithily. We want your co-operation.

COMMERCIALISM IN PHARMACY

There are those still engaged in the drug business, druggists or pharmacists as you may like to term them, the one title being quite as applicable as the other, who look upon the status of the drug trade to-day as a sad deterioration from "Ye olde tyme druggist" whose sole avocation was the making and vending of potions, pills, etc., and who would scorn to be classed with those whose calling was not in the strictest sense "professional". The number of such persons constitutes, however, but a very small percentage of the total of the druggists in actual business to-day.

We are not disposed at this time to find any fault whatever with this minority nor to look with disfavor upon the "old order of things" which carried with it not only a professional dignity but also a feeling akin to that of the physician of the present day.

The evolution of time has however brought with it changes in nearly all branches of calling whether in the professional sphere or in that of merchandizing, and the drug store of to-day is the outcome of such evolution and is probably more distinctly "radical," if we may use such a term, than in any other branch of trade, or commerce.

While the professional side of pharmacy has not been lost sight of and very properly so, as is indicated by the high standard of qualification necessary to become a licentiate of pharmacy in any portion of Canada, yet the commercial aspect has become distinctly accentuated by the introduction of many additions to the lines of goods kept in stock, and the whole appearance of the drug store of 1907 presents a great contrast with that of even fifty years ago.

All this is the outcome of necessity. The expansion of all kinds of trade and commerce and the increased competition not only in the various branches of general dealers, etc., but also in the drug trade itself compelled druggists to add to their stocks, lines of goods which they saw were quite in keeping with their business, and the profits on which would serve to take the place of diminishing sales, and to meet the increased expenses of doing business which naturally follow in times of expansion. These additions to stock having been found profitable and not taking away from the prestige of their calling, additions have been constantly made so that the modern store in many cases is now not known merely as a "dispensary" or "apothecary's shop" but is looked upon as keeping on its shelves and in its cases, necessities as well as luxuries to meet the requirements of many who see no incongruity in the number of side-lines which are offered for sale.

It is well that it is so for as we have before indicated the keen rivalry in business, the strong competition from department stores and from general dealers have made it imperative that druggists should include in their stocks articles which meet with a popular demand.

Sentiment is very well in its place and the man who is lacking in sentiment is a man without feeling or appreciation of one of the great pleasures of existence, but it is one of those things which will not bring in dollars and cents and affords no pecuniary recompenses, and in these matter-of-fact times something more than sentiment is required to make both ends meet. The drug business is essentially a business and

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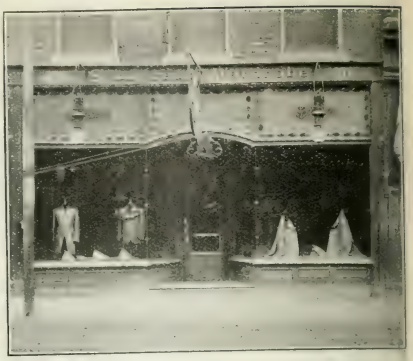
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A BUNCH of FACTS

That, in the ideal drug store Crown labels predominate.

That, their beauty of design and artistic finish are a source of real satisfaction.

That, they are manufactured by skilful workmen and the most modern machinery.

That, they are produced in a reasonable time, consistent with good work.

That, we have a reputation for fair business dealings and a most liberal and honorable treatment of our customers.

That, we are waiting for a chance to show you.

Crown Lithographing Co.

SPECIAL

Lithographers, Printers and Box Makers

TO THE DRUG TRADE

180 to 190 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.

while it has its professional side, it has also a commercial character, and he is a wise man who utilizes every means he can to increase his sales by keeping for the convenience of the general public such goods as his surroundings, class of customers, locality, etc., warrant.

The man who caters to the wants of his customers is the man who is going to make the success of his calling, and the man who does this with a due regard to the ethical side of the trade need not be afraid of losing his prestige as belonging to a profession.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(By our London Correspondent.)

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

Pharmacists from all parts of the United Kingdom assembled in full force at Manchester last month for the annual meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Tyrer, M.R.I., F.I.C., F.C.S. The proceedings began on July 22 with a reception by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester, and on the following morning, Mr. Tyrer delivered his presidential address. The title was "What is Research ?" and the President treated his subject in a very exhaustive manner. He gave the opinions of a number of prominent scientific men defining the much misunderstood term "Research," including views of Lord Kelvin, Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., the late Sir William H. Perkin, Professor W. H. Perkin, Jr., F.R.S., Professor Dunstan, F.R.S., Sir Henry E. Roscoe, Sir William Crookes, F.R.S., and many others. Mr. Tyrer showed that while research is being vigorously carried on in pharmaceutical circles, most of it is done in the laboratories of wholesale firms. The address was followed with close attention and provided an excellent start for the business portion of the Conference.

THE CONFERENCE PAPERS.

Taken as a whole, this year's Conference papers were well up to the usual high standard, and nearly all of them were of a practical nature. A very important contribution was the paper by Mr. Robert Wright, F.C.S., of Buxton, who was elected as next year's President of the Conference. It dealt with the chloroforms of aconite and belladonna, and Mr. Wright proved that the methods hitherto adopted for the preparation of these chloroforms yielded very unsatisfactory products in comparison with those given in the new "British Pharmaceutical Codex." The latter process takes out practically the whole of the alkaloids quickly and with very little waste of menstrum. Roughly, it consists in treating the root in No. 60 powder with ammonia and percolating with a mixture of 1 of absolute alcohol to 7 of chloroform, and making a product of 1 equal 1.

OIL OF JUNIPER.

The paper by Mr. J. C. Umney and Mr. C. T. Bennett, entitled "What is Oil of Juniper ?" was especially interesting in view of the recent case in the police court, mentioned in this column last month. The authors described the characters and give fractionation figures for English and foreign oil of juniper which showed very marked differences. Assuming that the medicinal value of the oil is due to one constituent, the authors concluded that the medicinal value must be widely different in the two classes. In spite of the difference noted, the oil of both classes might easily fall within the B.P. limits for specific gravity, and if freshly distilled the solubility also, and yet the proportion of pinene would probably vary from 30 to 65 per cent. Until the active constituent could be defined, it was impossible to decide from analytical figures to what extent, if any, rectified oil of turpentine had been added to a given sample.

ARTIFICIAL CALAMINES.

The paper by Professor R. B. Wild, of Manchester University, was one which greatly interested the Conference. Taking as his title "Artificial Calamines and their Use in Dermatological Practice," Professor Wild explained that calamine was used as the chief ingredient in lotions, ointments, and powders, for affections of the skin, and it was used for two reasons. First, because of its curative properties ; and, secondly, because its color reasonably approached to the color of the skin. But calamine was removed from the British Pharmacopoeia in 1898, and since then what had been dispensed as calamine seemed to have been of a very variable quality indeed. He had found very great difficulty, both at the Skin Hospital and in private practice, in getting lotions and ointments colored suitably in a harmless way. Some things dispensed as calamines were of a very extraordinary nature, and some of them produced severe inflammation of the skin in the patients to whom they were applied, and were even sometimes found to contain quite a considerable quantity of arsenic. He determined to investigate the question and in order to do this thoroughly he first endeavored to ascertain the approximate color of the skin and then to find out some harmless substance of an approximate standard of color. Skin color was very difficult to define because of its peculiar satiny lustre in a reflected light. Indeed, he found great difficulty in trying to estimate the exact tint of the skin. He found the best way to do it was to make powders of artifical cala-

mines of various kinds, to alter the color until he got the color of the skin itself, and then, by the use of Lovibond's tintometer, estimate the color value of that particular powder. He showed the Conference a little diagram which he found practically represented fairly well the color factors in the normal skin. Having examined all kinds of coloring matters, including various iron oxides, he found jewellers' rouge and Armenian bole to be the most suitable for the purpose. An analysis of the colors showed that these two substances when diluted, came very near to the color of the normal skin, and the calamines were very easily made from them. By diluting them down one got a color which had no shade at all, but simply a very pale kind of pink. This could be produced by the addition of 1 per cent. of jewellers' rouge or 1¼ per cent. of Armenian bole to zinc oxide or zinc carbonate. The next question was to find the best base on which these coloring matters combined, and he found precipitated zinc carbonate to be by far the best.

BRITISH DIPLOMAS IN CANADA.

In The Pharmaceutical Journal of July 27, the following editorial note appeared, which shows how British pharmacists regard the action of certain Pharmacy Boards of Canada in refusing to accept the English qualifying examinations in lieu of their own :—

"As an example of ill-advised opposition, British pharmacists may be referred to the attitude which certain pharmacy boards of the Dominion of Canada are inclined to adopt towards holders of the qualifying diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The steady flow of emigrants to the Dominion which is continually in progress very naturally takes with it an occasional British pharmacist, who—possibly relying on the constantly repeated expressions, on the part of the Dominion, of good fellowship towards the mother country—expects to receive reasonable treatment at the hands of the pharmacy boards, and to be accepted for registration as a pharmacist, on the ground of having passed the qualifying examination in Great Britain. The boards have full and explicit power to accept the Minor diploma for registration in lieu of examination, and yet, in spite of every consideration, some elect to repudiate diplomates from the mother country on the peevish and insufficient ground that Canadian diplomas are not accepted in Great Britain. The Ontario law provides that 'All persons approved of by the Council of the College (of Pharmacy) who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or certificates from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere may be registered as members of the Ontario College without the examination prescribed by this Act.' The Council of the Ontario College cannot be ignorant of the fact that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has not the power to accept Canadian diplomas for registration in this country ; and, further, the Council knows that the Pharmaceutical Society has made repeated attempts to obtain the necessary power to accept Canadian diplomas. In view of these facts the action of the pharmaceutical authorities in those provinces where the British diploma is not acknowledged must be regarded as distinctly unfriendly. In some of the provinces the authorities grant the degree of 'certified clerk' to persons who have passed the Major Examination, and while this is a concession for which pharmaceutical chemists from the mother country may be duly grateful, benefits so grudgingly conferred are hardly calculated to foster that friendly relationship which should exist between Great Britain and Canada."

LONDON CHEMIST AND CANADIAN PHARMACY.

Dr. W. Harrison Martindale, a well known London pharmacist, made some reference to the state of pharmacy in Canada in a paper he read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference, entitled "Pharmacy Notes from Various Parts of the World. Dr. Martindale said :—

"The conditions of pharmacy and the requirements in Canada are so similar on the one hand to those of Great Britain, and on the other to those of the United States, that it occurred to me, in view of our familiarity, one might say our complete satiety with the methods of the United States, to condense the information as far as practicable, without forgetting to mention the assistance of Mr. Lloyd Wood, of Toronto, in sending me notes and labels. There are one or two of the latter on grained tin foil which are interesting."

The articles prescribed by physicians, quoted by another included the following :—

Adrin Compound Suppositories—for haemorrhoids Blandine Compound—a hydrocarbon oil in camphor, thymol and eucalyptus, for oil spray ; Cellulin—a ferment, active upon sugar, starch and fats, in alkaline medium, dispensed in 7-grain tablets ; Olive oil—extremely popular at the moment, used largely in place of cod liver oil ; Pre-digested beef—an American product of beef peptones, dose one to two tablespoonfuls, a stimulant and nutritive ; Sodium Iodide—with pepsin in the form of elixir, alternative ; Sommos Hydrastic—a solution of triclorethidine propenyl ether, dose ½ to 1 teaspoonfuls, given as a sedative and for insomnia ; Sparteine Sulphate, in ¼ to ½ grain doses, with digitalis, in cardiac affections. This paper was the most comprehensive and exhaustive paper read at the

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Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

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GENTIAN
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Cowper Street, Finsbury
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WE invite your orders for the following, that their high-class quality may be proved.

"National" Chemicals

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE (Light)
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HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (Stable)
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CARBOLATED—NON-POISONOUS

THIS is strictly a high-class preparation, the merits of which have been abundantly proved by years of experience. Its use by the great sheep raisers of the great West speaks conclusively of its efficiency and economy. It is also a splendid ready-to-use salve for the stables.

One 25c tin dips 20 sheep.

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COLD DRAWN FRANCO-ITALIAN CASTOR OIL
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SOLUBLE CREOSOTE HOWARD'S EPSOMS, in keg

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— IN PACKAGES —

The Elliot & Co. Limited 5 Front St. East TORONTO

Make one trial and you will be convinced

THAT

COLUMNIAN SPIRITS

is the only Perfect Substitute for Ethyl Spirits for all External uses

For Sample apply to your Jobber or to the Manufacturers

The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited - - Head Office, Toronto, Ontario

The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago—in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines—one 30 years on the market—in any other way—organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns —in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

London, Ontario

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

Manchester meeting, and took many months to compile.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.

Pharmacists are greatly concerned over the progress of the Poison and Pharmacy Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the Government and the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill. Time after time the Bill has almost reached second reading, but the congested nature of public business has prevented the proposed measures coming on. The Pharmaceutical Society's Bill aims a hard blow at the company chemist and is being opposed might and main by the great drug store organization. Chemists are not at all satisfied with the provisions of the Government Bill, but there is a consensus of opinion among them that both Bills should be referred to a Select Committee. This course is very likely to be adopted and would mean that both sides of the question would be heard before a committee of unprejudiced men.

SALE OF MEAT EXTRACTS.

A good deal of attention is being given in pharmaceutical circles just now to the sale and chemistry of meat extracts, as the result of an important legal decision. A manufacturer was alleged to have applied a false description to packets of "Ox-cup" and "Ju-vis"—meat extracts which have an enormous sale in this country. The contention was that the wrapper enclosing the meat extracts was untruthful and misleading inasmuch as it stated that "Ox-cup" was a preparation of beef; that it contained the concentrated goodness of the ox, that it was a meat extract, and that it made excellent beef tea. The defence was that these statements were so qualified by the general context of the descriptions as to be quite unobjectionable and strictly accurate. The magistrate after hearing the evidence of the best London public analysts, came to the conclusion that the description was on the whole perfectly accurate and he dismissed the summons granting defendant £200 costs.

A WORTHY FUND.

The sum of £1,200 was raised at the Decennial Festival Dinner on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund. At the festival pharmacists from home and abroad foregathered in large numbers and in honour of the visitors the toast of "Our Colonial Empire" was submitted. That G.O.M. of English pharmacy—Samuel Ralph Atkins, J.P.—who announced his retirement from the Pharmaceutical Council will be much missed in connection with the work of the Benevolent Fund.

SECRET REMEDIES.

Slowly but surely the agitation against secret remedies and pharmaceutical proprietaries is growing into concrete form. The enormous increase of the unrestricted and uncontrollable traffic in these remedies was described by a prominent West-end chemist at a meeting in London as "a national calamity."

TO PREVENT SUBSTITUTION IN DISPENSING

It is a sad commentary on human nature that any person for the sake of personal gain would endanger the life of another either by substituting a different article from that ordered, which article might either prove injurious or else be so inert as to fail to arrest the ailment which the physician aimed to cure, or else by diminishing the quantity of the article specified or, in anyway deviating from the exact demands of the prescriber.

That such is the case is evidenced by the passage of a law in the New York legislature directed specially against this practice.

While we are loath to believe and do not believe that such a custom prevails, to any extent at least, in Canada, yet we feel certain that the pharmacists of the Dominion will agree with us that such a law, the text of which we give herewith, is an excellent one and should prove a deterrent to any one inclined to indulge in a practice so dishonest and so liable to produce disastrous results.

This law it will be observed makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine for any person to substitute any ingredient in a prescription or other order for drugs. Upon a second conviction the offender must be sentenced to imprisonment and on the third offense he loses his license to engage in any capacity whatever in the drug business. The following is the wording of the act:—

"Any person, who, in putting up any drug, medicine or food or preparation used in medical practice, or making up any prescription, or filling any order for drugs, medicines, food or preparation puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing a drug, medicine, food or preparation used in medical practice, or substitutes or dispenses a different article for or in lieu of any article prescribed, ordered or demanded, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any ingredient specified in any such prescription, order or demand than that prescribed, ordered or demanded or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription, order or demand by substituting one drug for another, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, however, that, except in the case of physicians' prescriptions, nothing herein contained shall be

deemed or construed to prevent or impair or in any manner affect the right of an apothecary, druggist, pharmacist or other person to recommend the purchase of an article other than that ordered, required or demanded, but of a similar nature, or to sell such other article in place or in lieu of an article ordered, required or demanded, with the knowledge and consent of the purchaser. Upon a second conviction for a violation of this section the offender must be sentenced to imprisonment, for a term of not less than ten days nor more than one year, and to the payment of a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. The third conviction of a violation of any of the provisions of this section, in addition to rendering the offender liable to the penalty prescribed by law for a misdemeanor, shall forfeit any right which he may possess under the law of this state at the time of such conviction, to engage as proprietor, agent, employee or otherwise, in the business of an apothecary, pharmacist or druggist, or to compound, prepare or dispense prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice ; and the offender shall be by reason of such conviction disqualified from engaging in any such business as proprietor, agent, employee or otherwise, or compounding, preparing or dispensing medical prescriptions or orders for drugs, medicines or foods or preparations used in medical practice."

N.W.T. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The Council of the North West Territories Pharmaceutical Association met at Banff on August 7th, with a full attendance of its members. The following officers were elected for the year 1907-1908 :—

President, James Findlay, Calgary.

Vice-President, Geo. H. Graydon, Edmonton.

Registrar-Treasurer, Robert Martin, Regina.

Auditors, R. N. Kelly and J. A. Cross.

Mr. Pennington was nominated to continue in the office of Registrar-Treasurer, but declined to accept the office. The nomination was therefore withdrawn, the council expressing to Mr. Pennington its appreciation of his untiring zeal and efficiency in the conduct of its business.

The Registrar-Treasurer's report showed that fifty-four members had been admitted to the association during the year ending June 30th, 1907, making a total enrollment of four hundred and three, and also showed that the finances of the Association were in a most gratifying condition.

At a previous meeting, a committee had been appointed to draft and submit to the solicitors of the Association, a list of questions anent the druggists' liability under the poison law. The solicitors' reply was read at this meeting, the questions and answers being briefly as follows :—

"The druggist sells poison and the purchaser is known to him. The sale is registered. Should the purchaser commit suicide with the poison :

Q. Is the druggist in any way responsible ?

A. No, if properly labelled, and there is nothing to indicate the intention of the purchaser to commit suicide, or the probability of his committing suicide.

Q. Should the purchaser poison another with the poison so purchased, is the druggist responsible under either the Pharmacy Act or the Criminal Code ?

A. No, if properly labelled and there is nothing to indicate the intention of the purchaser to commit, or the probability of his committing the act.

Q. The purchaser is not known to the druggist, nor introduced. Purchaser signs register. Does the druggist's responsibility cease ?

A. No, under such circumstances the druggist might be held for manslaughter.

Q. A party not a druggist (e.g. a general merchant), sells poison. Is he held responsible if the purchaser uses said poison to commit either suicide or murder ?

A. No, if labelled and if he knew purchaser, and there is nothing to indicate the intention or probability of the purchaser's committing either murder or suicide.

Q. Should general stores register all sales of poison, e.g., strychnine, laudanum, etc. ?

A. Yes, as provided for in Sec. 26, Sub.-Sec. 2 of the Act.

Communications were read from the Associations of Manitoba and British Columbia with respect to the forming of an Inter-Provincial Association, but it was decided to defer any action in this regard, pending the result of the approaching conference at Toronto. Messrs. Martin and Fergusson were appointed to represent the Association at this conference.

The question of a reciprocal fee with British Columbia was taken up, but while appreciating the friendly attitude of the sister association, and believing that the fee in the two Provinces should be the same, the Council considered that it would not be justified in lowering the fee of the Association to meet that of the Western Province until the condition of its finances warranted such a course. It was also pointed out that in comparison with similar organisations, e.g. the Medical and Legal, the fees of the Pharmaceutical Association are extremely low, and the Council therefore decided to recommend that the fee of the British Columbia Association be raised, rather than that the fee of the Territorial Association be lowered.

At the regular August Examination twelve candidates presented themselves.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

To Reduce Stock

We are offering for a limited time, Hair Brushes and Tooth Brushes, at special reduced prices.

It will pay you to investigate and lay in a stock while the bargains last. ¶Call and see us or ask our salesmen.

DON'T FORGET the time is limited, so act quickly.

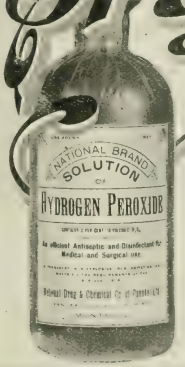
DJER-KISS---The Best and Most Lasting Perfume

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Specify "National"

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN



3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Clinical Thermometers



Change in Tariff and Prices

See The J. Stevens & Son's Dressing List, 1907.

N.B.—Besides being affected by changes in the Tariff, we have recently laid down a new engraving plant for our well-known lines of Clinical and Fever Thermometers.

No. 531—"Belleview." Hospital, one minute.
" 532—"Facile 228."
" 534—"Facile," one minute.
" 535—"Hospital 224." Non Magnifying.
" 536—"Crystal Lens," one minute.
" 538—"Hick's." Non Magnifying.
" 539—"Hick's," Magnifying Index.
" 540—"Rapide," Stevens' Patent, half minute, in Patent Safety Cases.
" 541—"Rapide," Stevens' Patent half minute, H. R.

For full description of these Thermometers and Assortments, see 1907 special list, page 17.

All the above lines are guaranteed High-Class English Workmanship.

The **J. Stevens & Son Co.** Limited

145 Wellington St. West, TORONTO



The demand for

WILSON'S FLY PADS

Will probably be twice as large this summer as it was last, and Wilson's Fly Pads pay the retail druggist a larger profit than any other well-advertised proprietary article on the market.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK?

Archdale Wilson, Hamilton

We Invite Our Friends

to make our Office their headquarters when in the City attending the Exhibition. We will be glad to look after any mail sent to our care, and will pay special attention to any enclosures that it might be a convenience for you to send us for shipment.

Our Sample Rooms are without doubt the finest in America.

It will pay you to carefully go through our immense line of Druggists' Sundries

The Lyman Brothers & Co. LIMITED

TORONTO

Trade Notes

Dr. McKinnon has opened a new drug store at Lofield, Alberta.

T. L. Brown has opened a drug store at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dr. Joseph Leduc, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, died August 11th.

D. E. Dunlop has opened a new drug store at Macleod, Alberta.

Mayhill Bros. have opened a new drug store at Edmonton, Alberta.

J. D. McNeil has opened a drug store on First St., Edmonton, Alberta.

The Winkler Drug Co., Winkler, Manitoba, have dissolved partnership.

T. E. Oliver has opened a new drug store at Wawota, Saskatchewan.

P. S. Thomas, druggist, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, has made an assignment.

C. M. Crouse has disposed of his drug business at Nelson, British Columbia.

The drug store of J. W. Smith, North Bay, Ontario, was destroyed by fire.

A. J. Mackenzie has opened a new drug store at 1171 Dundas St., Toronto, Ontario.

E. S. Blaikie has purchased the business of the Eagar Chemical Co., Halifax, N.S.

C. C. Parker has purchased the drug business of R. W. McClung, Manitou, Manitoba.

W. J. Mawhinney has moved his drug business from Somerset to Maymont, Manitoba.

The drug store of Thornton & Co., Hartland, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire.

F. J. Butland has purchased the drug business of H. W. Thompson, Goderich, Ontario.

W. Barker & Co., have opened a new drug and stationery store at Pipestone, Manitoba.

George E. Gibbord has opened a branch drug store on Dunn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

H. E. Campbell has opened a drug and stationery store at Dominion City, Manitoba.

G. W. Booth is opening a new drug store at 311 Davenport Road, Toronto Junction, Ontario.

W. C. Avery has purchased the drug business of C. T. Wilmott, 700 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

W. A. Chisholm, of Nanton, has opened a branch drug and stationery store at Cayley, Alberta.

J.A. G. Ellis, druggist, Montague, Prince Edward Island, is seeking to compromise with his creditors.

The drug stores of Harry Pew and J. Mears, Niagara Falls, Ontario, were damaged by fire August 21st.

The High River Drug Co., Limited, succeed to the business of Ash & Stanley, druggists, High River, Alberta.

The drug stock of P. S. Thomas, Sturgeon Falls, Ontario, is advertised for sale.

The offices of the Ferrol Manufacturing Co., have been moved to Bridgeburg, Ontario.

Dr. Forbes has purchased the business known as the "Roper Drug Store" at Caledonia, Ontario.

Wm. C. Wilson has opened a new drug store as a branch store at St. John, West, New Brunswick.

The drug stock of T. W. Miller, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, was partially destroyed by fire August 9th.

The drug stock of Speer & Stevenson, Shoal Lake, Manitoba was partially damaged by fire August 9th.

Charles Smuck has purchased the drug business of W. T. Pearce, 822 Queen St. E. Toronto Ontario.

The Thomas Drug Co., Ltd., has purchased the drug business of C. M. Crouse, Nelson, British Columbia.

Dr. F. D. Chapman has purchased the branch drug business of T. H. Cochrane & Co., Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The Capital Chemical Co. with head office, etc., at Ottawa, Ontario, has been incorporated. Capital $20,000.

The Saskatoon Drug and Stationery Co. have taken over the business of A. Dulmage, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Miss G. Gallagher has opened a new drug store at corner of Danforth and Broadview Avenues, Toronto, Ontario.

Miss M. Maude Orchard has taken over the drug business of her father George Orchard at Strathroy, Ontario.

H. A. Rowland is opening a new drug store at the corner of Sherbourne St. and Wilton Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

Joseph Kelly has purchased the drug business of J. F. Taylor, 544 Queen St. W., near Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario.

Samuel Hollingworth has purchased the drug business of D. L. Thompson, 394 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

Morris B. Percival has purchased the drug business of Dr. W. L. Smith, Richmond St. north, London, Ontario.

John Coatts formerly in business in Strathroy, has purchased the drug business of R. J. Barton, Mildmay, Ontario.

The drug stock and buildings of the Baird Drug Company, Woodstock, New Brunswick, was completely destroyed by fire July 31st.

Anderson & Nelles have taken over the drug business of J. E. Keyes, of London, Ontario, and will shortly occupy it exclusively, removing from their old stand.

Geo. A. Fraser has opened a drug store "The Empress Drug Hall" on Government St., Victoria, British Columbia.

The Saskatoon Drug and Stationery Company, consisting of Messrs. A. Dulmage and H. Greenway, have bought the drug business of E. S. Blain, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The Imperial Rubber Company has been incorporated with head office at Montreal, Quebec, and authorized capital stock of twenty thousand dollars.

W. J. A. Carnahan will shortly open his new drug store in the Traders' Bank building, corner Bloor and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ontario. He will also have an additional store on Bloor St. in the same building.

The Dominion Pharmacal Co., with head office at corner of Jarvis and Lombard Sts., Toronto, Ontario, has for its provisional directors, H.W. Brick, Toronto, President; H. W. Smith, Niagara Falls, Vice-President, J. F. Kellock, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer, and Messrs. R. H. Walton, Woodstock, Ont., and J. W. Houston, Toronto. It is capitalized at $100,000.

MONTREAL NOTES

Rumor has it that a few more drug stores are to be opened in Montreal. "The more the merrier" but alas not for the men who open them.

Early closing seems to have taken hold in Montreal. At the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association recently held two or three of the speakers alluded to the fact that keeping open until 11 and 12 p.m. and all day on Sunday was the reason so few young men present themselves to study the drug business.

It is said there is a movement on foot to close sharp at 10 p.m. on week days and open on Sundays for an hour in the morning an hour in the evening and not sell articles of commerce which other dealers are punished for selling.

The drug store of H. Lalonde, corner St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth Streets, Montreal, was entered by burglars and goods to the value of about $200 taken. It would almost appear as if the thief intended to commence a drug store as jars, boxes, cases had all been visited and small quantities taken from each. Fortunately Mr. Lalonde has his goods insured against burglary—and will not therefore be a loser.

At the annual banquet of the Optical Association of the Province of Quebec, held at the Corona Hotel, Dr. Samuel S. Grant, B.O.A., hon. sec., spoke of the necessity of securing provincial legislation to place the optometric profession on the same grade as the dental profession; and it was agreed by the members then present that a movement be at once put on foot to apply to the Legislature for legal recognition of the profession, which, at present, it was stated, had, in Canada, no legal status whatever.

As usual business has been very dull this summer, perhaps a little more so than usual. Tourist traffic enlivens us up a little but the class of summer tourists of late years does not seem to indicate the possession of wealth, judging by the very careful way they spend their spare dollars when on pleasure bent.

Mr. Moisan's pharmacy, at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence Boulevard, was visited by burglars in the early morning of August 7th, and about $150 worth of goods were removed. The burglars also visited the barber's shop next door and stole some $25 in cash. Evidently the parties knew the premises by the way they went to work.

The announcement is made that the marriage of Monsieur E. Vadeboncoeur will take place on Sept. 12. Mr. Vadeboncoeur is well known in Montreal as manager of the drug business of the late Mr. Robert, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Streets, and is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association.

The constant offering of "special propositions" by patent medicine firms is beginning to get played out. The retailer is beginning to realize that he is apt to over-stock himself and that is a serious danger which at all times he should guard himself against. The best and safest rule for the retailer is to buy small and often and get full prices for what he sells.

The funeral of the late Dr. Joseph Leduc took place on August 13th from his residence, 816 Dorchester Street West. The funeral cortege proceeded to St. James' R. C. Cathedral, where a requiem mass was said by Bishop Racicot, thence to the cemetery at Côte des Neiges. Many of Montreal's leading professional and business men attended. The chief mourners were the deceased's sons and brothers-in-law. For some years Dr. Leduc had given up his profession and carried on a pharmacy in Chaboelles Square, with two or three branches conducted by his sons.

There appears to be a great scarcity of pharmacy clerks in Montreal just now. It would not be a bad idea if some of our English confreres, both from England and Ontario, would try their luck in Montreal. There are from 150 to 200 pharmacies here, and with a little patience it is probable some of them could drop into comfortable situations.

Antirheumatin is a name applied to crayons of salocreol (creosote salicylate), which are used in the same way as menthol cones.

SOLUBLE

GELATINE CAPSULES

AT POPULAR PRICES

HIGHEST QUALITY. "HEBE" Regd. No. 189817 "HEBE" TRADE MARK BRAND **LOWEST PRICES.**

" Hebe " brand is a guarantee of highest quality and prices are the lowest

Robert Ferber & Co.,
191 to 195 Southwark Bridge Road,
LONDON, S.E.

Canadian Representatives :
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512 Carlaw Buildings,
Wellington St. West, TORONTO

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Public Interest in Pure Foods, and especially Pure Milk, causes us to anticipate an increased demand for our Pure Milk product---**Horlick's Malted Milk.**

If we can aid you by advertising matter, etc., please advise us.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS
MONTREAL

SOVEREIGN TALCUM POWDER
OXYGENATED

We are just a little ahead of other manufacturers in producing an Oxygen Toilet Powder. The word "oxygenated" is not put on our box merely for effect, but signifies that we have produced a Talcum Powder that gives off life-giving oxygen when placed in contact with the skin. Be up-to-date and see this greatly improved Talcum. Price $7.50 per gross.

Sovereign Perfumes
LIMITED
Toronto Canada

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS



Gives a Good Profit Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG



GILLETT'S LYE
HAS MANY USES.

It makes soap. It cleans baths, sinks, pans, cans, dishes, drains, closets, etc., and everything pertaining to the home. It's a fine disinfectant.

GILLETT'S CAUSTIC SODA.

GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR.
(chemically pure)

Should be sold by every druggist in Canada.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Do You Know?

NO DRUG HABIT - NO HEART EFFECT
Antikamnia Tablets
OPPOSED TO PAIN

In twenty-five cent
"Vest-Pocket-Boxes"
.....HAVE BEEN.....
REDUCED
.....TO.....
$1.75 Per Doz.

One Gross Lots—5% Discount
FROM ALL JOBBERS

This reduction from $2.00 per dozen, was made to meet the suggestion of the N. A. R. D. regarding adequate profit for the Retail Druggist

The Antikamnia Chemical Company
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

SOUTHALLS'
SURGICAL
Absorbent Wools, Lints, Bandages, Gauzes, and Butter Cloths, Aseptic and Antiseptic Dressings, Boric Lint.
DRESSINGS

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY
LIMITED

WEAVERS AND BLEACHERS
Mills—BROMSGROVE and BIRMINGHAM, England

Agent for Canada—J. M. SCHEAK
CARLAW BUILDINGS, Wellington Street West, TORONTO

PERSONALS

We extend our congratulations to Mr. B. A. Mitchell of London, Ontario, the veteran druggist of Canada, on the completion of his sixty first year in the drug business, on August 22nd.



MR. B. A. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell is now in his eighty-sixth year and is in excellent health and spirits and gives his whole time to business as in former years.

The old "Gothic Hall" as his store has always been called, enjoys the confidence and liberal patronage of the public, and is one of the landmarks of the "Forest City."

* * * *

There are at present three lady pharmacists in Ontario, owning and managing their own business, and all graduates of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. Miss Hewitt, Vittoria, Co. Simcoe, has been in business for some time. Miss Gertrude Gallagher is opening a new drug business in the east end of Toronto, and Miss M. Maude Orchard has taken over her father's business in Strathroy, Middlesex Co.



MISS M. MAUDE ORCHARD, PHM. B.

Miss Orchard is a graduate of class 1907 and as will be noticed also enjoys the distinction of being a Bachelor of Pharmacy. The business which this lady assumes was established by her father, Mr. George Orchard in 1860, and is known as The Medical Hall. The present owner, however, has christened it "The Maude Orchard Pharmacy."

Mr. W. Lloyd Wood is "up the lakes" on an extended holiday and is not expected to return until the end of September.

Mr. W. J. Millsap, representing The Lyman Brothers & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto, is making a tour of Western Canada taking in all the Provinces.

Mr. W. G. Noble, of Lyman Brothers & Co., is enjoying his holidays in Bobcaygeon and neighhood.

OBITUARY

DR. J. LEDUC.

Dr. Joseph Leduc, one of the best known druggists and physicians of Montreal, Quebec, died at his summer home at Dorionville, August 11th.

Dr. Leduc practised medicine for a number of years and afterwards embarked in the drug business, his first main store being on Chaboillez Square, and subsequently adding to the number until he had four drug stores in various parts of Montreal.

The doctor was also associated with Dr. Archambault in the Vaccine Institute founded some years ago. Deceased leaves a widow and four children.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, ETC., RECEIVED

Ohio State University, College of Pharmacy, Columbus, Ohio. Entrance examinations Sept. 10th to 14th. Term begins September 17th.

Vanderbilt University, Department of Pharmacy, Nashville, Tennessee. Entrance examinations, Sept. 16th to 18th. Term begins September 18th.

Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ontario. Term begins September.

Mr. P. A. Kennedy, of Brandon, Man., is erecting a new brick block in the south end of the city, where he will open a branch store about Sept. 1st. Mr. Kennedy is also enlarging his present store on Rosser Ave. and is installing a new set of fixtures and showcases, which when completed will, he claims, make one of the best stores in the Dominion.

A MODEL WAREHOUSE

The writer had the pleasure recently of visiting the warehouse of the London, Ontario, branch of the National Drug and Chemical Company Limited, recently, and was courteously shown through the establishment by Mr. Bole, the manager.

The whole building, including the executive offices, the laboratory, dry and wet storage rooms, etc., have all been admirably planned both with an eye to convenience and the systematic and speedy transaction of business, and the building is so constructed as to permit of additional stories being added when the increase of business demands it, a possibility we should judge of the near future, as evidenced by the present expansion of trade.



NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO'S. WAREHOUSE, LONDON, ONT.

The warehouse is situated on York St. directly north of the G.T.R. passenger station, and presents an imposing appearance.

The business is the successor to that of the London Drug Co., so many years under the capable management of Mr. Jas. Mattinson, who is now one of the executive staff of the N. D. and C. Co. in Montreal. It was formerly managed by the late Mr. James Douglas who, representing Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., Montreal, took over the wholesale business of Mr. B. A. Mitchell.

Commanding as it does the confidence of the trade throughout Western Ontario, the business has developed largely each year and its continued success and increase of business is an evidence of the wise conduct of the business under the present management.

"A BRAIN TWISTER"

Rosae Camphor Ether one or Ferrous all. She was Aloes too Sassafras, and was Aloes up to some Nitric, so she took the cajaput to bed Ol. Olivæ, to a Tragacanth, and had no Myrrh Myrcia on Antelebrine than to Sulphur a scent her funnel little canella gave her. Oh! the Cinnamon Ammonol, and so Eucalyptus and say, that you have Benzine to Caryoph a Caffeine a Foenegreek cart. Your spirits are like your Ol. Machine, Aloes fixing Origanum up.

Mace be true Ol. Thyme.

Rosae came for either one or for us all. She was always too sassy for us, and was always up to some night trick, so she took the cat you put to bed all alive, to a tragic end, and had no more mercy on Auntie Febrine, than to sell for a cent, her funny little can Ella gave her. Oh! the sin of man am on all, and so you call up to us and say that you have been seen to carry off a calf in a funny Greek cart. Your spirits are like your old machine, always fixing or rigging him up

May us be true all the time.

C. Roy Magee.

The season for all kinds of vermin exterminators is now with us, and Bonner's Columbian Insecticide Co. is offering to the trade preparations which will meet with a ready sale and will be in large demand. Sticky Fly Paper, Columbian Insecticide, Rat and Mouse Exterminator, and Columbian Liquid for bed bugs, moths, etc., are among their specialties. Drop them a line of enquiry.

SPECIAL LIMITED OFFER

On Laxative Bromo Quinine

TO APPLY ON ONE ORDER ONLY

TO THE RETAIL DRUG TRADE OF CANADA TO SECURE
THEIR INFLUENCE IN INTRODUCING

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS

SPECIAL OFFERS

6 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, $1.75 per dozen	$ 10.50
1 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, Free.	
1 dozen Grove's Black Root Liver Pills, Extra, Free.	
Less 5% cash discount, January 1st, 1908.	
Net cost to you	9.97
WILL RETAIL FOR	24.00
12 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, $1.75 per dozen	21.00
2 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, Free.	
2 dozen Grove's Black Root Liver Pills, Extra, Free.	
Less 5% trade and 5% cash discount, January 1st, 1908.	
Net Cost to you	18.95
WILL RETAIL FOR	48.00
36 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, $1.75 per dozen	63.00
6 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, Free.	
6 dozen Grove's Black Root Liver Pills, Extra, Free.	
Less 8% trade discount and 5% cash discount, January 1st, 1908.	
Net Cost to you	55.06
WILL RETAIL FOR	144.00
60 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, $1.75 per dozen	105.00
10 dozen Laxative Bromo Quinine, Free.	
10 dozen Grove's Black Root Liver Pills, Extra, Free.	
Less 10% trade discount and 5% cash discount, January 1st, 1908.	
Net Cost to you	89.77
WILL RETAIL FOR	240.00

The following liberal terms will apply, provided you place your order promptly:—

ALL ORDERS ARE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, AND WILL BE DATED DECEMBER 1st, 1907, FOUR MONTHS, DUE FOR PAYMENT APRIL 1st, 1908, OR SUBJECT TO A 5% CASH DISCOUNT IF PAID JANUARY 1st, 1908.

As this offer is limited, it will be advisable for you to take advantage of same at once. In any event, it will not be extended beyond December 1st, 1907.

You are authorized to say to your customers that if they do not like Grove's Black Root Liver Pills better than any Liver Pills which they ever used, that you will refund to them the purchase price, and in every case where they fail to give better satisfaction than any Liver Pill they ever used, notify us, and we will promptly send you the retail price, so that you will not lose any profit on the transaction.

GROVE'S BLACK ROOT LIVER PILLS ("The pill that does not gripe") are put up in one (1) dozen containers, same as Laxative Bromo Quinine, and if displayed on your showcase, will sell themselves. They are purely vegetable, and act on the liver equal to Calomel, and leave no bad after effects.

We have spent over a Million Dollars ($1,000,000) in advertising, to induce the public to go to your store and call for Laxative Bromo Quinine, and as this Special LIMITED OFFER allows you a profit of 140% to 166⅔%, and extend to you this liberal dating, we believe we have a right to ask, "Do you think it fair to push a Cold Tablet that is similar in name, and which is sold entirely on the reputation and expense of advertising Laxative Bromo Quinine, thereby helping the proprietors of these Cold Cures to build up a demand for their preparations, without they even spending a dollar in advertising?" Ask yourself, IS IT FAIR?

ALL JOBBERS WILL ACCEPT ORDERS ON ABOVE TERMS.

Paris Medicine Company

ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Branch Office and Laboratory:
49 COLBORNE ST., TORONTO, ONTARIO

HELP THOSE
WHO HELP YOU

DR. PIERCE protects you by means of his Direct Contracts. Therefore co-operate with him by sending to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y., for Memorandum Books and for Window Displays. Dr. Pierce's Medicines sell the year round.

Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association

We have pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait of the first Council of the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association.

The Council consists of seven members of the association to be styled Pharmaceutical Council, and is composed of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Registrar and Treasurer and three others elected at the annual general meeting.

According to the Act of Incorporation the Council appoints two examiners to examine candidates offering for registration, and the Government in Council appoints a third, all appointments being for a term of three years.

The Board of examiners meet twice during the year for the holding of examinations, and all persons presenting themselves must have "served as an assistant in a drug store for not less than four years and at least two of these years has been employed in the dispensing of prescriptions."

The members of the Council are as follows :—
Cowan D. Rankin, President.
Donald Darrach, M.D., Vice-President.
R. M. Johnson, Phm. B., Secretary-Registrar.
H. Allison Ellis, Treasurer.
Hon. George E. Hughes, M.L.A.
Hammond J. Mabon.
A. W. P. Gourlie.

The examiners are, A. W. Reddin, Phm. B., George A. B. MacDonald and D. Darrach, M.D., the latter being appointed by the Government.

H. ALLISON ELLIS

First entered the drug business at O'Leary then went to Kensington where he remained three years as manager. He then went to Montague having purchased the drug business of J. F. McNeill.

He continued the business successfully for five years, and then bought out the business of the late W. R. Watson which was established in Charlottetown in 1843. He was elected Treasurer of the P.E.I. Pharmaceutical Association at its organization and is now residing in Lashburn, Sask., having been forced to leave the Province owing to the illness of his wife.



FIRST COUNCIL OF THE P. E. I. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

H. J. Mabon — Hon. Geo. E. Hughes — A. W. P. Gourlie
Dr. Darrach, Vice-Pres. — C. D. Rankin, Pres. — R. M. Johnson, Secy.-Registrar — H. A. Ellis, Treas.

A. W. P. GOURLIE

Now conducts the Prince County Drug Store at Summerside (the first drug store in Prince County) which was managed by his father until his death which occurred in September 1903.

Mr. Gourlie attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy graduating from there in 1902. He then

went to Maple Creek, Assiniboia, where he spent a year, but upon the death of his father he returned to Summerside and took charge of the drug business which he still successfully conducts.

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Commenced the drug business in the employ of his brother Arthur S. Johnson, Ph. G. In 1892 he attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy graduating with honors. He then took the examinations of the University of Toronto and obtained his degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy in June 1893. On his return to Charlottetown he entered into partnership with his brother which continued until 1900 when his brother was compelled to retire owing to poor health, since which time Mr. Johnson has conducted the business on his own account.

He has held the office of Secretary-Registrar of the P.E.I. Pharmaceutical Association ever since its organization.

COWAN D. RANKIN.

Commenced his apprenticeship in the drug business with the late W. R. Watson in 1869. He started in business on his own account in 1877 on Grafton Street and has been continuously engaged at the same stand since that time.

Mr. Rankin was elected President of the Pharmaceutical Association at its formation and is deservedly popular with his brother druggists.

HAMMOND J. MABON.

Started with the late W. R. Watson in 1897 and was with him for two years when he went to Boston and worked in the employ of W. A. DeMerritt for four years. He then returned to P.E. Island and managed the branch store of H. A. Ellis at Murray River for a year.

Mr. Mabon then decided to start out for himself and opened up a drug store in Souris where he has been conducting a successful business since 1904.

HON. GEO. E. HUGHES

Engaged in the drug business in 1872 with Dr. S. W. Dodd and two years later removed to his present location known as Des Brisay's Corner, where a drug business has been carried on continuously since 1810. Has been a member of the Council of the P.E. Island Pharmaceutical Association since its organization and was elected President for the year 1906-7. He has recently been elected as the representative of the Association to attend the meeting to be held in Toronto on Sept. 3rd.

DR. D. DARRACH

Studied medicine under the instruction of the late Doctors Hammond and Richard Johnson in 1866 after which he attended Harvard Medical College and Bowdoin Medical College graduating from both institutions. He located in Margate in 1871 and practised his profession there and at Kensington until 1883 when he retired therefrom and gave his whole time to the drug business which he had started and which he has conducted during the past twenty-five years.

About a year or two ago he sold out his drug business to Edgar Keir and now confines himself to conducting the business of Reuben Tuplin & Co., which he owns.

CHICAGO'S INVITATION

On behalf of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, we cordially extend an invitation to every retail druggist and drug clerk in the United States and Canada to visit our city during the week of September 16th, on the occasion of the 9th annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

Expecting as we do, the largest gathering of Retail Druggists in the World's history, we are making elaborate preparations to provide for the multiple needs of such an assemblage.

Our convention headquarters—Orchestra Hall —reputed to be the finest auditorium in America, is ideal in every respect, containing as it does, adequate committee rooms, perfect acoustics and its famous promenade foyer for our Pharmaceutical Exhibition.

The chief aim of the exhibition will be to present to the up-to-date druggist ideas that will assist him in making the drug business pay better. There will be new and interesting novelties, money-making side lines and numerous pharmaceutical specialties will be demonstrated.

Our entertainment committee has outlined a programme of activities that will make every flitting moment count. Among the features planned, are :—

A ride on Lake Michigan in one of Chicago's Palatial Pleasure Steamers ; a personally conducted trip to the Union Stock Yards ; a grand reception and ball at the Auditorium ; a big vaudeville smoker ; a theatre party and tally-ho trips for the ladies ; "There will be something doing every minute."

In the past, N.A.R.D. conventions have been fruitful in establishing solid friendship among the druggists of America, and it does not need any stretch of the imagination to assume that in every way the meeting in Chicago will be an occurrence of the most vital importance in the history of Drug organizations.

Week of September 16th is the time : Chicago is the place ; your wife is the girl. Bring her with you. Chicago bids you welcome.

Sidney C. Yeomans, Pres.
Isam M. Light, Sec'y.

The Brown Toffee that Cures the Blues

Ask your Wholesaler

Kerr's Butter Scotch

The best selling package on the market

KERR BROS.

486 Queen St. W. Toronto

COWAN'S

PURE COCOA

(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S

Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited

TORONTO.

Webb's

By Appointment Purveyors to His Excellency The Governor-General.

CHOCOLATES

make an ideal side-line for a druggist —especially Webb's Chocolates. They are put up in original sealed packages, quality and weight guaranteed. There is no loss in handling—no trouble to sell them. Nothing but satisfaction for everybody.

ALWAYS IN DEMAND

The Harry Webb Co., Limited

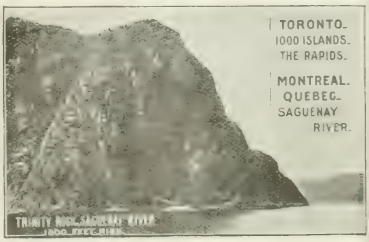
TORONTO

Webb's

WHERE WILL YOU GO THIS SUMMER?

IF YOU DESIRE REST AND RECREATION, WHY NOT TRY

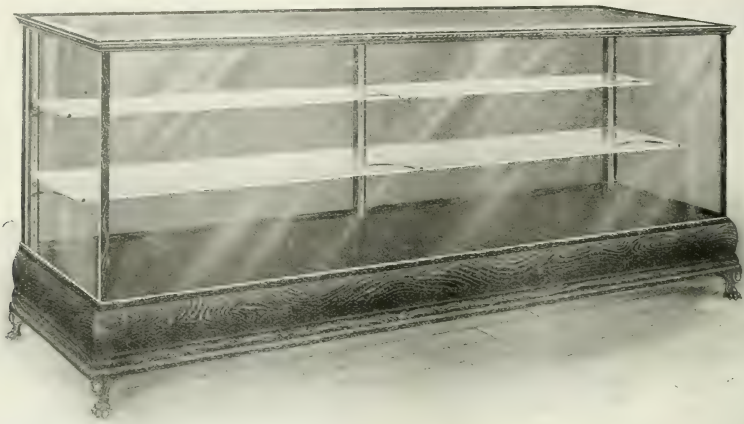
"THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TRIP?"



Folders descriptive of the Thousand Islands, Rapids, Montreal, Quebec, Murray Bay, Tadousac, the far famed Saguenay River, etc., on application to any Railway or Steamboat Ticket Agent.

For illustrated, guide "NIAGARA TO THE SEA," send 6c. in postage stamps to H. Foster Chaffee, A.G.P.A., Toronto, or Thos. Henry, Traffic Manager, Montreal, R. & O. Navigation Co.

SHOW CASES



CENTURY

(KNOCK DOWN)

Druggists all over the country are buying our cases and are delighted with them.

We have one price, whether you buy one case or one hundred.

We take care of the fittings of a Drug Store from the front window to the back door.

TORONTO SHOW CASE COMPANY, LIMITED

5 to 21 Defries Street

JAMES G. KENT, President, - late Gowans Kent & Co
R. W. McCLAIN, Gen. Manager, " " " "
W. M. PETERKIN, Sec.-Treas., " " " "
HARRY CHINN, Superintendent.

Catalogue and Drawings on Application

BACKGROUND IN WINDOW DISPLAY

By Geo. F. Leak

I notice that many druggists pay no attention to putting up suitable backgrounds for their window displays. I do not know whether the cause is their lack of ability to arrange such things, or that they think it an unnecessary element in a window display. Yet there is not one of them who would say that a picture was complete without a frame; neither is a window display finished in many cases without a background, which makes each article displayed stand out individually.

I know that most persons cannot arrange a cheese-cloth background nicely and change it as often as it should be changed; nor are there many persons who will go to the expense of putting up plush or velvet curtains, yet the latter are the least expensive in the long run.

To the druggist who is looking to improve his business by making his windows attractive I offer the following ideas. If carried out they will give one very pleasing and artistic effects.

The fabrics best for backgrounds are burlap, creton or denim, the former preferred, as it is the most artistic. They can be had in plain or fancy colorings, but the plain will make the richest effect when up. The cost of such materials is very nominal, as they can be had from 10 to 35c. per yard, 31 to 36 inches wide. Very little of it is required for a good-sized window. Which ever material one selects it must be stretched across the back of the window, just as taut as possible. Then, with some gilt upholstery tacks —those about 1 inch in diameter are best—it is to be tacked on the background, the tacks being so placed as to form panels, fancy scrolls, and other designs.

The design can first be drawn out on paper, then cut and placed on the wall, marking with chalk where the tacks are to be driven, or it may be fastened up and tacked around, tearing the paper out afterward.

The edge should be a continuous line of tacks about three inches apart. Lettering can be done with the tacks in the centre of a panel so that one can have a continuous advertisement in the background.

Another way in which backgrounds can be made is to form panels or squares by the use of ½ inch round moulding. If desired, one can make a border of about one foot of one color and the centre of another, the moulding covering up the edges where the two colors meet. Even this can again be enlarged upon by adding tacks to either the border or the panel; leaving one free from them, for if there were tacks on both it would look overdone.

Green or red will give the best service and richest appearance.

Have you ever noticed how curious people are to know what is the matter if your curtain is down during the daytime? They are always trying to peep inside and find out what it means.

So it might be well to arouse their curiosity even more by covering the window entirely over with black paper. Then cut a six-inch opening in the paper just even with the eye so that people in passing can peep in and see the display made inside.

A small card on the glass just below the opening lettered "Take a Peep," would perhaps help to a quicker understanding of the device.

This idea could be enlarged upon by tearing the paper out, forming a figure or design of the opening. An impressive one would be to tear it out in the shape of a bear on all fours, and then place a large card in the window worded thus, "Bear in mind this is the right place to have your prescriptions put up."

A very odd window can be gotten up by taking two or three large sacks and nearly filling them with shavings or other light material to fill out their shape. Then fill up the top of each with soaps or candies or perfumes, etc., disposing them in such a manner as to appear as if the goods were just coming out of the sacks. The sacks can be placed three in a row, then two on top, then one. A ladder could be set up against them and Brownie figures arranged in comical attitudes over the ladder and sacks.—Drug Cir.

COLORS THAT HARMONIZE

In reply to the question "What colors harmonize best in decorating a window?" an exchange says:

No matter what may be the material or article given to a window trimmer, the first thought must be of the proper color to back the window to give the desired effect. White contrasts with black and harmonizes with gray; white contrasts with brown and harmonizes with buff; cold green contrasts with crimson and harmonizes with olive; warm green contrasts with crimson and harmonizes with yellow; green contrasts with colors containing red, and harmonizes with colors containing yellow or blue; orange contrasts with purple and harmonizes with yellow; orange requires blue, black, purple, or dark colors for contrast, and warm colors for harmony; citrine contrasts with purple and harmonizes with yellow; russet contrasts with green and harmonizes with red; gold contrasts with any dark color, but looks richer with purple, green, blue black and brown than with other colors. It harmonizes with all light colors, but least with yellow. The best harmony is with white.

DIVISIONAL ASSOCIATION NO. 2

The members of District No. 2, Druggists' Divisional Association who enjoyed the delightful sail and fishing trip from Kingston Harbor up to the Brothers on July 18, were all unanimous in their opinions that Kingston being so central and possessing such facilities is the ideal place for our meetings. The visitors arrived by early morning trains and boats and it may be a pointer to some who did not come that one member, rather than miss the day's fishing and sport arrived the evening, of the 17th. In future, if members who find it more convenient to reach here the previous evening will drop the Secretary-Treasurer a postal, special arrangements will be made to entertain him or them with a boat trip or an auto run.

Just at this point it might be well to draw the attention of each member of the Association to next year's announcement. When you receive it, mark that special date off your business calendar. Tack it up in your office in front of your desk. Plan your week's business so that you are going to be with the boys in Kingston on that date if you are living and well, and we trust you all will be. Take these meetings to heart, they are specially arranged to benefit each and every druggist in the Province of Ontario. You get other pill pounder's ideas and he gets yours. You hear of the untiring efforts of the district representatives when they are in Toronto working for legislation that is a personal benefit to you, in other words, they are guarding the interests of each druggist in their district. You do not know what the president of the district may have accomplished for your special benefit unless you attend these meetings. If he takes this interest in you 365 days in the year, how much more interest should you take in the one single day of the year you attend the meeting.

Brother Druggist (Buster Brown District): Resolved, that I shall attend every district meeting in future or send my representative with the Association fee of $1. Don't forget the latter.

A list of members who paid their annual fee, and also those members present who were in arrears and paid up, will be given. If your name is not on the list when you read it over put it on yourself and send the Secretary-Treasurer the amount you owe the Association up to date.

The fishing boat left Kingston a little after 11 a.m. and proceeded up the bay with six boats in tow and one gasoline launch, and when the Brothers were reached and lunch disposed of, the minnows were divided and it was not long before the long steel rods were doing duty. Several members of the district are expert fishermen and their boats were the envy of others less fortunate at 5 o'clock when they were all gathered on the shore. Several members enjoyed a delightful swim, which refreshed them very much for the evening's doings. The good ship and party reached the city about 7, and immediately proceeded to spoil the fine efforts prepared by "mine host" Telfer, of the British American. About 7.30 the party assembled in the council chamber and proceeded with business.

Moved by Mr. Geen, seconded by Mr. Hoag, that the minutes of last meeting, "which was held in Brockville," and were sent to each druggist in the district, be received and adopted. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hoag, seconded by Mr. Lamb, that old officers be re-elected at same salary.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Geen, seconded by Mr. Hoag, that Mr. Case be appointed our representative at the Retail Merchants' Association meeting for ensuing year.—Carried.

Mr. Case explained the workings and business at the College to the entire satisfaction of the members present.

After much discussion the reducing of the apprenticeship term from 4 to 3 years be not entertained by members of this district.

Moved by Mr. Geen, seconded by Mr. Hoag, that the annual fee of $2.00 to the O.C.P. should not be increased to $4.00 per year.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hoag, seconded by Mr. Shurie, that the following gentlemen be added to the executive: J. B. Dickie, Trenton; T. B. Wallace, Napanee; A. L. Geen, Belleville; Mr. Sine, Gananoque.

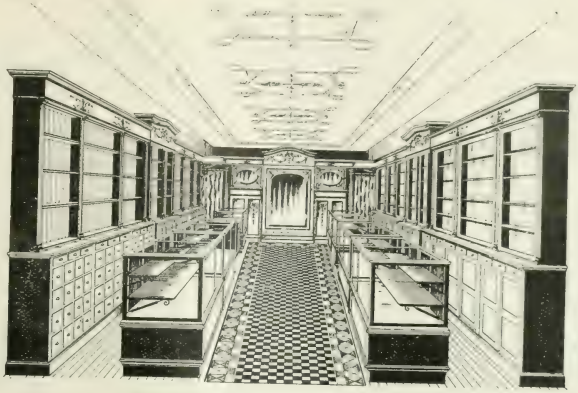
Moved by Mr. Currie, seconded by Mr. Boyce, that the thanks of the visitors are due and are hereby tendered to the druggists of the city of Kingston for their painstaking and untiring efforts to render the visiting druggists the best day's outing ever held. May their shadows never grow less.

Moved by Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Hoag, that the druggists of the city of Kingston, also the visitors, wish to thank Mr. W. B. Skinner, of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Neil C. Polson, of Polson & Co., and Mr. Hall, of Parke, Davis & Co., E. C. Mitchell, manager of the National Drug & Chemical Co., for the able manner in which they entered into the day's sport, doing all in their power to make the day's entertainment a record one.

Moved by Mr. Hoag, seconded by Mr. Geen, that Mr. Case be tendered a vote of thanks for the able and efficient manner he has acted as chairman of our meetings.

Mr. Case replied in his usual good form, and assured the members of District No. 2 that he would always endeavor to serve them to the best of his ability.

SEPTEMBER, 1907



Drug Furniture, B.P. (best procurable)



Ask for Catalogue

Order Now, September, 1907

POINTS OF OUR FITTINGS

DESIGN—Attractive, neat, modern, practical, stylish.

MATERIAL—Selected A1.

WORKMANSHIP — Absolutely first-class; dust-proof and fly-proof.

FINISH—Superb, and any color desired.

POINTS TO PONDER

NEED—You require them to protect your goods from dust and damage.

UTILITY—Goods well displayed are half sold.

SERVICEABILITY—Last a life time, and work every minute.

COST—Moderate, and soon repaid because of increased sales.

Dominion Office & Store Fitting Co., Limited

LONDON, CANADA

Why We WANT YOUR TRADE

Because we need it to insure the successful upbuilding of a Canadian trade.

Because as druggists who have gone through the same kind of difficulties with which you are each day contending, we feel confident we know your needs.

Because as Canadian Druggists we feel we can bespeak your preference, everything else being equal.

Because we do our utmost to produce articles that will attract attention, create demand and retain trade.

Because the Canadian field is a large one to cater to, and a little from each one will mean a lot from the many.

Because the sight of some of our products in your store will be a good advertisement for us.

Because you can make from 150 to 200 per cent. profit on goods manufactured by us, when you will find it very hard to make 25 per cent. on similar so-called patented goods manufactured by men whose consideration for you is shown by advances in prices and equal favors to general dealers.

Because we want your confidence; we want to merit it; and, we will appreciate it if we get it

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited - TORONTO, MONTREAL, and WINNIPEG



Majestic Polishes

PASTE OR LIQUID

MAJESTIC
Has no superior. Made in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians.
Write for samples and prices.

ASK YOUR WHOLESALE OR JOBBER—



STORE FRONTS

The Druggist with the up-to-date front is the man who is doing the business

Have You One?

If not, we will be glad to hear from you and will send designs and prices upon request

We also manufacture all kinds of interior fittings

Toronto-Waterloo Office Fixture Co.

Head Office and Factory: WATERLOO Limited

Toronto Office: 75 Yonge Street, Room 3. Phone M 3084.

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Seventy-eight Boxes Fabric Finish Paper

Price $11.00 **Retails at $25.00**

With first order two display columns FREE

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THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

TORONTO and BRANTFORD

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ALL SIZES STYLES COLORS



T. C. WHEATON CO.

BOTTLE MAKERS

MILLVILLE, N.J., U.S.A.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy

The course of 1906-1907 was the best that has been given in the history of the College. Further advances are planned for 1907-1908, and a New Department has just been established for the training of Food and Drug Analysts. Special Course in Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, for which students can enter at any time. Well-equipped Laboratories and a Faculty of experience and national reputation. For detailed information write to

J. S. BEETEM, Registrar,
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BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Do you want a college education in a modern College of Pharmacy at a moderate expense?
Our course in every respect is up-to-date, thorough, practical, comprehensive, complete and our students come in direct contact with the Faculty.
Extensive **laboratory courses** in Manufacturing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Assaying, Dispensing, Analytical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Microscopy constitute over one-half of the required course. There are 160 drug stores in Buffalo in which to seek **employment** during and after the course.

No Examination is required except upon subjects in which students have been thoroughly drilled. Students are thoroughly prepared for all State Board examinations. No drug store experience is required for graduation.

The Regular Course leads to the degree of Phar. B.

State Registration.—This College is registered in full with the State Education Department, and with the State Board of Pharmacy of New York and other States.

Illustrated Announcement sent upon application. Address

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FLY PAPERS

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Flies, Wasps, Ants, Mosquitoes, etc.

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CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
Wrappers.

Genuine CASTORIA Always

Bears the Signature of

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY
77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND

AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE

Imported Sponges

SAUNDERS & EVANS have received another shipment of beautiful **FRENCH SPONGES**, both bleached and natural. These goods are really beautiful, fine forms and of remarkably *strong fibre* and appeal to all first-class trade. They are far more durable than ordinary sponges and are firmer and nicer in every way.

We have just now a very fine assortment of Wools, Velvets and Grass Sponges. We would recommend the large Grass Sponges at this season of the year for housecleaning purposes, as they are large and cheap, and though not as durable as other varieties, answer the purpose nicely and make a good window display at very little cost.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited
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Isn't it worth twenty cents a week

To place in your traveller's hands a revised copy of Dun's Reference Book every six months? Remember there are over sixty per cent. of changes every year. Give your representative the proper equipment of an up-to-date issue and a letter of introduction.

We bind any group of Provinces, and the July issue will be ready for delivery on the first proximo.

R. G. DUN & CO.

SPONGE BAGS



We carry the largest and best selected Stock in Canada, including all the latest designs and patterns.

Travelling Rolls, Children's Waterproof Diapers, Wash Cloths (Squares)

And Everything in Rubber and Elastic Goods.

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

THE GRIFFITHS, DIXON CO'Y
TORONTO LIMITED

VINCENT WOOD'S

"EUREKA" CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES

Every genuine Bandage must have "Eureka" Woven in the Selvedge.

RUBBERLESS
Porous and WASHABLE.

Special discount for quantities.



SOLE IMPORTER for Great Britain and Colonies.

Wholesale from all Sundries Houses.

Registered.

Unobtainable from Hawkers, Pedlars and Unqualified Dealers.

THE BANDAGE OF THE FUTURE in cases of Varicose Veins, Sprain or Abdominal Binding &c.

NO OTHER will be worn or asked for.

Prices per dozen Bandages. Widths;	2	2½	3½	5	7	9 ins.
Best Quality	12/-	15/-	18/-	36/-	54/-	
2nd	9/-	12/-	15/-			

Send for Price List of Trusses, Belts, Hot Water Bottles, Plastic Stockings, etc.

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"THE STANDARD"

TRADE MARK

CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 60 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

When your customers ask for "Black Capsules" they want

THE "OLD RELIABLE"

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES

POPULAR SINCE 1836

Registered Trade Mark Brand

H. PLANTEN & SON Established In New York In 1836

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

93 HENRY STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.

This Ink has been known to the Trade since 1835.as

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK,

for Marking Linen, Silk & Cotton WITH A COMMON PEN, Without a Preparation.

THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.

Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

1844 1907

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH SALTS

"STERLING BRAND" PURE

MERCURIALS

ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)

All Strength

GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC

SCALE PREPARATIONS

HYPO-PHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

H. SALLE & CO.

4 Rue Elzévir, PARIS

Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.

Specialty of Irish Moss.

Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited

VANILLA BEANS

FOR

Perfumers', Wholesale Druggists', Bakers' and Confectioners' Supply Houses. First Quality Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals.

Oils of Sandalwood, E. I.; Bay, Birch, Clove Buds, Nutmegs, etc. Distilled in America, in our own plant

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

257 Pearl St., New York, U.S.A.

Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

Canadian Agents: N. C. POLSON & CO., KINGSTON, ONT.

SAL HEPATICA

Small Size,	$2.00	per doz.
Medium Size,	4.80	" "
Large Size,	10.20	" "

Plus 25% duty.

$55.00 lots less 10 and 2½ discount for remittance with order.
Freight paid.



BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

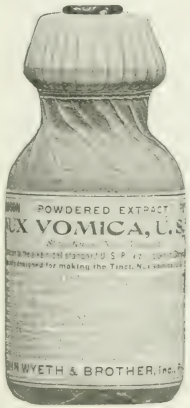
277-279 Greene Avenue, BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

WYETH'S

STANDARD
POWDERED EXTRACTS

Will be found entirely divested of the slightest evidence of oxidation, possessing the well-defined physical characteristics of the respective drugs from which they are derived, such as odor, taste and color, and retaining in a concentrated condition the original proximate principles of the drugs. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of exercising the utmost discrimination on the part of the apothecary in the selection of Powdered Extracts; if not made by the vacuum process, they must necessarily suffer much deterioration.



JOHN WYETH & BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA, INCORPORATED PENNSYLVANIA

LYMAN, SONS & CO., Canadian Factors, Montreal, Canada.

The following is a list of the members who paid their annual fee of $1.00 to the Association, also paid for arrears: Mr Curry Brockville Mr. McKeown, Belleville; Mr. Hoag, Kingston; Dr. Chown, Kingston; Mr. Lamb, Athens; Mr. Shurie, Wellington; Mr. McLeod, Kingston; Mr. Geen, Belleville; Mr. Case, Picton; Mr. Gibson, Kingston; Mr. Best, Kingston; Mr. Boyce, Sydenham; Mr. Sine, Gananoque.

Moved by Mr. Hoag, seconded by Dr. Chown, that this meeting would recommend that no action would be taken to obtain legislation to restrict the sale of carbolic acid to a 5 per cent. solution.—Carried.

The following are the officers of District No. 2:

President—Mr. Case.

Vice-President—Mr. Curry.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. W. Gibson.

Executive Committee—Mr. Hoag, Mr. Wallace, Mr. McKeown, Mr. Dickie, Mr. Geen, Mr. Sine.

FINED FOR SUBSTITUTION

A case of interest recently came before Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, in which the Salatone Company, a recently established but now well-known firm, accused C. B. Graham, druggist, Toronto, of substituting another article of his own manufacture for their original preparation, "Compound Salatone." The preparation of the Salatone Company is an article of merit, the formula of a prominent physician, and is to be added to one ounce fluid Extract of Dandelion and four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, and the Company trust to the druggist giving their original "trade mark" preparation.

A number of cases caused the proprietors of "Compound Salatone" to become suspicious and investigation was immediately commenced, and we are pleased to state that in a great majority of cases the druggist gave the customer exactly what was asked for, namely, "Compound Salatone," prepared only by the Company.

The druggist that was found substituting has been perpetually restrained by an injunction order of the Court and has also had to pay $50 for damages and all court costs.

The chances are that what you call "hard luck," or "fate" that is against you, is some weakness, some vicious habit, which is counteracting all your efforts and keeping you down.

The process recovery known as "the cyanide" has within the last fourteen years saved over $300,000,000 worth of gold, which would otherwise have been lost.

Correspondence

QUEBEC PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION AND PHARMACY BILL

Montreal, August 1[illegible]

To the Editor of The Canadian Druggist.

Dear Sir;

In the report of the N. B. Ph. Ass. annual meeting in your last issue, Dr. Steeves retiring president, stated that the reason Bill 99 was withdrawn was due to the enthusiasm and work of the delegation from N.B. and N.S., that the Ontario section was lukewarm and the Quebec Druggists not doing a thing. To this last statement I wish to take emphatic objection and if you will grant me some space I will give a short resumé of our actions re this legislation. It is not my intention to enter into any extended controversy on this subject which might do more harm than good but it is clearly my duty to correct a statement so palpably false that it is hard to believe it could have been made by a drug confrere. From our geographical position and political leanings it was to be expected that the Province of Quebec should do considerable work and wield not a little influence in this important matter and I will try to show that we were not asleep.

About Feb. 1st we received a wire from Mr. Watters that the Hon. Mr. Templeman would like a conference of representatives of Ontario and Quebec with himself and his Deputy, Mr. Gerald and within 24 hours five representative druggists of this city and Province were in the minister's room and in conjunction with the same number from Ontario spent a busy hour and a half discussing the draft which had not then been submitted to the cabinet and there was adversity of opinion. We afterwards met and drew up resolutions which were prepared and presented the following day. About two weeks afterwards four representatives fron N.B. and N.S. looked us up on their way to Ottawa and at two hours notice an emergency meeting of our city druggists was called to meet these gentlemen. Ideas were exchanged and some changed. We were asked to go to Ottawa with them but on account of our recent visit we didn't think it just the opportune time. The bill was read a first time that night and Dr. Steeves was not one of the four. Complete delegation having arrived in Ottawa next day they had an interview with Mr. Templeman and Mr. Gibbard was also present. The Eastern men met their M.P.'s in solemn conclave and explained the retailers' position undoubtedly this was good work. About the first of March we received notice from Mr. Templeman who throughout this whole affair has

shown remarkable patience and a desire to do what was right, that Bill 99 had not been referred to a committee as is customary, he was not sure that it would be, and that if we had any suggestions to offer now was the time. A date for reception of delegates was arranged and 32 of the leading druggists of this city and Province bought out a sleeper and went to Ottawa. Next morning we laid our case before Honore Gervais, M.P., a leading advocate and strong man in the Liberal party who introduced our party by this time swelled to 60 or 70 from Ottawa and vicinity including two representatives from Hamilton, to the minister. Mr. Gervais analysed the proposed measure from a legal standpoint and clearly showed Mr. Templeman that the hampering conditions proposed were an infringement on druggists' acquired rights and imposed intolerable interference on a highly respectable body of professional men.

We were vain enough to think that it was this splendid delegation that decided the minister to go slow in changing present conditions.

Mr. Templeman's chief desire was to get a representative opinion from the whole Dominion which ought to be easily acquired in the future with the machinery of the Dominion Pharmaceutical Association likely to be formed shortly. Since writing the above I have been handed a copy of the B.C. Record—a splendid original matter journal and therein the claim is made by an extract from a letter from the East that the solar plexus blow to 99 came from B.C. sources, etc., etc. We don't claim to have done it all, Ontario will take care of the charge of lukewarmness I have no doubt, and I will now leave the druggists of Canada to decide whether "Quebec didn't do a thing."

Thanking you for your space

I am

Yours truly,

John E. Tremble,

President, Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association.

MR. W. H. CHAPMAN APPOINTED

To the Editor of The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—Owing to special circumstances, Ald. Victor Levesque, one of the delegates from this Province to the proposed Dominion Conference, will be unable to go at date decided upon and has therefore resigned. As empowered at Council meeting, when appointments were made, I have therefore asked W. H. Chapman to replace Mr. Levesque, and he will with A. J. Laurence and myself represent the Province of Quebec.

Yours truly,

J. E. Tremble.

$2.70 WORTH OF SANITOL TO THE CONSUMER FOR $1.00

The Sanitol Company has come out with the most stupendous advertising and distribution campaign we have ever seen. In the months of September, October, November and December, they are going to spend $100,000.00 cash in advertising in fourteen of the leading publications, using two-page space, full page space, and other large space each month and are going to conduct the most gigantic campaign we have ever known.

The plan is to distribute among the consumers ten Sanitol preparations for the price of four, where previously the druggist has only sold the customer one package. In a nut shell the whole plan works this way.

The consumer sees the ad., sends in her dollar bill to the Sanitol Company with the coupon, asking that the assortment of ten advertised Sanitol products be delivered through her retail druggist.

The company sends an order to her on the retail druggist for this assortment, at the same time writing the retail druggist that this customer of his is going to call for this assortment offer.

The customer calls and receives the ten Sanitol preparations ordered and gives the druggist a receipt for it.

The druggist sends this receipt to the Sanitol Company. The Sanitol Company at once sends the retail druggist a check for $2.70, the full retail selling prices of the ten Sanitol products delivered.

It is the biggest money making plan for retail druggists ever devised.

The Sanitol Company, we understand is going to deliver these assortments only through the retail druggists, who have stocked the complete line of Sanitol preparations this summer.

It is the greatest trade making proposition imaginable, for without doubt, every retail druggist in the country, no matter how small, will be able to dispose of from ten to one hundred of these assortments to his customers during the 4 months the advertised offer is running and make a clean profit of $1.25 net on every assortment delivered.

Every retail dealer should write the Sanitol Company St. Louis for particulars regarding this campaign.

Don't knock. The heavier the hammer you swing, the crueler the thump when it drops on your own toes.

Shabby clothes are no longer an allowable eccentricity of genius.



ROOF for the Years to Come

Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address 205

The PEDLAR People (Estd 1861)
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

ASK
—FOR—
"CRUSADER"
(REGISTERED)
THE CHOICEST
INVALID PORT

Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle. For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints.

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
BRANTFORD
Wholesale Distributors for Canada.



The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT

ADVERTISE

in the OCTOBER NUMBER for WINTER TRADE

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST
Brings Business to Its Advertisers



Commercial Printing
a Specialty

The Bryant Press Limited

44 Richmond Street W.
TORONTO.
Telephone Main 2377

HORNS
THAT WEAR WELL

HORNS
THAT LOOK WELL



HORNS
TO BUY WELL

HORNS
TO SELL WELL

For Disc and Cylinder Talking Machines

If it's a question with you as to what line of **Talking Machine Horns** you should handle, it is one of those questions to be settled by your own conscience. If you want **Horns** that are honest in construction—in Appearance—in Price—that Sell and Stay, we have them all. Don't imagine because you want something you don't see in our Catalogue we haven't got it; if it's good, we have it.

Just a few of the lines we carry for Disc and Cylinder Talking machines:

Beaver Flower Horns **Art Flower Horns** **Searchlight Flower Horns** **Rex Flower Horns**
Rex Enamelled Black Body with Brass Bell Horns **Silk Finished Body with Spun Brass Bell Horns**

Send for our Special Catalogue of Nothing Else but Horns.

THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

121 Princess St., WINNIPEG, MAN. 143 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

The Floral Tinsel Name Cards

are the hit of the post card business. Sales are enormous and the profits are big to the retailer. Sell like hot cakes at 5c. each. Cost you $2.00 per 100.



Cut will give you an idea of the general appearance.

We use a high grade card, much better than usually used for the same purpose. We carry the following names in stock and will make any name you may be asked for without any extra charge. Can ship orders in 24 hours.

Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted	Name	Quantity wanted
Relatives		Bella		Emma		Jane		Lulu		Pauline		Bertie	
Auntie		Bessie		Essie		Janet		Lydia		Pearl		Charlie	
Brother		Blanche		Estelle		Jean		Mabel		Peggy		Clarence	
Cousin		Blossom		Esther		Jennie		Madeline		Penelope		Clifford	
Daddy		Caroline		Ethel		Jenny		Madge		Phyllis		David	
Father		Carrie		Eva		Jessie		Maggie		Polly		Dan	
Mother		Cecelia		Evangeline		Joan		Mamie		Priscilla		Dick	
Papa		Celia		Evelyn		Joanna		Margaret		Prudence		Edward	
Sister		Charlotte		Fanny		Josephine		Margery		Rachel		Edwin	
Uncle		Chloe		Flora		Josie		Marguerite		Rebecca		Egbert	
Girls' Names		Christie		Florence		Judith		Marian		Rosa		Ernest	
Ada		Clara		Flo		Julia		Marie		Rosalind		Frank	
Adelaide		Clare		Flossie		Juliet		Marion		Rose		Fred	
Adeline		Clarinda		Frances		June		Martha		Rosie		Ferdie	
Adriana		Clarisse		Genevieve		Kate		Mary		Ruby		George	
Agatha		Cloe		Georgiana		Katharine		Matilda		Ruth		Gordon	
Agnes		Constance		Geraldine		Kathleen		Maud		Sadie		Harry	
Aggie		Cora		Gertrude		Kitty		May		Sally		Henry	
Alice		Cordelia		Gertie		Laura		Melissa		Sarah		Herbert	
Allie		Cynthia		Gladys		Lavinia		Mignon		Sibyl		Harold	
Amanda		Daisy		Grace		Lelia		Mildred		Silvia		Horace	
Amelia		Daphne		Gretchen		Leoline		Mina		Stella		Jack	
Amy		Delia		Hannah		Leonora		Minnie		Sue		Joe	
Angelina		Diana		Harriet		Lilia		Miriam		Susan		John	
Anita		Dollie		Hattie		Lilian		Molly		Susette		James	
Ann		Dora		Hazel		Lilith		Myra		Teresa		Jim	
Anna		Doris		Helen		Lilly		Myrtle		Tessie		Percy	
Anne		Dorothy		Helene		Lina		Nancy		Ursula		Paul	
Annetta		Edith		Hermione		Lisa		Nanny		Vera		Sam	
Annie		Edna		Hester		Lisette		Natalie		Violet		Stanley	
Ariadne		Elaine		Hetty		Liza		Nell		Winnie		Sydney	
Arabella		Eleanor		Ida		Lizzie		Nelly		**Boys' Names**		Tom	
Augusta		Elise		Imogen		Lois		Nettie		Alex		Will	
Aurora		Eliza		Imogene		Lora		Nina		Alfred		**Greetings**	
Barbara		Elizabeth		Ina		Lorraine		Nora		Albert		Best Wishes	
Beatrice		Ella		Inez		Lottie		Norma		Andrew		Good Luck	
Becky		Ellen		Infelice		Louisa		Olive		Arthur		Greetings	
Belinda		Elsie		Irene		Louise		Pamela		Bob		Hello	
		Emeline		Isabel		Lucile		Pansy		Bert		Write Soon	
		Emily		Isabella		Lucy		Pattie					

THE PUGH MFG. CO.

Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada

33 CHURCH STREET
TORONTO

TREAT THE SICK AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE

In convention at Exeter, England, the British Medical Association almost unanimously supported a contention advanced by a member that sick persons should be treated at public expense.

The points were made that the physician's work is now done under conditions involving the petty worries of fee collection, the stress of competitive commercialism and the sweating of the profession by hospitals, friendly societies and similar organizations. The increasing number of cases treated at voluntary or state aid institutions was a phase of the movement.

DISCOVERY OF INTEREST TO OCULISTS

Doctor Fortin, of Paris, France, has reported to the academy of science a new contrivance which is to be of great service in eye diagnosis.

The physicians found that the light from a mercury vapor lamp, passing through two sheets of blue glass and refracted into the eye by a large lens, reveals the internal condition infinitely better than the ordinary white light.

By placing a screen with a pinrole between the light and the eye a magnified image of the vessels at the back of the retina which have hitherto been almost invisible has been obtained.

SAL HEPATICA

Sal Hepatica has been found specially serviceable as a safe laxative and eliminant of irritating toxins resulting from fermentation or decomposition of food, in inflammatory conditions of the bowels, affording prompt relief in stomachic and intestinal indigestion, colic, acute or summer diarrhoea of either adults or children. It is remarkably free from any griping tendency, owing to its antacid and soothing properties.

HAVE YOU SECURED THE NEW SANITOL ADVERTISING MATTER

In connection with the gigantic advertising of "Ten Sanitol products for $1.00" now appearing in the magazines, the Sanitol Chemical Laboratory Company is sending to every retail druggist who desires, a brand new window display, coupon cards on the dollar assortment, hangers transparencies, special cards, etc. for use of the trade while the big advertising is going on.

We understand that the Sanitol Company is already behind in its orders, so great has been the response from the trade on this campaign. If every family in the United States secures one of these assortments, think what a tremendous boon it will be for the retail drug trade.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Amongst our new advertisers this month will be found additional opportunities for those of our readers who are always on the look-out for money-making lines, to add to their stocks, "saleable goods from reliable houses"—this is what advertisers in our columns have to offer.

Read the new ads. of the following firms—

Kerr Bros. are offering an excellent line of confectionery suitable for drug store trade. Their goods have been pronounced A No. 1 by dealers who have been handling them for some time. This firm is also opening business in New York city.

D. & W. Forrest are dealers in Pictorial Post Cards who have established a splendid business and have an excellent variety of cards which cannot but commend themselves to dealers. Write them mentioning this paper and you will receive prompt attention.

Nordheimer's Limited, the old pioneer firm in everything pertaining to music have an announcement in this month's issue which cannot fail to bring orders. These goods fit in so nicely with the average druggist's stock that an assortment will pay in direct sales to present customers and enlisting new ones.

The Dominion Office and Store Fitting Co. Ltd., are successors to our old advertisers The London Show Case Co. This firm have now largely increased facilities for turning out their work at their new factory on Dundas St. E., London, Ont. Show cases of every description are made and in the latest designs combined with excellence of material and workmanship. Shop fittings of every description are given particular attention.

The Pedlar People, manufacturers of metallic ceilings, roofs, etc., are now making their announcements to the drug trade through our columns. For beauty of design and artistic appearance generally, combined with durability and safety from fire, etc., these goods are appealing strongly to the trade everywhere and promise to be almost universally adopted. If interested drop them a line to Oshawa, Ont., mentioning this paper.

The Paris Medicine Co., make an announcement in this issue of direct importance to the trade.

Dr. W. J. Harvey, President of the Empire College of Ophthalmology, 358 Queen Street West, has returned from a protracted tour of Europe. While absent, the doctor took occasion to extend his knowledge by visiting a number of the leading continental eye hospitals and colleges.

THE PICTURE POST CARD

The demand for Pictorial Post Cards has in no wise diminished in Canada but on the contrary, the manufacturers say that there has been a steady increase and more especially from the drug trade.

The bulk of this business, outside of those stores in cities where almost exclusive attention is given to the sale of these goods, has gone into the hands of druggists who have wisely adopted it as a money-maker and an attractive feature of the store. As one druggist told us, "They give very little trouble as the display stand does the selling and the profit is good." No wonder therefore that it has been welcomed as an excellent side-line, and one which promises for some time to come to be an excellent revenue bringer.

Leading dealers in these cards have largely patronized our advertising pages with most satisfactory results, and retailers will do well to be guided in their purchases by those who appeal directly to them through their own trade paper.

250 P.C. PROFIT IN POST CARDS

The tourist season for postcards was late in coming this year but W. G. MacFarlane of "Canada's Greatest Postcard House", Toronto, reports the campaign now at its height. Both fancy and view cards are in big demand and seem to be selling equally well with the retail dealers. Mr. MacFarlane states that the months of August and September give promise of being the heaviest in the history of the firm. Particulars of a proposition paying 250 per cent. profit is to be found on another page of this issue. For ten dollars a complete assortment is given consisting of eighteen of the popular sellers of the day and five hundred Life Models are given free. This latter line is attracting international attention—the sales aggregating in three months over 2,000,000 cards.

Mr. MacFarlane is making a big bid for the bulk of the postcard business of Canada. Having particularly studied the needs of Druggists handling postcards, his lines are already very popular with Pharmacists everywhere, and the August special offer will undoubtedly be eagerly taken advantage of.

Live, laugh and love. There'll come a time when you can't.

Menthol salicylate forms an oily liquid, almost colorless, with a faint odor of salol and a slightly bitter taste. Its possible uses in medicine are indicated by its composition.

CALIFORNIA OLIVE OIL

To any one unacquainted with the fact it will be a matter of surprise to learn that the sale of olive oil constitutes one of the largest items of revenue to California. Although olives have been grown there for more than half a century, the quantity of fruit sold outside of the State before 1900 was insignificant.

Forming themselves into an association, a number of the large growers have taken steps since then to compete with Italy and France in selling their product, and have succeeded to such an extent that, according to an exchange, they manufacture a large proportion of the 250,000 gallons of olive oil at present produced in this country.

One ton of olives usually yields 30 to 35 gallons of oil.

For the Eastern trade the California association has established an extensive bottling plant in New England, to which the oil is actually shipped by the carload in tanks, like so much petroleum. One of the large olive orchards alone contains no less than 120,000 trees, which will give an idea of the magnitude of olive growing.

BOOKS, ETC.

E. Merck's Annual Reports, complete series, vol. XX—1906 Darmstadt, May 1907.

Copies of this work, which contains an impartial review of the year's progress in the practical branches of therapeutics and allied subject, may be obtained free of charge by chemists or physicians upon application to E. Merck, Darmstadt, Germany.

The Dividend Sale plan, as adopted by the Metzger Chemical Company, 164 Front St., New York, will prove of interest to druggists interested in the manufacture and sale of perfumery. Full particulars may be obtained from the firm if the Canadian Druggist is mentioned.

PRACTICAL TEST BOOK OF CHEMISTRY

By John Dabney Palmer, M.A., M.D., 12 mo., 190 pages, cloth $1.00. Publishers John Wiley & Sons, New York.

This volume is published with a view to afford pharmacists and physicians with a ready means for testing any substance which they may wish to examine.

These tests, the author informs us, are "garnered from every available source, such as standard works on chemistry, proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and pharmaceutical journals.

The book should prove useful to every practical and analytical chemist.

250% Profit in Post Cards 250%

Over $25.00 Profit on $10.00

ONE OF OUR LIFE MODEL COMICS—The Druggists' Favorite Post Card



BROKEN HEARTS—AND DISHES

For One Month from date of this issue of the "Canadian Druggist" we are going to run our **Special Offer,** giving $5.00 worth of one of our best selling lines **Free,** with every order for our $10.00 assortment.

A Word About Our Life Model Comics

The best known comic postcards in two countries. Unequalled in originality, humor and high-class finish. Over sixty subjects, taken by the camera from real life, depicting some of the most ridiculous and funny circumstances of human life, with titles to fit. Printed in beautiful halftone with glossy impression. Over 2,000,000 sold in the United States in three months—proof of their selling qualities. **Price $1.00 per 100.**

Special 250% Offer

For $10.00 we will send you

100 All Canada, regular price	$1.00 per 100
100 Comics, regular price	50 per 100
50 Floral cards, regular price	1.00 per 100
50 Delft Pastoral and Yachting	1.20 per 100
50 Evangeline cards	1.20 per 100
25 Opal Canadian Views	2.50 per 100
50 Cat Studies	1.00 per 100
50 Summer Pastimes	1.00 per 100
50 Cupid Series	1.00 per 100
50 Assorted Fancy	1.25 per 100
50 All Canada, colored and Black and White	60 per 100
50 G. A. Baby Heads	1.50 per 100
50 American Girls	1.00 per 100
25 Leather cards	3.00 per 100
50 Trollenes	1.25 per 100
10 Multiples	7.00 per 100
25 Dancing Girls	1.50 per 100
25 Asti Heads	1.50 per 100

and 500 Life Model Comics Free, giving you a chance of making over $25.00 clear profit on an investment of $10.00.

Invitation to Druggists and Post Card Dealers

We extend a hearty invitation to Druggists and Post Card Dealers visiting in Toronto at Exhibition time or at any time to call at our office and sample room and inspect our lines—we have always something new to show you. We like to meet our customers—we want to meet them. If you do not know us come in and get acquainted. As far as it lies in our power we will give you any information you may desire either in regard to Post Cards or the City. Come in and see us when in Toronto.

WE ARE GOING TO MAKE A TREMENDOUS BID FOR THE BUSINESS OF CANADIAN POST CARD DEALERS. Every line we are offering is a big seller—lines that will enable you to realize the 250% profit in a very short time. Send in your order at once. YOU WILL PRONOUNCE IT THE BEST "BUY" YOU HAVE EVER MADE.

W. G. MacFARLANE, PUBLISHER AND IMPORTER

15 COAL AND IRON EXCHANGE
BUFFALO, N.Y.

TORONTO
60-62 FRONT STREET WEST

704 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

Toronto Exhibition

WE extend to our friends who will visit the Toronto Exhibition, a hearty invitation to make our sample rooms at 54 Front Street West their headquarters while in the city. Our stock for School opening is complete, and orders receive immediate attention.

W. J. GAGE & CO., Limited

Manufacturing Stationers - - - TORONTO

Sample Rooms: 54 FRONT STREET WEST

Warehouse and Factory: 82-94 SPADINA AVE.

Paper Mills: ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

NO SMELL



IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE / ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

MANUFACTURED BY

Common Sense Manufacturing Co

TORONTO, CANADA

MERCK'S REPORT

A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

Containing Most Recent Information on New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 PER YEAR.

Sample Copy Upon Request

Advertising Rates on Application

Address MERCK'S REPORT, Merck Building, University Place, NEW YORK.

Special Offers For August

1,000 Post Cards $8.00

Beautifully colored, containing an assortment of **300 different Canadian City and Country scenes. Sell 2 for 5 cents.**

EVERY CARD A SELLER

$5.00

Will bring you a complete collection of our very **best selling** fancy cards which retail at $15.00.

We cannot send free samples of this assortment, as the variety is too large to be properly represented by a few cards.

We make a specialty of publishing views from customers' own photos.

Montreal Import Company - Montreal

Box 696

HAND BAGS AND PURSES

The sale of hand bags, purses, wallets and other similar lines of leather goods has proved a profitable and attractive line for druggists, and the trade done in this class of goods, especially for the Christmas holidays, is capable of being still further extended if druggists will devote a little more attention to it by additional display and advertising.

For the present and coming season's business, a number of new lines in bags and purses are offered. In hand bags the principal changes are in the choice of leathers and their colors.

Velvet calf is being used in the better lines, and crushed morocco, the favorite of last season, still holds its own as a popular leather. Sealskin and tinted crocodile are also being used. One of the latest things is to have the flat gussetted bag, which is often worn suspended to the belt, especially when travelling, ornamented with narrow stitched bands or piping of leather of a different color. The latest models have outside pockets and the frame contains a lock which fastens with a small key. The "Vanity" bag, with semi-circular frame, is in good demand and likely to be one of the best selling of the year.

We give cuts of several of the popular lines of goods.



Number 1.

Cut number one is of a style which is of Parisian origin and is an excellent seller.



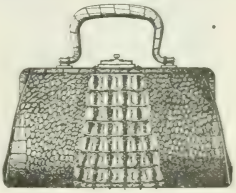
Number 2.

Cut two is also Parisian in design and is amongst the most popular of European goods.



Number 3.

Numbers three and four are American designs and are patented by Henry Grossman of New York City.



Number 4.

Number five is also an American pattern which has proved to be a very taking design, and it is also patented by H. Grossman.

A firm that is devoting a large share of attention to goods in this line is that of Hayes Bros., 23 Scott Street, Toronto. They have issued a descriptive catalogue giving illustrations of a few of their leading lines, all of which, as a guarantee of quality, have their registered trade mark.



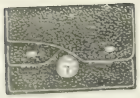
Number 5.

Amongst the popular goods made by this firm, the watch bracelet is an excellent seller.





TRADE MARK



WATCH WRIST BAG

The dainty watch wrist bag is also very popular and will meet with ready sale.

The Bridge case, of which an illustration is



BRIDGE CASE, FRONT VIEW

here given, has taken wonderfully with the trade. It is made of fine quality pigskin in all colors. It can also be used for ordinary playing cards. Every dealer should include some of these in his



BRIDGE CASE, BACK VIEW

stock. This firm will be pleased to quote prices and show designs not only of goods of their own manufacture but also of importations from leading European manufacturers.

A SHOW CASE FREE

Ever mindful of the needs and desires of his patrons, M. Hohner has again shown his generosity in offering with his Harmonica Assortment No. 300, a fine Show Case which is at once useful and ornamental. This show case is offered by all the leading jobbers, and no doubt the druggists throughout the country will avail themselves of this opportunity.

The "Hohner" line of Harmoniças, etc., is a most desirable one and those druggists who handle specialties should not fail to order an assortment of their best selling goods. They give universal satisfaction.

EMINENT MEN COMING

Earl Grey will likely be surrounded by a coterie of eminent men when he opens the 29th annual Canadian Exhibition at Toronto, on the afternoon of Tuesday, August 27th. Among other prominent people who are expected to be present are: Lord Milner, formerly High Commissioner for South Africa; the Right Rev. Dr. Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London; Sir Daniel Morris, Governor of Barbadoes; Keir Hardy, the famous Labor member of the Imperial Parliament; and the Hon. Alfred Lytleton, late Colonial Secretary.

A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE

The battle of Badajos, better known in history as "The Siege of Badajos," one of the most exciting and stirring incidents of the Peninsula war, will be presented on a scale of magnificence and magnitude that has never been excelled, even at the Canadian National Exhibition, the spectacular productions at which have attained world-wide fame. A novelty will be introduced in the shape of a Military Tattoo, in which five or six bands will take part every evening at the close of the spectacular effects proper. In connection with this splendid production some very novel and special features in pyrotechnics will be introduced. This feature this year will be at once the most expensive and most gorgeous ever undertaken by any exhibition in America, which means the entire world.

OROMOL

This is a compound of silver and a variety of albumen. It contains 10 per cent. of silver, and has all the advantages of the organic compounds of silver.

If you visit Toronto during Exhibition weeks we shall be glad to see you. Can show you over 7,000,000 Post Cards. Come in and see us whether you want to buy Post Cards or not. Let's get acquainted.

THE PUGH MFG. CO.,
33 Church Street,
Toronto, Canada

Phones :
Main 4502
6997

Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada

FOR THE BEST SELLING LINES
—IN—
Post Cards
—WRITE TO —
D. & W. FORREST
13 St. John St., Montreal

Good range of Samples for 25 cents, which will be deducted from first invoice.

'BARLEX'
(MALT EXTRACT).

'BARLEX' a superior Extract of Malt. Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

'BARLEX' with Cod Liver Oil. Supplied in two sizes. Price $4.25 and $8.00 per dozen.

Both these preparations are well before the physicians throughout the Dominion.

N.B.—'BARLEX' and 'CLOPHOS' are trade marks and indicate that preparations issued under these marks are prepared by us only.

HOLDEN & COMPANY, Manufacturing Chemists, MONTREAL.

IT PAYS YOU!

It pays you to push a line you can recommend. Zam-Buk is admitted to be the best selling Salve in Canada. Its HEALING, SOOTHING and ANTI-SEPTIC qualities surprise everybody, even the Druggist.

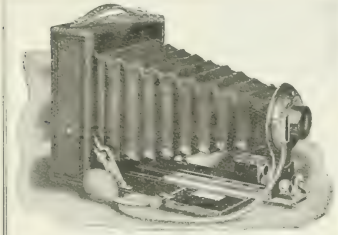
Druggists' Testimony

Mr. Deans, Dundalk (Ont.), proprietor Deans Corner Drug Store, says:—
"Gentlemen:—Your excellent preparation, Zam Buk, gains increasing favor daily with my customers. One of my patrons bought a box a short time ago, and informed me only the other day that a SINGLE application had removed from her face a well developed blotch of eczema.
The verdict of every purchaser of Zam-Buk bears testimony to its excellence. In truth it stands par excellence, the leader of its class. The best of all."

St. Marys, Aug. 21st, '07.
Dear Sirs:—
"We were well pleased to give you window display space. We have a large sale of Zam-Buk and recommend it because our customers tell us its the best."
Yours truly,
FRANK H. SMITH

Ask your Wholesale House for particulars of our unique Window Display offer, or drop a card to The Zam-Buk Co., (C. E. Fulford Limited) 58 Colbourne St., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK
THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.



Esiv Pocket Camera

Adapted for plates or films.
Takes pictures 3¼ x 4¼.

$10.50

Send for our new catalogue. Liberal Discounts to Druggists handling our lines.

Vise Photo Supply Co.

501 Queen West Not in the Trust TORONTO

THE EVER INCREASING DEMAND FOR

The

"WELLINGTON"

PHOTO PLATES, PAPERS AND FILMS

PROVES THE QUALITY

DO NOT BE OUT OF STOCK WHEN ASKED FOR THEM

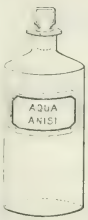
It Will Pay You To Mail A Line To The Canadian Representatives:

WARD & CO.

13 ST. JOHN ST. MONTREAL

York Glass Company

YORK, ENGLAND LIMITED



We supply every variety of Glassware required by

Chemists, Druggists, Hospitals, Colleges of Pharmacy, etc.

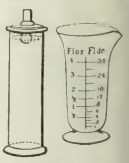
Shop Bottles and Jars, Shelfware (new designs), Dispensing Bottles, Ribbed Poisons, Show Globes, Anatomical and Specimen Jars, etc.

Agents in Canada:

Harrison & Scheak

28 Wellington St. West

Toronto, Canada



WHITE & HUMPHREY'S "Pharmacopedia"

is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopœia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRICE, $4.00 POSTPAID

CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in The Canadian Druggist, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

BROMIPIN

In a paper by A. Eulenberg [1] entitled "On some recent methods of treating epilepsy," the author gives special prominence to the use of bromipin, thus giving additional emphasis to the well recognized value of this preparation. According to his experience it is a most suitable and valuable bromine preparation for the treatment of epilepsy, and an excellent substitute for the alkaline bromides which are not always suitable. Summarizing, the author writes: "When properly used, the results are at least as good as those obtained with the alkaline bromides, without the unpleasant effects which are apt to accompany or to follow their use. One case among those which have come under my observation is that of a man in his 34th year, who had, during the last 16 years, had frequent epileptic fits, which finally rendered it necessary for him to give up his occupation as a printer. By the exclusive (internal) use of bromipin a complete cessation of the fits has been brought about, there having been not a single attack for almost four years. His general condition and strength are considerably improved also. This result may surely be considered a "cure" inasmuch as the man has been able to resume his former occupation since more than a year." Such good results as these, however, are, in the author's experience, only to be expected when full doses are given, whether internally or per rectum. As an average dose he gives 3 to 4 tablespoonfuls of the 10 per cent. bromipin, or an equivalent amount of the bromipinum solidum saccharatum (about 12 tablets per diem). Less than 2 tablespoonfulls would not, as a rule, be sufficient for adults; while with younger children, under some circumstances, 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls would be sufficient to produce a cure. In children who object to the taste of bromipin, the rectal administration is to be recommended. Eulenberg begins with 15 grm. (oz. ½) of the 33 1-3 per cent. preparation, and gradually increases the dose to 30—40 grm. (oz. 1—1-3). These injections are best given in the evening before going to bed; they do not irritate the bowel. Usually they do not require to be repeated more often than once in 4 or 5 days.

Burmeister [2] describes the case of a boy of 10 with very severe enteric fever, in the course of which a condition of excitation with complete sleeplessness came on; as all other remedies had proved unavailing, he gave bromipin in emulsion in the form of enemata to be retained in the rectum. This treatment was successful, for several nights in succession, in quietening the patient, and thus producing the desired sleep; and this without the occurrence of any unpleasant secondary action on the circulation, the respiratory organs, or the central nervous system.

Further confirmation of the therapeutic value of bromipin is to be found in a detailed account by S. Ajello [3]; he found, like others before him, that it gave good results in neurotic subjects.—Merck's Annual Report.

1 Eulenburg, Therapie der Gegenwart, 1906, No. 11, p. 489.

2 Burmeister, Klinisch-therapeutische Wochenschrift, 1906, No. 47, p. 1,192.

3 Ajello, Gazzetta medica Siciliana, Vol. IX., Reprint 1906, Verlag der Tipografia del commercio, Catania.

MUST BE A QUALIFIED DENTIST

James Henry was charged before the Police Magistrate, at Hamilton, Ont., with practising dentistry without being a member of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Canada.

Henry is the proprietor of the Hamilton Dental Parlors, but employed qualified dentists to do his work for him. The authorities of the college claimed that this did not exempt him from having to be himself a graduate of the college, and, after taking a week to think the matter over, the magistrate agreed with them and imposed a fine of $20 and costs, the alternative being a month in jail. An appeal will be entered.

It is to be regretted that the Pharmacy Act cannot be interpreted in a similar way, compelling the owner or person whose name appears as owner to qualify as a druggist.

CORRECTION

Amongst our Trade Notes in the August issue there appeared an item stating that "Mr. G. C. Hughes, of G. C. Hughes Company, has left the country." We are pleased to learn that this was an error and gladly make the correction and regret that such an item, which was received in the usual way should have appeared. Mr. Hughes, we learn still makes his headquarters in St. John, N.B., where he resides and we tender him our apology for the error made.

O. C. P.

Amongst the callers at the Ontario College of Pharmacy during the past month were, R. J. Chown, Kingston, Ont., J. M. Johnston, an old-time O.C.P. graduate now resident in New York city, Percy H. Morrison, O.C.P. class 1897-8 now in charge of the office of Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., W. L. Nasmyth, Vancouver and Messrs. McEachren and Rabbitt, of Port Arthur, Ont.

Formulary

GLYCEROGELATINUM ZINCI DURUM N.F.

Glycerinated gelatin (U.S.P.)	30 parts
Glycerin	25 parts
Distilled water	35 parts
Zinc oxide	10 parts

Melt the glycerinated gelatin on the water-bath, at a gentle heat; add 10 parts of glycerin and the water, and, continuing the heat, the zinc oxide, previously finely levigated with the remainder of the glycerin. Mix thoroughly and pour the mixture into chilled moulds or other suitable containers.—National Formulary, New Ed.

FOOT POWDER.

1.

Salicylic acid	1 av. oz.
Alum	2 av. oz.
Starch	8 av. oz.
Talcum	28 av. oz.
Alcohol	2 fl. oz.
Oil bergamot	1 fl. dr

2.

Zinc oxide	34.44 g.
Starch	65.27 g.
Talcum	60 av. oz.
Salicylic acid	25 oz.
Oil wintergreen	30 m.

3.

Sodium salicylate	1 oz.
Potassium permanganate	3 oz.
Talcum	40 oz.
Bismuth subnitrate	45 oz.

The following is said to be used in the German army:

Salicylic acid	1 av. oz.
Corn starch	75 oz.

A foot powder sold in Germany as a specialty, according to an analysis of Dr. Aufrecht, has approximately a composition as follows:

"FORMOFORM" FOOT POWDER.

Formaldehyd	0.13 g.
Thymol	0.10 g.
Zinc oxide	8 av. oz
Starch	11 av. oz.

It seems that the formaldehyde must be in chemical union with some one of the ingredients in order not to become dissipated.

For severe cases of bromidrosis of the feet it is well to advise soaking the stockings in a concentrated solution of boric acid and drying, putting on a fresh pair every morning. The feet should be bathed every evening in hot water, quickly dried, alcohol applied, and this also quickly dried off.

STICKY FLY PAPER

1	Castor oil	12 ozs.
	Resin	27 ozs.

Melt together and spread on paper sized with glue, using 12 ounces glue to 4 pints water.

2.	Resin	8 ozs.
	Venice turpentine	2 ozs.
	Castor oil	2 ozs.

Spread on paper sized with glue.

3.	Resin	5 ozs.
	Lard oil	2 ozs.
	Canada turpentine	1 oz.

Melt and spread on paper sized with glue.

MOSQUITO LOTION.

Formaldehyde (40 per cent. solution)	15 parts
Xylol	5 parts
Acetone	4 parts
Canada balsam	1 part
Perfume	a sufficiency

Shake the bottle and apply a little of the lotion to the mosquito bite by means of a small piece of cotton wool.

CATARRH OINTMENT.

Camphor	8 Gm.
Eucalyptol	2 Gm.
Menthol	8 Gm.
White petrolatum	200 Gm.

Dissolve the menthol and camphor in the melted petrolatum, taking care not to have the heat too high, and when nearly cold incorporate the eucalyptol.

HOUSEHOLD OINTMENT.

Phenol	30 Gms.
Camphor	30 Gms.
Thymol	10 Gms.
Menthol	10 Gms.
Eucalyptol	10 Gms.
White wax	100 Gms.
White petrolatum	500 Gms.

Mix all together except the last two. Melt these on a water bath, add the first mixture and pour into jars.

Care should be taken not to use too great a heat, which would volatilize some of the ingredients. Both these ointments are of fine appearance, and, therapeutically, cannot be excelled.

SOAP BARK SODA FOAM.

A good soap-bark soda foam is said to be made as follows:

Quillaja (fine chips)	5½ ounces
Alcohol	12 fl. ounces
Water	sufficient

Boil the soap bark with 24 fl. ounces water for 15 minutes, strain, and add enough water through the strainer to make the strained liquid measure 20 fl. ounces. When cold, add the alcohol, let stand for 24 hours, make up to 32 fl. ounces and filter.

About 1 fl. ounce of this preparation is sufficient for 1 gallon of syrup.



Nordheimer Co., Limited

Importers and Manufacturers of
Music and Musical Instruments

OUR SPECIALITIES:

Gibson and Washburn Mandolins.
Gibson and Washburn Guitars.
S. S. Stewart Banjos.
Professional and Duerer Violins.
Standfast and Professional Strings for all instruments. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Hawkes & Son, Band Instruments.
Buffett and Martin, Clarionets, etc.

You will save time, money and satisfy your customers by dealing with

"CANADA'S OLD RELIABLE MUSIC HOUSE"

INCORPORATED 1840

The Nordheimer Piano & Music Co.

TORONTO **Limited**

HOHNER HARMONICA DISPLAY

SHOW CASE AND HARMONICA ASSORTMENT

THIS offer consists of an excellent assortment of the best selling **Hohner** Harmonicas, to retail at prices ranging from 25c to $1.00 and a first-class Show Case, made of the best material and perfect in every respect. The assortment is made up of seventeen different styles, with not a dead seller among them. Each style comes in a separate package, which is labelled to show at what price its contents can be retailed for, and contains an assortment of keys. The case is made of solid quarter-sawed oak, plate glass, and is specially designed for displaying Harmonicas.

THIS SHOW CASE AND $12.00 IN CASH PROFITS ARE YOURS

THIS IS WHAT YOU RECEIVE:

4 dozen Assorted Harmonicas, to retail at	25c each,	$12.00
2½ " " " "	35c "	10.50
2 " " " "	50c "	12.00
¼ " " " "	75c "	4.50
¼ " " " "	$1.00 "	6.00
Total retail value of Harmonicas		$45.00
Value of Show Case, at least		9.00
Total Value		$54.00

Your Gain

A Show Case which will last indefinitely
$12.00 Cash Profit on your Investment

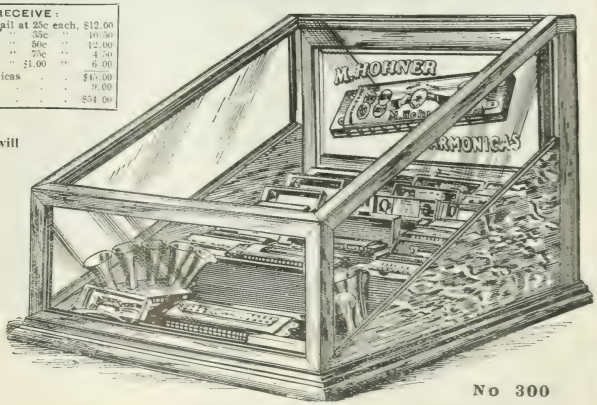
Your Investment

$33.00

Per Case and Assortment
Net, 30 days

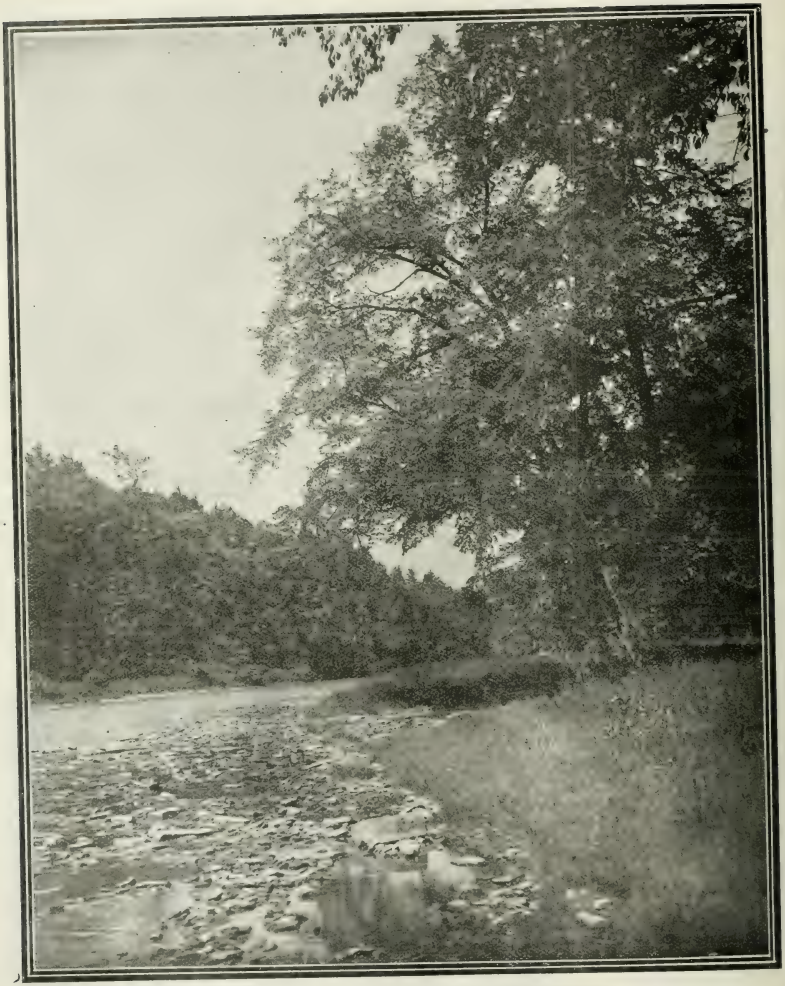
SIZE OF CASE

20¾ inches wide
24¼ inches long
14 inches high



Ask Your Jobber

No 300



A PIECE OF CANADIAN LANDSCAPE.

New process of line halftone on zinc, by Legg Bros., Engravers, Toronto.

Photography

HINTS TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALER

Solutions made with acetone sulphite can be concentrated 50 per cent. and keep indefinitely, and it seems strange that some enterprising Photo Dealer should not put up preparations for ready developers for the convenience of workers. These stock solutions are exceedingly convenient for immediate use ; all that is necessary being to dilute the single stock solution to the required working degree.

Acetone sulphite replaces the sodium sulphite in every formula, since it can be used with caustic alkali as well as with the alkaline carbonates or with the acetone alone. Acetone sulphite is generally employed in quantities, one and one and a half to twice that of the developer.

The color of the image is brownish and hence the fitness of such developers for the production of lantern slides and sepia bromide. A higher percentage gives a darker deposit of silver approaching black, but we would not recommend an excess of the acetone sulphite on account of the tendency to retard the action of the developing agent. In fact, acetone sulphite developers are not rapid in calling forth the latent image, and we suppose that it has been discarded by the impatient worker, who prefers strong caustic alkalies and quick-acting agents to rush forth the impression.

In our opinion this slowness of action is of advantage in many particulars, both on account of the means it affords to watch the evolution of the picture, to stop action the moment proper density has been secured, and also on account of the greater richness and velvety-like appearance in the shadows and the clearness and brilliancy of the high-lights.

We would recommend to those who have shelved this important and valuable adjunct to development to give it another trial, and would advise those who wish to produce the most beautiful results possible with bromide and other developing papers to make use of the ferrous oxalate developer in conjunction with acetone sulphite.

Photographer.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMULARY

BROMO-IODIZED COLLODION FOR NEGATIVES AND DEVELOPER

(B. J. Almanac.)

Ether, 0.725	10 fl. ounces
Alcohol, 0.805	5 fl. ounces
Pyroxylin	120 grains
Ammonium iodide	40 grains
Cadmium Iodide	40 grains
Cadmium Bromide	20 grains
Alcohol, 0.830	5 fl. ounces

The iodides and bromides should be dissolved in the weaker alcohol, the pyroxylin in the ether and the stronger alcohol, and the two solutions mixed.

(1) The Plain Collodion.

Alcohol, methylated	½ drachms
Ether, methylated, 0.720	3½ drachms
Pyroxylin	12 grains

(2) The Bromide Solution.

Alcohol, methylated	1½ drachms
Ammonium bromide	13 grains
Distilled water	20 minims

(3) The Sensitizing Solution.

Silver nitrate	20 grains
Distilled water	12 minims

A stock of plain collodion should be made and allowed to clear before use. The methylated alcohol should be free from mineral naphtha. To make the emulsion, pour one fluid ounce of the plain collodion into a clean and dry four-ounce bottle and add the bromide solution, shaking well. Then add the silver nitrate solution very gradually, with constant shaking. Set aside in a dark place for twenty-four hours, then pour out into a flat dish and allow solvents to evaporate, wash the pellicle until free from ammonium nitrate, dry, and re-dissolve in alcohol, 0.820, and ether, 0.720, of each 6 fl. drachms.

HOW TO TELL WHETHER A NEGATIVE IS OVER OR UNDER EXPOSED

Here is one of the greatest problems of all those which confront the beginner in photography—how to tell whether a plate is under or over exposed. And like so many more of such questions, it is one that is not capable of being answered offhand. There is no infallible guide, at least as far as the beginner is concerned ; because other errors, into which this unfamiliarity with photography may lead him, may mask altogether the indications of the nature of his mistake in exposure.

The text books say that when a plate in the developer darkens all over very quickly we may conclude that it is over-exposed, while if the image appears slowly and parts of it long remain white or rather creamy, that plate is under-exposed. The second observation is more reliable than the first.

There is no doubt that if after a plate has been in the ordinary developer for the usual time required for complete development there are still shadows of any size, which are apparently undarkened by the solution, that plate has not had sufficient exposure. The only possible exception

to this is when the developer is being used by some chance at a temperature altogether too low. In such a case it might happen that development was made so slow that the appearance of under-exposure was given when all that was the matter was insufficient development. Such a state of things is not likely to occur often ; it certainly would not happen, even in the depth of winter, if the developer were mixed up with water from a jug that had stood an hour or two in an ordinary living room. Another guarantee against it is to add hot water to cold till the thermometer shows 65 degrees Fahr., which is a good average temperature for development. We might add that if the finished negative is placed film downwards on a sheet of white paper, and the image then looks very bright and clear—almost as if it were a plucky paper print covered with a piece of glass—the negative is certainly under-exposed. When viewed in this way there ought to be a certain deposit even in the deep shadows, although the unexposed edges of the plates ought to seem quite clear. But a plate may have none of these characteristics and yet be under-exposed.

The trouble is that there is an enemy of all negatives called "fog." There are many things that may cause it. The beginner especially may find that he has closed up every avenue against it but one, and it advances by that one, and not only fogs his plates, but fogs him himself. While then, the state of things described in the last paragraph will show practically beyond a doubt that a plate is under-exposed, we are not in a position to say that a plate that does not behave in that way is not under-exposed unless we are quite sure that the plate is not fogged.

The chief causes of fogs are (1) a dusty or smeary lens ; (2) shiny parts inside the camera ; (3) an unsafe light for filling the dark slides, or for developing, or too long an exposure to a "safe" light ; (4) an unsuitable or improperly mixed up or impure developer. There are others but these may suffice. Causes 1 and 2 will show themselves as fog or greyness over the picture, but not over the edges of the plate, which are covered when it is in the camera. Causes 3 and 4 will tend to fog the plate all over, picture and edges.

Pointing out the possible causes of fog should put the photographer on his guard against it. If he hopes to produce good photographs, he must make up his mind that his negatives, whether the exposures are right or wrong, shall be free from it, for until he can ensure that he must be in the dark as to his exposures. For note : An over-exposed plate, when not fogged, develops up very quickly, darkens rapidly all over, and the picture appears buried in the film. A correctly-exposed plate that is fogged behaves in exactly the same way ; and to a very great extent, so also does a fogged under-exposed plate.

So far we have been referring to the appearance of the plate during development. In the enquiry we are asked, "If the negative is thin, and there is little contrast between light and dark objects, is that a sign of under-exposure ?" The answer is "Not necessarily." Mere thinness or general transparency may be due simply to insufficient development of a correctly exposed plate. An under-exposed plate looks thin, if it has not been over-developed ; indeed, it will look much thinner than a plate that has been correctly exposed. But if it has been over-developed, as often happens, for the photographer is tempted to go on developing in the hope, never fulfilled, that detail may make its appearance in the shadows, then it will look vigorous and not thin, and there will be a great deal of contrast between light and dark objects. Far too much in fact. The unerring sign of under-exposure in such a case is that, while there is great contrast, there is poor gradation. The light parts are very light, the dark parts very dark, but between the two there is not a profusion of half-tone, marking out each detail with its true tone value.

Similarly, on the other hand, a negative which is not thin, that is to say, which looks opaque all over when placed on a sheet of white paper, and when looked through is seen to have plenty of detail everywhere, but yet has no strong contrast when we come to print, is, if not fogged, undoubtedly over-exposed.

We will only add one more word, and that is about fogging. The beginner may very naturally say that if an over-exposed plate and a correctly exposed but fogged plate both develop up alike, how is he to tell from which fault his plate is suffering ? When dealing with individual plates it is not easy, and might well form the subject for as long a note as this ; but when a number of plates are being developed, that have been treated all in the same way as far as the dark room light, the lens and camera, and the developer are concerned, it is reasonable to assume if any of them give good negatives free from fog, the others are also free from it, and that if they seem fogged that fog is due to error in exposure.

This answer has run to a far greater length than ever we intended, but the subject is one of such vital importance to those of our readers who have only lately taken up photography, and is moreover one which it is quite impossible to answer off-hand, that no apologies for the length of its treatment seem to be needed.

Photography.

It is a grander thing to be nobly remembered than to be nobly born.

S. H. A. C.

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103 **Noel Santa Claus** Children Cherubs, etc. Embossed with French Mottoes.

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Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

EXPERIENCE IN PRACTICAL OPTOMETRY

Observation on the street and elsewhere teaches the progressive optometrist that about fifty per-cent. of persons wearing glasses are using misfit frames or mountings. At least one-half of all visitors to my office come wearing misfits from the oculist, the optometrist, jeweler-optician, the itinerant pedler, or those that were personally selected by the wearer.

That the reader may the better lay a foundation on which to improve future results, let us consider some of the little, though necessary details. No two heads or faces are shaped exactly alike, nor is there one in ten sufficiently symmetrical to be classed as such. Draw a mental or imaginary line vertically corresponding to the median plane of the head, then one at right angles cutting the pupils centrally when the eyes are directed to an object forty feet distant, and on a level with the feet, or at infinity. The vertical line then will be the base for measurement for right or left, and the horizontal one for distance and neat use of the lenses to be worn. From the vertical line one pupil may be further out than is the other, one higher, lower or further back in its eyeball socket. One ear may be further back, higher or both may be higher, that is, the top of the ears where the temple rests, than is the pupillary line, or on a level, or below, and one even lower than the other.

To lay a foundation begin with the bridge, noting the angle of the crest, the depth it should ride back and back and down on the nose, its width at base, angle of the shanks so that the horizontal diameter line of the eyewires or the optical centers of the lenses will set properly, whether for distance use alone, for near work only, for both far and near, either single lenses or for bifocals. The bridge at its crest should lay flat on the nose, position of crest, whether forward, on plane or back so that the lens will stand about 13.7 millimeters in front of the apex of the cornea and thereby result in an image equal to that formed by a normal or emmetropic eye.

The interpupillary distance should be carefully measured. If measured at a distance of twenty-four inches, and say that it is found to sixty millimeters. This usually answers for a single pair of lenses for both far and near, unless the lenses required are of high powers, say 3 D. or more, then in order to avoid too much of a prismatic effect, it were better to use two pairs of lenses, those for distance one to three millimeters wider, and less that amount for near use. The amount of variation depends some on the interpupillary distance, it may be as low as forty-eight, or it may be seventy millimeters. When narrower than sixty, then the less, and the wider the more the variation from that found at twenty-four inches.

After the correct position of the bridge and the size of the lenses have been determined, the holding of the front in its proper place and the angle at which the lenses are to stand, whether for distant use, near or both is considered.

If the tops of the ears where the temples rest are higher and both alike as compared with the pupillary line, and if to be used only for distant vision this elevation of the ear rest will probably give the lenses sufficient angle out at the tops, usually about five to seven degrees. If the temple rest is about level with the pupillary line, then more angle should be provided for and if below the line then additional angle will have to be provided for at the end pieces. If the lenses are to be used for near work only, the angle should be more, in some instances up to twenty degrees, and if for bifocals it should be divided, as the case may require, say from ten to fourteen degrees.

In case that one eye is higher, say three or more millimeters, whilst the two ear rests are about level, the lenses should be set so that the visual axes of the two eyes will pass through the optical center of its respective lens. If the right eye be the higher one, the eye-wire should be set higher than its fellow, which may be accomplished by having the foot of the shank soldered lower on the eyewire or it may be provided for by using a long-shanked saddle bridge by pliering one shank up and the other down, dividing it between the two eyes, but this latter method is not recommended and is used only as a makeshift, until a frame has been made and properly adjusted.

If one ear rest is higher then the adjustment is made at the end pieces, or one a little up and the other a little down so that the front will ride equally before each pupil. Temples from the manufacturers run in half-inch lengths, usually from five to seven inches, but in some cases a quarter inch more or less than the half inch gives the wearer more comfort. Where the interpupillary distance is narrow and the face broad and full templeward, in order to have the visual axis of each eye pass centrally through the lens without decentering and to avoid a too wide spread of the temples, or the indenting of the sides of the face by the temples, is easily overcome by using long end pieces.

With the middle-aged or older persons I find much satisfaction in using heavy half-hook temples, when of the right length and properly adjusted. With the light or even the medium weight temples complaints come, as they get out

of shape and place back of the ear and plough deep furrows over the ridges. Instruct the patient to keep the temples straight to the top of the ear and turned in at the ends something like the sides of the letter V, so that they will lie up close to the side of the head and thereby avoid swinging out over the ridges. Occasionally, there will be found extending from the scalp or skin of the head a stretch or tie of skin on which the temple rests, and is the cause of complaint and discomfort. By using rubber tubing or celluloid ear pads this may be avoided, but the better way is to have the tie removed and future trouble from this source ended.

A few cases of misfits in my practice may not be out of place in illustrating the above observations.

One case, a lady, aged sixty, came, bringing a twelve-dollar pair of spectacles prescribed by a specialist. The lenses were plus 3 D. spherical. Heavy weight 14 K. frame with straight temples. Complained of not being able to see good, eyes tiring on using the glasses. By short subjective test found that the lenses were about the right power. On examination of the head and face found that the ears were about seven millimeters below the pupillary line. The temples were set at right angles to the eyewires, hence when the temples rested on the top of the ears, the tops of the lenses leaned back, and when her eyes were directed to an object fourteen inches out and about eight down, the reflected light from the object entered the lenses at an angle probably of forty degrees, rather than at right angles. I took two pairs of pliers and angled the end pieces so that when her eyes were directed outward toward infinity the lenses stood out at the top about twenty degrees. Handed them to her, and after reading several minutes she looked up, saying, "What in the world did you do to them? They are so easy and comfortable now."

Another case, a lady seventy-two years of age, wearing spectacles. The bridge of her nose was low and shallow and the bridge of the frame an old-style "C", which set the lenses at about eight millimeters from the apex of the cornea, rather than at about 13.7. A new frame with a saddle bridge was provided with the crest set back nearly four millimeters. Used her old lenses which were plus 4.50 spherical. She later complained that they tired her eyes, smarted and burned, and, as she expressed it, "seemed to draw." Now, where was the mistake that I made? I thought a moment, and then discovered that the lenses in the new frame were out about six millimeters more than when they were in the old frame. The lenses being plus ones and farther out from the nodal point, resulted in a larger image, to which the eye was not accustomed; therefore changed the lenses to plus 4 D., resulting in comfortable vision.

Another case, unmarried lady, aged nineteen. Correction found and eyeglasses fitted. On looking at distance the pupils were about three millimeters above the center of the oo lenses. This position of the pupils for distance would allow for three or four millimeters below center at near work. In a few days the patient complained. I handed her a book and requested the reading of a paragraph. What was the result? She had the habit when reading or sewing of chin up, and when so the visual axes of the two eyes passed through within two millimeters of the lower edges of the lenses. The remedy was to break the high chin habit, or use two pairs of glasses. The latter being easier to accomplish was provided for and resulted in comfortable vision.

These little details may not mean much to the noncaring optometrist, yet experience teaches that it means much to progressive optometry as a whole. It means more satisfied patients, a higher degree of respect by the general public, and doubtless contribute and have a general tendency to hasten the almost universal acknowledgment that modern optometry, in skilled hands, will result in more actual happiness than any other professional branch within the domain of modern science.

Wilmot P. Brush in the Optical Journal.

DEMAND FOR OPTICIANS

During the past few years there has grown up throughout Canada a steady demand for the services of skilled refractionists. Every town and village practically demands an eye specialist and as a result ophthalmology has now become a profession in which the rewards are fully as great and the standing of the practitioners just as dignified as in any other calling. People are too much alive to-day to the consequences to treat their eyes in the haphazard manner that obtained less than a decade ago.

The Empire College of Ophthalmology which is situated at 358 Queen Street West, Toronto, is the only chartered institution of its kind in Canada granting diploma and degree of Doctor of Optics. Its equipment is most modern and perfect. The College is under the direction of Dr. W. J. Harvey, the noted eye specialist and refracting oculist, who has surrounded himself with the best instructors in the country. In connection with the College course a free optical clinic is maintained, which has proved of great value to the students, who are enrolled from every portion of the Dominion. Owing to the term being short many druggists have availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented of becoming expert opticians. In fact, the Empire College of Ophthalmology has been the means of enabling many young men to leave the ranks and enter a lucrative and independent field.

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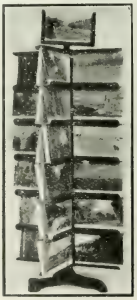




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SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

July 20th, 1907.

Business during the last month has been very good. The principal changes in prices are on Opium, Morphia and Codeia which have made remarkable advances in price. Those who are supposed to know think that Opium will reach the price of $10.00 in case lots in New York, if so, Morphia and Codeia will still be higher. Present prices in small lots are :—Opium $8.25 ; Morphia about $3.50 and Codeia about $5.50.

On account of the advance in price on Opium Pulv. Ipecac Co. is now quoted at $1.40 lb.

Liniment Opium	Pt.	$1.00
Liquor Opii Sedativus	oz.	.25
Tinct. Acetate Opium	Pt.	1.35
Tinct. Opii Ammoniated	Pt.	1.30
Tinct. Opium Deodorized	Pt.	1.30
Tinct. Opii B. P.	Pt.	1.20
Wine Opium	Pt.	1.25
Unguentum Gallae c Opii	lb.	1.25
Chlorodyne	lb.	2.00
Solid Extract Opium	oz.	1.75
Extract Opium Dry	oz.	2.00

Patent Salad Oil is very high and higher prices looked for.

Balsam Copaiba is little easier.

Glycerine is higher and likely to continue so, further advance not improbable.

Oil Mustard is higher.

A. Ammonia Tartrate	oz.	.30
A. Codeia Crystals	oz.	$5.50
A. Codeia Phosphate- 1/8 oz.	ea.	.75
A. Codeia Sulphate— 1/8 oz.	ea.	.80
A. Morphia Acetate	oz.	$3.40
A. Morphia Muriate	oz.	$3.40
A. Morphia Suphate	oz.	$3.50
A. Ointment Cetaceum	lb.	.75
A. Oil Lemon Opt.	lb.	$2.40
A. Oil Lemon No. 2	lb.	$2.20
A. Platinum Bichloride— 1/8 oz. bots.	ea.	$4.30
A. Platinum Wire	gr.	.06
A. Platinum Foil	gr.	.16
A. Pulv. Ipecac Co.	oz.	.12

Opium Liniment—make this "Pint" instead of Oz. $1.00.

Martel's French Pills are not to be had any more. The manufacturer has stopped putting them up and all stocks are apparently exhausted.

Omega Oil—there is now a 25c. article on the market.

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

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Position wanted by experienced optician and O. C. P. druggist graduate, in first-class place in Saskatchewan or Alberta town. Good energetic, up-to-date man, A1 references, open for engagement August 1st. Write
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Drug and Stationery Business in live Western town. $11,500 business last year and increasing. Stock about $6000. Write for particulars.
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FOR SALE.

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L. V. HARRIS.

MEASURES FOR MEDICINE

Martinet (Presse med.) suggests that as spoons vary so widely in capacity the physician prescribe only the amount needed for 24 hours, to be taken in four portions. Graduated medicine glasses, he says, are inaccurate, for mechanical reasons. He accepts as the best remedy for this the use of an inexpensive semi-spherical spoon, 3.82 cm. in diameter, to hold 15 c.c., the handle straight, the spoon to be made of aluminum or something of the kind, and to be presented by the druggist with each filled prescription.

TO BLEACH IVORY

First clean the ivory well with soap and water, rinsed with clear water, says the Drogenhandler. Next lay it in hydrogen peroxide to which a few drops of ammonia water have been added. After the operation has progressed as far as desired, take the now bleached ivory out and rub it with a soft rag. It is to be remarked that ivory cleaned in this way shows a tendency to develop little cracks later on, and the following plan is preferable. Rub the ivory with brown soap and water, and with a soft rag dipped in Vienna paste, polish it after the fashion of polishing copper with stearin oil and Vienna paste. In this manner one obtains a fine enamel and a natural white color. After this wash and rinse. Articles of bone are treated with 1 per cent. solution of phosphoric acid in water, after being first well bleached of grease with benzine.

FOR THE SODA FOUNTAIN

KOLA CELERY TONIC.

Fluid extract of kola	1 fl. dr.
Tincture of celery seed	4 fl. dr.
Solution of citric acid	3 fl. dr.
Raspberry juice	1 fl. oz.
Soda syrup, to make	32 fl. oz.

Serve "solid" in 8-ounce glasses, using about one ounce of this syrup.

Shake in a shaker or glass and shaker, strain into a 12-ounce glass, nearly fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water, and "finish" with the fine stream.

ORIENTAL FIZZ

Strawberry syrup	1 fl. oz.
Orange syrup	1 fl. oz.
Juice of one-half lemon.	
Shaved or cracked ice, soda glassful	¼

Mix in a 12-ounce glass, fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water, stir with a spoon, and serve with straws.

OVER THE WAVES

Lemon syrup	1½ fl. oz.
Grape juice	1 fl. oz.
White of one egg.	
Solution of acid phosphate	½ fl. dr.
Cracked or shaved ice, soda glassful	¼

Shake in a shaker or glass and shaker, strain into a 12-ounce glass, nearly fill the latter with the coarse stream of carbonated water, and "finish" with fine stream.—The Western Druggist.

LENS-CUTTING MACHINES

There appears to be a good deal of misconception among retail opticians, who do not have opportunities of seeing these machines, as to their uses. There is an impression abroad that they edge lenses. Their only use is to prepare the rough-edged discs for edging on the grindstone, by cutting them to the shape of the eye-wire. The essential features of the machine are a horizontal revolving platform on which the rough disc is placed, a vertical shaft above this, with its point just above the center of the platform, and on this shaft is an oval (or round, as the case may be) metal disc which revolves with the shaft and gives the shape of the lens. Mounted on a shaft parallel to this is a cutting diamond, with the shaft on which it is mounted pressing by means of a spring, against the oval plate mentioned. Consequently, when the oval plate revolves the diamond is guided outwards and inwards according to which part of the plate is next to it. The platform on which the lens is placed revolves at the same time as the plate, and by means of a lever is raised to bring the lens in contact with the diamond, so that one revolution of the platform will cause a scratch to be made on the lens the shape of the ovel disc above. The lens then breaks off easily at this mark leaving it the required shape and ready for the grindstone. The above is, of course, only a rough description of the essential features, a good machine having various arrangements attached whereby any size or shape oval may be cut without changing the plate.—The Optician.

A VETERINARY PRESCRIPTION

The following "prescription" has been sent us by a Saskatchewan druggist. It was written by a man claiming to be a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, and the penmanship was on a par with the spelling.

Sulpher Zink 2 oz.
Tinker iron 2 oz.
Carlbottle Assit 1oz.
in pint of water—

The translation being Sulphate of Zinc 2 oz., Tincture of Iron 2 oz., Carbolic Acid 1 oz.

The
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THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

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ASSOCIATION FORMED

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is now a reality, having been brought into existence at the meeting held in Toronto on Sept. 3rd and following days, and which was attended by representative pharmacists from all the provinces of Canada, thus linking together, for the first time in history, the pharmaceutical interests of the extreme east on the Atlantic Coast with those of the extreme west on the Pacific, as well as the intermediate Provinces.

The assembled delegates were very assiduous in their work and too much credit cannot be given them for the painstaking manner in which they went into every detail in connection with each important matter. The representatives proved themselves to be strong men, men of opinions and who were not afraid to state them and to point out wherein in some cases they differed materially from those of some of the others, a fact which brought out the critical points both for and against each question, and was the means of giving a broader insight into pharmaceutical matters from every point of view than obtained in any provincial body.

The decision to admit all properly qualified druggists, that is, members of any Provincial Association as members of the Association was a wise one, and those members who insisted on this point are, in our opinion, to be congratulated on the persistence of their course, as also those who persisted in having equal representation for each province.

From the full report which appears in this issue, it will be seen that the Association has been established on an excellent basis, and it now remains for the officers elected, together with the committees named, to display the same amount of enthusiasm and practical application that was exhibited at the formation of the Association in order to make it an established success. We congratulate the druggists of all the provinces on the successful completion of the efforts taken to form the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and bespeak for its officers the hearty co-operation of all individual pharmacists as well as the various Provincial Associations of the Dominion in furthering the usefulness of the newly-created organization which can and we believe will do much for the welfare of pharmacy in Canada.

THE NEW BOOK OF MEDICINE

The new medicine book, by which is meant the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," is the tangible result of an organized effort on a scale perhaps never previously attempted in the affairs of pharmacy. For a number of years back a contingent of men representative of every branch of pharmacy, each an expert in his own branch, have been putting their best efforts into the compilation of this important book. The work has been going on unostentatiously, practically unknown to the great body of pharmacists, for whose benefit it is primarily intended. Only those who have happened to come into touch with the workers have any idea of the magnitude of those operations; only individual enthusiasm has kept the undertaking from falling through, and it is gratifying to know that the combined efforts of these enthusiasts have culminated in the desired result. The sum total of these efforts reckoned up in mere pages is, comparatively speaking, small, but by a process of condensation and arrangement an amount of information has been amassed which may well astonish even the most sceptical. The final revise pages have practically passed their last scrutiny, and it is now possible to give something like an adequate idea of the "Codex" as it will appear shortly. As it is impossible to

take it in actual review order, it will be interesting just to see how it looks on undress parade.

The arrangement of the book is alphabetical, and, therefore, formulae for pharmaceutical preparations may be found in juxtaposition with monographs of an entirely different kind, but if one wishes to make a reference to a particular solution for instance, it will be found under the section on "Liquors." The monographs are written in such a way that, after the system has been comprehended, it will be possible to locate the information required in a very few seconds. To outline a typical monograph, there is given first the title of the substance, then the chemical formula where necessary, then the synonyms. The monograph proper commences with a description of the source or method of manufacture. In most cases the information given is full enough to enable the consultant himself to make the particular substance in question. In those few cases, however, where such information is conspicuous by its absence ,it may be set down to the fact that no reliable information is available, or that the manufacture is of such a technical nature that it would be out of place in a book like the "Codex." But, with the information given for benzyl-morphine hydrochloride, for example, any pharmacist who has made full use of his training would be enabled to make the substance, and certainly any pharmacist of ordinary ability would find no difficulty in turning out a small batch of bismuth naphtholate or bromoform from the descriptions given. This part of the "Codex" alone ought, therefore, to be of the greatest use, and even when actual use may not be made of it, it will be found that frequent consultation of the book will be productive of an intelligent grasp of facts which formerly were only available after endless search in a multitude of books.

The same thing applies to the preparation of active principles. Taking caffeine as an example, there is nothing to prevent a minor student from turning out a satisfactory experimental batch of the alkaloid, either in hydrous or anhydrous crystals. On the subject of caffeine alone between seven and eight pages are taken up with descriptions of the various forms in which it is used in pharmacy, the directions for the preparation of the iodide, salicylate, sodiobenzoate and sodiosalicylate being sufficiently clear for actual manufacture in the pharmacy. Immediately following the method of preparation, a description of the characters and properties of the substance follows, with methods of analysis and tests for impurities. The question of solubilities is very fully dealt with, more fully, perhaps, than in any other book of the kind, and in methods of analysis preference has been given to these only of undoubted use, but obviously this has not always been possible, and in such cases the situation is briefly reviewed, further elucidation of the subject being left to enterprising chemists. Following this part of the monograph comes the therapeutical and pharmacological aspect of the substance treated fully and succinctly. Dispensing notes, treating of the best means of administration, either alone or in combination with other substances, incompatibles, dose, etc., finish the monograph proper, but in many cases notes are appended, throwing useful sidelights on the subject, and containing hints often of such a nature that the consultant should make it a rule never to omit reading this part of the monograph. Materia medica monographs are written after a similar method, microscopical appearances, adulterations, active constituents, pharmacology, etc., being fully dealt with.

Before leaving this part of the subject, another type of monograph may be surveyed. For this purpose let carbolic acid gauze be selected as a subject for the dispensing counter. The quantities are given in round numbers in tabular form, the directions for preparing the vehicle and adding the active constituents being briefly and so lucidly described as to ensure a carbolized gauze containing uniformly about 5 per cent. of phenol, with hints as to the sizes in which it is mostly used, and for its storage when made. Treating of iodoform gauze, the usefulness of the monograph notes above referred to is shown in a description of adulterated specimens, when dyeing is resorted to in order to give a false appearance of strength or to cover defective distribution of the iodoform, with a method for the detection of the adulterant.

The very difficult question of bringing the pills into line with the decimal system of quantities adopted throughout the book has been satisfactorily overcome, and dispensers will look upon this section as one of the most valuable.

The Imperial character of the "Codex" will be understood when it is explained that the needs of the colonies are anticipated by the inclusion of practically all matters of importance in the United States Pharmacopoeia, besides much other information likely to be of use in a colonial pharmacy. Indeed, the book has been compiled with the intention that it should become the standard working guide of the British pharmacist, both at home and abroad. That it is thoroughly up to date will be seen on reading such monographs as these of Carbo Animalis and Cerevisiae Fermentum. In the former it will explain why animal charcoal should have decolorizing properties, while wood charcoal has not, according to the latest researches published within the last few weeks; and the therapeutic properties of yeast

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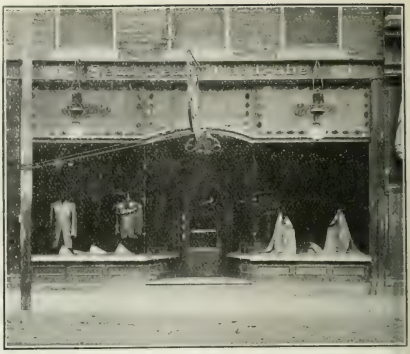
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have been explained in the light of the most recent researches.

To those pharmacists specially interested in essential oils, the section of the book dealing with those important articles will be found to be most comprehensive, the subject having been more fully developed than was the original intention of the compilers. The information collected, having been considered to be of such practical importance, it was decided that the monographs should stand as they are written. These monographs are drawn up on the lines of the other monographs, dealing more particularly with the constituents according to their use in medicine or the arts, and the methods of the isolation and determination of these constituents.

As an example of the pharmaceutical research undertaken for the work, the chloroforms of aconite and belladonna have been carefully investigated, and the author of a paper read before the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Manchester paid a high compliment to the compilers of the "Codex," in showing that the method adopted by them is scientifically correct, and that the process results in the extraction of practically the whole of the alkaloids, quickly and with the minimum loss of menstruum.

The monographs on official substances have been extended in many ways, but, comparatively speaking, official matter constitutes only a small part of the "Codex." Taken as a whole, the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" is a compendious epitome of everything relating to pharmacy, containing information of an authoritative character for all who may consult it, whether he be pharmacist, analytical chemist, pharmacologist, or medical practitioner. If its publication has been somewhat delayed, its final acquisition will amply atone for such delay, and the pharmacist, for whom it primarily caters, will be the better for the aid and guidance it will undoubtedly afford him.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

(BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

THE PROGRAMME FOR THE WINTER.

Now that the holidays are all over the "quiet" season in pharmaceutical affairs has become a thing of the past, and chemists' societies throughout the United Kingdom are devoting earnest attention to the work of the session 1907-8. Many important subjects are down for discussion, and great interest is being taken in the experiment of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to enlist the support of the large number of registered chemists who do not belong to the Society and to stimulate the efforts of those who are members.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

The danger of pharmacists disregarding the provisions of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and following "the custom of the trade," was forcibly illustrated in a prosecution instituted by the Pharmaceutical Society against Boots, Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd., and heard at the West London Police Court, on August 21. It appeared that a qualified assistant of Boots, the well known cash chemists, sold a bottle of Easton's Syrup tablets (which contain a quantity of strychnine), at their Walham Green branch, without obtaining the signature of the purchaser. A few of the tablets were taken by the buyer and then the bottle was left lying about. The infant child of the purchaser got hold of it, smashed the bottle, swallowed about fifteen tablets, and died as the result. The evidence at the hearing of the case showed that each tablet contained 1-64th of a grain of strychnine and that according to the terms of the Pharmacy Act the sale should have been entered and signed for in the poisons book in the usual way. Defendants admitted the omission, but urged that it was "the custom of the trade" not to enter poisons in tablet form in the book. The word "Poison" was printed on the bottle, but in very small print, and on the magistrate expressing his surprise, the counsel for defendants pointed out that the label was affixed by the manufacturers of the preparation. The magistrate, however, found that there had been a substantial contravention of the Act and thought the fact that throughout the Kingdom it was the custom of the trade not to have the poison book signed in selling this class of goods, increased rather than lessened the gravity of the offence in his mind. They had before them the case of the unfortunate child swallowing the tablets, and he must say that whether the child's life would have been saved or not, it was probable that, notwithstanding anything the father of the child had said, he would have realized more the solemnity of the purchase if the formality had been observed. It would have brought home to his mind the fact that he was dealing with a deadly poison, and he would have taken greater precaution than he did. He (magistrate) could not do other than inflict the full penalty of £5, and £1 3s. costs.

PATENT MEDICINE LICENSES.

As showing the enormous popularity of patent medicines in this country, it may be mentioned that during the year ended March 1, 1907, the number of licenses issued to makers and vendors of patent medicines by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue was as follows: In England, 38,166; in Scotland, 3,187; total, 41,353. In the year 1905-06 the total number of licenses issued amounted to 40,734, showing that last year there was an increase of about 1,300. The duty

on these goods during the year 1906-7 was £324,-180 in England and £2,926 in Scotland, making a total of £327,106.

THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY WORK.

The annual report of the principal Government chemist, recently issued, contains a large amount of statistics useful to pharmacists. It shows that during the year ended March 1, 1907, 14,269 samples of spirits were examined, representing tinctures, liniments, medicinal spirits, flavoring essences, hair washes, brilliantines, and dentifrices, which were presented for drawbacks and examined as a check upon the claim of the exporter. The report mentions cases in which liniments prepared with methylated spirits were presented for drawback as liniments prepared from duty-paid spirit, and in other cases preparations were presented in which contamination with methylated spirit had occurred. 827 samples of wood naphtha, representing 338,833 gallons submitted for approval for methylating purposes were examined, and of this number only five samples, representing 1,617 gallons. were not approved. A decrease was reported in the quantity of wood naphtha used for methylating purposes, and this the Government chemist attributed to the provisions of the Revenue Act of last year, which authorized the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to allow the alcohol intended for use in arts and manufactures, and now called industrial methylated spirits, to be denatured with 5 per cent. of wood naphtha instead of the 10 per cent. formerly required to be added to the ordinary unmineralized methylated spirit used for manufacturing purposes.

THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

Among the many Bills passed by the Government, in the recently concluded session, was the Patents and Designs Bill, which is of great importance to anyone who wishes to register a chemical or pharmaceutical patent. The Bill has consolidated and amended the whole of the statute law relating to patents and designs. An endeavor is made in it to check the system under which foreign manufacturers have hitherto been enabled to take out patents in this country, without any intention of working them here, merely in order to prevent British manufacturers from producing articles which might compete with them, either in their own, or in other markets. It also facilitates and cheapens the existing procedure for the obtaining of compulsory licenses, and for the first time enables these licenses to be obtained, where it can be shown that any trade or industry in the United Kingdom is unfairly prejudiced by the conditions attached by the patentee to the purchase, hire, or use of patented articles, or the using or working of patented processes.

MANUFACTURERS AND INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL.

The Government analyst in his annual report, expresses the opinion that the new regulations which came into force on October 1 last year and gave special facilities for the use of denatured alcohol at a cheaper rate, have been taken advantage of by manufacturers to a satisfactory extent. The statistics, however, are incomplete because the regulations only came into force for one-half of the period with which the report deals, and therefore, missed to a great extent the amount of alcohol which has been used; but it would appear that little more than 200,000 gallons of alcohol has been used by manufacturers in excess of the amount used in previous years. This special alcohol contains only five per cent. of wood naphtha and no mineral oil, and consequently is greatly superior for manufacturing purposes than the ordinary mineralized methylated spirit, besides costing 3d. per gallon less.

BRITISH DIPLOMAS IN CANADA.

Referring to the refusal of various Pharmacy Boards in the Dominion to accept the minor certificates of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in lieu of examinations, the Pharmaceutical Journal controverts a statement in a Canadian contemporary that if the diplomas were accepted before the Pharmaceutical Society has the power to accept Canadian diplomas, inducement to obtain the necessary authority would be banished and things would remain in the present unsatisfactory condition.

CARBOLIC ACID SOLUTION

The Attorney-General of the Province of Manitoba has recommended that an Order-in-Council be passed declaring that carbolic acid be declared a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. Pure carbolic acid will be named as a poison, but crude carbolic acid of one part of acid to nineteen parts of water, or a solution consisting of one part carbolic acid, one part glycerine and eight parts of water shall be allowed to be sold without any restriction.

SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE

An eminent Spanish scientist has made the recent discovery that the sunflower yields a splendid febrifuge that can be used as a substitute for quinine. Accordingly, the sunflower should not only, by its growing, exert great fever-dispelling effect, but also yield a product which is used advantageously in all fevers.

ANNOUNCEMENT

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER have pleasure in announcing to the drug trade of Canada that they have established a laboratory in Montreal, and that they have appointed MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagauchetiere St., that city, their agents for the Dominion.

A new price list will be issued on November 1st, 1907, by which the prices of the "Fairchild" products will be generally reduced; for example, Panopepton will be listed at $4.50 per dozen for the small size and $9.00 for the large; Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, $4.50 and $8.50; Peptogenic Milk Powder, $5.25 and $9.00; Peptonising Tubes, $4.50 per dozen boxes.

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The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago—in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines—one 30 years on the market—in any other way—organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns —in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

London, Ontario

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

POISONINGS IN THE UNITED STATES

For some time past a great deal has been said in some leading publications of the United States in condemnation of patent medicines and the impression sought to be conveyed by them that the majority of these medicines were deadly poisons and contributory to a number of fatal cases which have been recorded in the daily press.

The Proprietary Association of America, which is the name of an association composed of patent medicine manufacturers in the United States has secured a number of clippings from newspaper articles relative to injuries and deaths supposed to be due to the use or misuse of medicines, etc. The clippings cover a period of two years and the stated cases number 1,753, and of that number it has been shown, according to the report taken from the American Druggist, from which these statistics are given, that only 2 per cent. were due to patent medicines.

The following is a recapitulation of the cases of poisons reported, together with a number of fatal results:

Name of Article.	Cases.	Fatal.
Medicines (not "patent")	1,636	803
Poisons	1,409	582
Disinfectants	282	81
Household articles	264	50
Vegetable poisons	153	20
Ice cream, candy, and lemonade	108	8
"Patent" medicines	90	43
Whiskey and alcohol	84	61
Liniments and inhalants	79	22
Stock and dairy preparations	57	30
Miscellaneous medicines	44	18
Miscellaneous articles	36	10
Toilet preparations	27	20
Polishes and cleansers	19	5
Totals	4,295	1,753

Some of the principal poisons are as follows:

Name of Article.	Cases.	Fatal.
Carbolic acid	871	352
Morphine	311	257
Laudanum	236	92
Strychnine tablets	201	143
Wood alcohol	150	118
Candy	80	8
Chloroform	97	55
Iodine	98	2
All patent medicines	90	43
Totals	2,238	1,070

It should be remembered that the statistics given above refer to the use or misuse of drugs, medicines, poisons and cases of accidental poisoning, and does not include suicides.

Druggists' glassware is now being manufactured by the Crystal Glass Company, of Sapperton, British Columbia.

LAVAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

The Laval School of Pharmacy, situated in Montreal, was incorporated by an act of the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, in March, 1906, and is affiliated with Laval University. The teaching which is in French is in accordance with the Quebec Pharmacy Act, and qualifies the students for passing the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association.

Besides the regular courses of instruction required by law their supplementary courses are given, namely Analytical Chemistry, Practical Pharmacy, Practical Dispensing, Biological Chemistry, Bacteriological examinations and Professional Ethics and Jurisprudence.

Lectures which, as we have said before, are given entirely in the French language, begin October 1st. The affiliation of the School with the University gives its students the opportunity of obtaining the University degrees of Bachelor in Pharmacy and Doctor in Pharmacy, the former being granted to a candidate obtaining a total of 60 per cent. of the marks, and that of Doctor of Pharmacy when an average of 80 per cent. has been obtained. A candidate obtaining 85 per cent. of the marks receives with the diploma the distinction notice "Magna cum Laude" (Honors), and those obtaining 90 per cent with the note "Summa cum Laude" (highest honors). Those students who obtain the diploma with highest honors are also presented with a gold ring mounted with a garnet, bearing an engraving with the symbol of the school.

A two years' session is required for other courses of materia medica and chemistry and one year for all other courses.

FACTS, NOT FLOWERINESS

So-called "experts" have written a lot of nonsense about advertising. So impressively hazy has been their talk that a good many merchants have been led to believe that it is impossible to prepare satisfactory advertising matter themselves.

When you are selling goods over your counter, you don't turn handsprings across the floor, wave your arms, indulge in a lot of high-flown rhetoric or drop into poetry. You simply tell your customer just the things about your goods, their quality, price, style, durability, that you think will lead her to buy them, that will convince her she wants them.

That is just what your printed advertising should be—not verbal somersaults or fireworks, but the arguments you would use in person, put before the world in printer's ink.

You have got good values, your prices and your policy are right, you stand ready to refund the

money, if your goods are not all you claim—tell the customer so, just as you would to her face.

Be natural. Be yourself always, don't try to be clever or funny. If your advertisement sounds like your talk about a few good things, you have got something that will pull business. Your competitor cannot use it, either, nor borrow it.

And in every bit of printed matter you send out be sure to strike the same note and see that it fits in with and supplements the story told in your show windows, your store policy and all the rest of your advertising.

THE MEDICINE OF THE FUTURE

In the course of his presidential address at the annual Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, Sir James Barr, the well known Liverpool physician, remarked that the medicine of the future would be largely one of prevention of disease and the preservation of health, and in the present day there are many individuals who are willing to pay and pay well for the maintenance of their health. I am confident that a great many more would go to the medical man to get overhauled if medical men would deal with physiological conditions as well as pathological, and tell patients not merely how to get well, but how to keep well. You must clearly understand that I am advocating not merely the prolongation of life, but also the vigor and manhood of the nation. God forbid that I should advocate any means which would sacrifice the latter for the former (hear, hear). There are already far too many weaklings—mentally and physically—in these degenerate days, when sentiment rather than reason rules the world.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

NOTES ON NEW REMEDIES*

BY F. ZERNIK

Autan is a mixture of barium peroxide (about 66 per cent.) with a paraformaldehyde (about 33 per cent.); moistened with water the paraformaldehyde is depolymerized, and formic aldehyde is given off. It is used as a convenient disinfectant, the excess of formaldehyde being removed after disinfection is complete by means of ammonia.

Gadose has recently been recommended as an ointment base on account of its rapid absorption and low melting point (33.5 degrees to 36 degrees). It appears to be a mixture of wool fat with hydroxyl-free cod liver oil, and although its melting point is low other bases with lower melting points are known, as, for instance, goose fat, which melts at 24 degrees, and is said to be the base employed in the iodine and mercury ointments known as iodan and mercuran recently imported from America. The iodine number of gadose exhibits great variation, viz., from 43.7 to 89.67.

Viscolan is a mixture of 60 parts of purified viscin with 40 of anhydrous wool fat. Viscin is a clear oily liquid, obtained from Japanese birdlime by kneading with calcium carbonate, mixing with plaster of Paris, exhausting with benzin, and evaporating the benzin solution. Viscolan is said to possess remarkable covering properties.

Salimenthol is menthyl salicylate obtained by heating menthol and salicylic acid and removing the water formed by means of a current of some inert gas. It is a rather viscid, colorless liquid, boiling at 190 degrees under 15 Mm. pressure; sweetish taste, scarcely perceptible odor.

Coryfin is menthyl ethyl glycolate, and is employed externally for catarrh, headache, etc.

Dulcinol is mannitol to which a pleasant taste is communicated by the addition of a little sodium chloride; it is used for diabetic patients.

Blenol is santalyl carbonate; it forms a yellowish oily liquid, possessing scarcely any odor or taste of sandalwood oil, though containing 94 per cent. of santalol.

Novargan is silver albuminate; it has been placed on the market in several successive forms, differing considerably in appearance, and known as novargan, novargan (II.) and novargan (III.).

Omorol is said to be a silver proteinate, containing 10 per cent. of silver. It is insoluble in water and in ordinary organic solvents, but dissolves in very weak alkalies, as well as in physiological sodium chloride solution.

Sophol is described as a silver compound of formonucleinic acid, and is distinguished by the large proportion (22 per cent.) of silver which it contains, as well as by its giving off formic aldehyde.

Trypanred is a member of the benzopurpurine class; it forms a reddish-brown crystalline powder, almost insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in water.

*From the Bericht d.d. Pharm. Gessellschaft, 17, 81.

WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?

Drink water and get typhoid. Drink milk and get tuberculosis. Drink whisky and get the jimjams. Eat soup and get Bright's disease. Eat meat and encourage apoplexy. Eat oysters and acquire toxaemia. Eat vegetables and weaken the system. Eat dessert and encourage paresis. Smoke cigarettes and die early. Smoke cigars and get catarrh. Drink coffee and obtain nervous prostration. Drink wine and get the gout. In order to be entirely healthy one must eat nothing, smoke nothing, and even before breathing one should see that the air has been properly sterilized.—Southern World.

THE RAZAC

The newest and best Safety Razor.

Holder in one piece.

Nothing to adjust.

Always the same, always ready.

One movement releases or inserts a new blade.

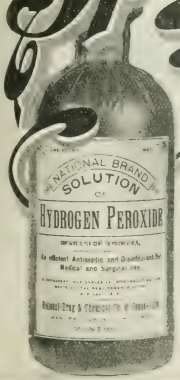
Standard set, triple silver plated holder, twelve blades, $3.25 net. Retails in Canada for $4.00 set.

REMEMBER that we are Canadian Agents for DJER-KISS Perfume, Manola, Mile's Restorative Remedies, Walnutta Hair Stain, Moxon's Liniment, Five Drops, Wonderful Dream Salve, Dr. Sullivan's Solvent.

The DOMINION DRUG CO. LIMITED

HAMILTON, ONT.

Specify "National"



PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

3% 10 VOLUMES H_2O_2

ABSOLUTELY NON-EXPLOSIVE

NON-IRRITATING

KEEPS ITS FULL STRENGTH

MANUFACTURED BY

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED.

Lyman's Confectionery

In 5-lb. Glass Stoppered Bottles

Acid Drops
Acid Drops, Small
Butter Scotch
Chocolate
Cough, Light
Cough, Dark
Cough, Menthol
Everton Toffee
Horehound
Lemon
Strawberry
Lime
Mixed Fruit
Nut Butter Cups
Orange
Pineapple
Raspberry

These Tablets are giving entire satisfaction, as they are a good quality and at a popular price.

LYMAN'S COUGH DROPS in 20-lb. Tins

Light Cough
Dark Cough
Menthol Cough
Wild Cherry Cough
Horehound
Honey
Menthol and Eucalyptus

FINEST QUALITY. PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

TORONTO

York Glass Company

YORK, ENGLAND LIMITED



We supply every variety of Glassware required by

Chemists, Druggists, Hospitals, Colleges of Pharmacy, etc.

Shop Bottles and Jars, Shelfware (new designs), Dispensing Bottles, Ribbed Poisons, Show Globes, Anatomical and Specimen Jars, etc.



Agents in Canada:

Harrison & Scheak

28 Wellington St. West

Toronto, Canada

Learn to Write SHOW CARDS

It makes a large increase in your daily sales, proving a profit to the proprietor.



A Clerk with this knowledge is difficult to procure and hard to replace.

Our course of Show Card Writing is so free in method that we never fail to make proficient writers.

Send us your own name in pencil sketch and we will tell you just what time it will require to qualify you to master this money-making profession.

Don't worry about prices. This course is only one-third the price of others.

P. THOMPSON CO.

Makers of Show Cards and Advertising Specialties for Window Display

136 Victoria Street **Toronto, Ont**

Trade Notes

M. Smith, druggist, Olds, Manitoba, died last month.

D. E. Dunlop has opened a drug store at Macleod, Alberta.

W. A. Chisholm has opened a branch drug store at Cayley, Alberta.

J. L. White has opened a new drug store at Oak Bay, British Columbia.

H. Proctor will open a drug store at Nanaimo, British Columbia.

G. M. Jones has opened a new drug store at Bresaylor, Saskatchewan.

A.P. McKenzie, druggist, Vernon, British Columbia, has sold out.

H. H. Mitchell, druggist, Wolseley, Saskatchewan, has sold his business.

James F. Anderson, druggist, Mannville, Alberta, has admitted a partner.

Pulford's drug store at Lacombe, Alberta, was destroyed by fire last month.

E. T. Cody has purchased the drug business of H. H. Mitchell, Wolseley, Saskatchewan.

The Lister Drug Co. has been incorporated, with head office at Montreal, Quebec.

The Wilson Drug Co. have opened a drug store at Port Essington, British Columbia.

J. F. Johnson, of Saskatoon, has opened a branch drug store at Nutana, Saskatchewan.

H. Ainslee has purchased the drug business of H. L. Higgs, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

R. E. Berry has purchased the drug business of A. P. McKenzie, Vernon, British Columbia.

McCutcheon & McBurney, druggists, Calgary, Alberta, have dissolved partnership.

The Canadian Thermos Bottle Co. has been incorporated, with head office at Montreal, Quebec.

F. M. Hyman, druggist, Camrose, Alberta, is reported to have sold out.

G. A. Becker has opened a branch drug store, corner College and Grace Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

J. F. John, of Saskatoon, has opened a branch drug and stationery store at Nutana, Saskatchewan.

F. Chapman, President of the Chapman, Dart Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists and physicians' supplies, died last month.

W. J. Mawhinney, formerly at Somerset, Manitoba, has moved his drug business to Maymont, Saskatchewan.

S. Fisher, of Vancouver, has purchased the drug business of F. J. Mackenzie, Ladner, British Columbia.

Terry & Marett are opening a drug store in the new town of Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Chausse, Guertin & Co., wholesale druggists, Montreal, Quebec, have dissolved partnership, and the firm of Chausse & Co., consisting of Charles H. Chausse and Albert Chausse, has been registered.

PERSONAL

The degree of M.D. has been conferred, "honoris causa," on Dr. Louis Merck by the University of Giessen, Germany.

Mr. Charles Law, of Guelph, Ont., who now represents Messrs. Frederick Stearns & Co., in Eastern Ontario, has returned from an enjoyable holiday of three months. He spent a good portion of his time in California and at various eastern points, returning by way of British Columbia. Mr. Law returns in the best of spirits to take up his work again, although very much enamored with the Canadian West, especially the district about Edmonton.

OBITUARY

Mr. Francis Jordan died September 2nd, at his home in Goderich, Ontario, after an illness of short duration.

Mr. Jordan was an apprentice with Mr. B. A. Mitchell, of London, Ontario, nearly 50 years ago, and has been engaged in the drug business in Goderich for over 40 years, having disposed of his business a few years ago. Deceased was born in England, and came to Canada at an early age. He was a member of the Church of England, and was prominent amongst the business men of his town. For some years he occupied the position of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Collegiate Institute. He is survived by his widow and two children.

ITEMS

The Ontario College of Pharmacy class 1907-8 numbers ninety-eight, including the lady students.

Henderson Bros., Limited, wholesale druggists, Vancouver, British Columbia, have an automobile express delivery for their city trade, thus increasing their facilities for "prompt delivery."

The warehouse of the National Drug & Chemical Co., Ltd., in course of erection on Wellington Street, W., Toronto, is nearing completion and is an imposing structure.

PROSECUTIONS

C. E. Donaghy was charged before the Magistrate at Caledonia, Ont., with infringement of the Ontario Pharmacy Act, by carrying on a drug

business without being properly qualified. He was fined $20 and costs.

F. C. Cooper, of Lion's Head, was similarly charged and after pleading guilty was penalized as above.

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

The other day a man came into the store and asked me for a box of our own Corn Cure. I wrapped it up and gave it to him, he put down twenty-five cents, and I handed him ten cents change, as the price of the Corn Cure was fifteen cents. What—fifteen cents, why I got it off the Boss before for ten cents. I told him that the price was always fifteen cents and that there must have been some mistake about it. He put the box and the change in his pocket and left the store saying, "Well, it is good stuff anyway, but I will get it off the boss next time." Now, Mr. Boss, don't fool yourself, keep up the price. Don't think because you are a Boss you can afford to cut the prices of your preparations.

The Boss may be out next time and the customer may want the Corn Cure and go elsewhere, and then again he will lose confidence in your clerk.

A. Clerk.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM

Some time ago the Musical Age offered a prize of $100 for an article giving "Ten reasons for the one price system." The following comes from the pen of a San Francisco contributor, and is well worth considering:

"First—Because it is the only Honest way.

"Second—Because it begets Truthfulness.

"Third—Because it creates Confidence.

"Fourth—Because it makes Equality.

"Fifth—Because it produces Satisfaction.

"Sixth—Because it cements Friendship.

"Seventh—Because it insures Stability.

"Eighth—Because it proves the best Advertisement.

"Ninth—Because it is Economical, and

"Tenth—Because it is finally profitable.

"My ten reasons for the one price system are embraced in the above, as Honesty is the best policy, Truthfulness naturally follows, and in this way you create Confidence in your customer; it also makes all Equal, rich and poor are treated alike; this treatment insures satisfaction and makes Friends, and in this way your business is established and proves an Advertisement that cannot be excelled. It is also Economy in that it saves time, and altogether, it will in the end prove the most Profitable."

SUBSTITUTE FOR RUBBER

A druggist at Stockholm, Sweden, has made an invention that may prove to be of great importance. He is reported to have succeeded in producing a stuff, which in most cases will take the place of genuine rubber, while it costs only one-third as much. He has already obtained a patent on his invention. Although the idea is not new, the invention itself is quite independent. The new stuff has been given the name Zakin-rubber, and there are already being manufactured stamps, leather imitations, gas tubing, driving belts for machinery, etc., from it.

Experiments have proved that Zakin is seven times stronger than genuine rubber, and what is not of less importance, the air has no influence on its keeping qualities, so it will not crack like rubber. A large Zakin-rubber factory is to be built in the near future. The name of the inventor is Mr. Z. Olsson.

BELLADONNA CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA

Small experiments which have been extending over a period of four years have proven that belladonna thrives well in certain portions of the State. The seed is slow to germinate (four to six weeks) and has a very low germinating power. Chemical tests show that the California plants are very rich in active constituents. The experiments to date will be reported upon more fully at a later date.

ICHTHYOL

Ichthyol maintains its position in spite of the increased competition caused by the introduction of substitutes during the past year. Extensive scientific researches, both chemical (Thal, Luders) and therapeutic (Schwarzenbach, Goldman, Hirschkron, Brodsky), have demonstrated that the substitutes are not equivalent to ichthyol in action or composition. Moreover, in the United States, where it was attempted to pass the ichthyol substitutes under the tariff as being identical with ichthyol, the Board of General Appraisers decided that these substitutes differed from ichthyol in many respects, and could therefore not be passed as ichthyol. It would be advisable therefore to avoid any claim that the so-called substitutes are identical with ichthyol.—Gehe's Handels-Bericht, 1907.

Cheerful looks make every dish a feast.

Every time you get mad and break loose there is a circus and you are its clown.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

Sandalwood Oil

"ALLEN'S"
4 oz. and 1 lb. bottles.

Distilled **ONLY** from selected East Indian Wood. It is the highest grade obtainable both for **medicinal** value and for **perfumery** use. Allen's have distilled Sandalwood in England for upwards of 50 years.

Insist on "ALLEN'S" in Original Bottles

"ALLEN'S"

Almond Oil,
Clove Oil,
Coriander Oil,
Croton Oil,
Orris Root Oil,
etc., etc.

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

ESTABLISHED 1833

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS
LIMITED
Cowper Street, Finsbury
LONDON, E.C.
AND LONG MELFORD, ENGLAND

ELLIOT

Look Ahead

LIQUORICE
COD LIVER OIL
SYRUP WHITE PINE
GLYCERINE
HOT DRINK SUPPLIES
JUJUBES
BOILED SUGAR DROPS

FINE
Druggists' Confectionery

Good flavours. Well made. Guaranteed.
1 Bottle 85c. 6 Bottles, 80c. each.

Linseed, Liquorice & Chlorodyne Lozenges

7 lb. Tins and 4 lb. Tins

WE SOLICIT YOUR INQUIRIES FOR ALL SEASONABLE LINES.

SALATONE COMPOUND KARGON COMPOUND
VIMOSA COMPOUND RAFNO COMPOUND
CARRIANA COMPOUND BARKOLA COMPOUND
VIRGIN OIL PINE

NATIONAL CONCENTRATED LYE
(POWDERED AND PERFUMED)
$3.65 per case of 4 doz. 5% 30 days.

We hope for your preference for this product.

All orders receive careful prompt attention.

The Elliot & Co. 5 Front St. East Limited TORONTO

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS



Gives a Good Profit Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG



Millions of People Use Gillett's Lye.

The fact that Gillett's Lye is so favorably known and well advertised makes it one of the very best cleaners for Druggists to sell.

Gillett's Lye Eats Dirt!

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
CHICAGO, ILL. TORONTO, ONT. LONDON, ENG.

Gillett's Chemical Works Established 1852.

Do You Know?

NO DRUG HABIT - NO HEART EFFECT
Antikamnia Tablets
OPPOSED TO PAIN

In twenty-five cent
"Vest-Pocket-Boxes"
.....HAVE BEEN.....
REDUCED
.....TO.....
$1.75 Per Doz.

One Gross Lots—5% Discount
FROM ALL JOBBERS

This reduction from $2.00 per dozen, was made to meet the suggestion of the N. A. R. D. regarding adequate profit for the Retail Druggist

The Antikamnia Chemical Company
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Public Interest in Pure Foods, and especially Pure Milk, causes us to anticipate an increased demand for our Pure Milk product---Horlick's Malted Milk.

If we can aid you by advertising matter, etc., please advise us.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS
MONTREAL

CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION



Photo-Engraving by Legg Bros.

TORONTO, THE CONVENTION CITY

Showing a portion of Yonge St., one of the main business centres.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association



GROUP OF DELEGATES TO THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

First Row—John Cochrane, Victoria, B.C.; A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley; Alex. G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; G. A. Burbidge, Halifax, N.S.; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.; A. W. P. Gourlie, Summerside, P.E.I.

Second Row—A. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; Robt. Martin, Regina, Sask.; W. A. Chapman, Montreal, Que.; A. J. Lawrence, Montreal, Que.; S. H. Hawker, St. John, N.B.

Third Row—W. B. Graham, Reg. Treasurer, O.C.P., Toronto; F. S. Meares, Secretary O.C.P., John Hargreaves, Toronto.

The convention of the representatives of the various provincial Pharmaceutical Associations, held for the purpose of considering the proposal to form a Federal Association opened at the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, on Sept. 23rd. The delegates present were: Alberta, A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley; British Columbia, John Cochrane, Victoria; Manitoba, Alex. Campbell, Winnipeg; New Brunswick, G. A. Burbidge, Halifax; Ontario, H. Watters, Ottawa, John Hargreaves and G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; Prince Edward Island, A. W. Gourlie, Summerside; Quebec, J. E. Tremble, W. H. Chapman, and A. J. Lawrence, Montreal; Saskatchewan, R. Martin, Regina. There were also present Dr. Sperry, Hamilton, N.B., and Mr. J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, Ontario.

Mr. G. E. Gibbard, on behalf of the city and in his capacity as convener of the gathering, in a brief speech welcomed the delegates to Toronto, and expressed the hope that their deliberations would be successfully carried out and have a happy termination. On behalf of the faculty of the College of Pharmacy he placed the institution at the service of the convention.

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. G. A. Burbidge, Mr. Gibbard was elected to the chair.

Before the business of the convention was proceeded with Mr. J. Cochrane, on behalf of British

RELIABLE BRITISH MEDICAMENTS

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:

Malt Diastase
Laxoin
Rhubarb and Soda
Etc., Etc.



THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:

Acetosal
Metramine
Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10
Etc., Etc.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Oppenheimer Son & Company Limited

LONDON, ... ENGLAND

CANADIAN AGENTS **McTavish & Worts** TORONTO, ONTARIO

VINCENT WOOD'S



NEW SUSPENDER

The "Blackfriars"

Beautifully boxed.

Cotton, 7 6; Silk, 13 6 per dozen.

The best value in the trade.

Customers' own names on labels if required.

Send for list of Trusses, Belts, Webs, etc

4, Albion Place
LONDON, S.E.

"THE STANDARD"

TRADE MARK CH. LOONEN

PARIS, FRANCE

Manufacturer and Originator TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

When your customers ask for "Black Capsules" they want

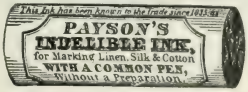
THE "OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S
C & C
OR
BLACK
CAPSULES
POPULAR SINCE 1836

Registered Trade Mark Brand

H. PLANTEN & SON Established in New York in 1836

"Pioneer American Capsule House"

93 HENRY STREET - BROOKLYN, N.Y.



THE OLDEST - THE BEST

Received Medal and Diploma at Province of Quebec Exposition, Montreal, 1897.
Trade supplied by all leading Drug Houses in the Dominion

1844 1907

THOMAS TYRER & CO'Y, Limited

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS, 1904

BISMUTH SALTS "STERLING BRAND." MERCURIALS

PURE

ACID PHOSPHORIC

(Made from Phosphorus)

SCALE PREPARATIONS GUARANTEED FREE ARSENIC All Strength HYPO-PHOSPHITE

ETHERS

ANALYTICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL CHEMICALS

STRATFORD, LONDON, ENG.

H. SALLE & CO.

4 Rue Elzévir, PARIS

Exporters and Importers of Crude Drugs.
Growers of French Herbs.

Specialty of Irish Moss.

Leading Articles: Chamomiles, Red Roses, Galega herb, French Cannabis Indicus, as well as all kinds of drugs and alkaloids (Eserine, Pilocarpine, Cocaine, Sparteine, etc.)

CORNELL & SILLIG, MONTREAL, Agents

Offers for American Drugs Solicited

VANILLA BEANS

FOR

Perfumers', Wholesale Druggists', Bakers' and Confectioners' Supply Houses. First Quality Essential Oils, Drugs and Chemicals.

Oils of Sandalwood, E. I.; Bay, Birch, Clove Buds, Nutmegs, etc. Distilled in America, in our own plant.

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.

257 Pearl St., New York, U.S.A.

Direct Importers and Distributors of French and Italian Olive Oil.

Canadian Agents: N. C. POLSON & CO., KINGSTON, ONT.

SAL HEPATICA

Small Size, $2.00 per doz.
Medium Size, 4.80 " "
Large Size, 10.20 " "

Plus 25% duty.

$55.00 lots less 10 and 2½ discount for remittance with order.
Freight paid.



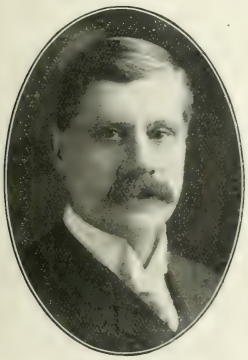
BRISTOL-MYERS CO.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

277-279 Greene Avenue, BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLE

Columbia, desired that the standing of delegates should be defined, especially as regarded the voting powers of the provinces represented. He considered that in a matter such as they were called together to discuss that in no case should it be permitted that any one province should have preponderance of the voting power. Speaking on behalf of British Columbia, he pointed out that although that province had only seen its way to send one delegate to the convention yet British Columbia claimed that it was as greatly interested in the formation of a Federal Association as any of the eastern divisions of the Dominion. He considered that in regard to any matter which came to a vote that only one delegate from each province should be allowed to cast a ballot. In the course of the discussion that followed Mr. Cochrane said that he did not wish to imply that any of the delegates present would use the power of voting unfairly, but he pointed out that with one or two provinces having a preponderance of votes that it would be possible for them to vote down a matter which actually had the support of the great number of provinces. In order to test the feeling of the meeting Mr. Cochrane put his proposal in the form of a resolution, consideration of which was deferred.



MR. G. E. GIBBARD, PRESIDENT

Mr. Henry Watters moved and Mr. A. Campbell seconded, "That this meeting recognizes the need for a federal pharmaceutical organization to deal with all matters and conditions affecting retail pharmacy, and pledges itself to this object."

Objection was taken by Mr. Cochrane to the wording of the resolution which, if adopted, would exclude from the privileges of the Association all wholesale dealers, although they were in several provinces legitimate members of the Provincial Associations. This view was supported by several of those present, and an amendment was submitted by Mr. G. A. Burbidge and seconded by Mr. R. Martin along the lines of the original motion but omitting the word "retail," and the amendment was carried.



MR. G. A. BURBIDGE, VICE-PRESIDENT

The question of the voting power of provinces again arising, Mr. Cochrane pressed that his resolution should be put to the meeting, but after some discussion it was decided to leave the matter until the draft constitution was considered, and in accordance with a resolution proposed by Mr. Watters, seconded by Mr. Cochrane, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up a draft constitution: G. A. Burbidge, J. Cochrane, A. D. Ferguson, R. Martin, A. Campbell, J. Hargreaves, A. J. Laurence, S. H. Hawker, and A. W. P. Gourlie. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee were occupied for the entire afternoon, and it was not until the evening session that they were prepared to submit a report to the convention.

It was decided that the further proceedings of the convention should be in camera, and it was not until considerable discussion had taken place that the following constitution was adopted:

This Association shall be known as the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association.

OBJECTS.

To promote the mutual interests of provincial societies or associations, to bring together their members in social and professional gatherings, and to advance the science and practice of pharmacy in Canada, and to uphold the standards of authority in the education, theory, and practice of pharmacy.

MEMBERSHIP.

Every member in good standing in the following Provincial or Pharmaceutical Associations of

Canada, viz.: Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association, New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, Province of Quebec Pharmaceutical Association, the Ontario College of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba, Northwest Territories Pharmaceutical Association, Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, in affiliation with this Association, is by virtue thereof a member of this Association.

(2). Any of the above named associations, colleges or societies may affiliate with this Association at any time by appointment of representatives to the Executive Council as hereinafter provided, and otherwise complying with the constitution and by-laws of the Association.

(3). Any affiliated society, association or college may withdraw at any time on giving one meeting notice thereof, previous to the annual meeting of the Executive Council, to the Presi-



MR. J. J. HEMELT, SECRETARY.

dent or Secretary of the Executive Council, and upon payment of all arrears of fees.

(4). In the case of non-affiliation of any Provincial Association, society or college, individual members thereof may become members of this Association on the payment of the prescribed fee.

MEETINGS.

Annual general meeting of conventions of the Association shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Council may determine.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(1). The Executive Council shall consist of two representatives appointed by each association, society or college in affiliation with this Association from among its own members, provided, however, that the Province of Saskatchewan and the Province of Alberta under present existing conditions be allowed two representatives each.

(2). The Executive Council shall have authority (a) to make, rescind, or amend the by-laws after written notice is given to every member of the Council at least thirty days previous to the meeting; (b) to call meetings of the Association and to determine the time and place and otherwise provide for such meeting; (c) to appoint such officers as may be required and in general conduct the affairs of the Association; (d) to represent the pharmaceutical societies of Canada when said representation is deemed advisable; (e) to initiate and carry out such plans as may be considered to promote the objects of the Association.

FINANCES.

Each society in affiliation shall pay a per capita tax, the amount of which shall be determined by resolution of the Council, but shall not exceed the sum of fifty cents per member per annum. This tax shall constitute a fund used for the general expenses of this Association.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended only at a regular meeting of the Council, three months' notice in writing of such amendments being given through the secretary to each member of the Executive Council.

BY-LAWS.

Meetings of the Executive Council.

(1). The Executive Council may meet: (a) annually on the first Tuesday of September, or such date near thereto as may be designated upon the order of the President by notice from the Secretary, or at such other times as may be required at the written request of the majority of the members of the Council.

(2). Any question may be decided by correspondence (i.e. without a meeting, provided that each member of the Council receives a similar clear statement in writing of the question or resolution, with a month's time in which to forward his vote in writing to the Secretary, and provided that the vote so taken be decisive by at least a clear majority of all the members of the Council.

(3). Any member of the Council unable to attend a meeting may appoint a proxy from among the other members of the Association.

FINANCES.

(1). The funds of this Association shall not be used to defray any expenses of the representatives in attending the meetings of the Council.

(2). All bills receiving the approval of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer may be paid by the latter without being passed by the Council.

(3). The Treasurer shall retain receipts bearing the endorsement of the President and the Secre-

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tary as vouchers for all moneys paid out. His books and vouchers shall be open to inspection by any member of the Council at any time.

OFFICERS.

The following officers shall be appointed by the Council from their own number annually and at such other time as may be required: A President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

COMMITTEES.

(1). The Council may appoint such committees as may be required from time to time not necessarily from its own members; such committees not to exercise executive powers except by permission of, or under the direction of the Executive Council; and shall incur no expense without the approval of the Council.

(2). The Council at, or shortly after, the annual convention of the Association shall appoint the following standing committees: (a) A committee on the progress of pharmacy, who shall note new pharmaceutical preparations, methods and discoveries, and at least once a year report those of sufficient value or interest. They may also seek to encourage the use of Canadian drugs and Canadian made chemicals and preparations.

(b) Committee on Pharmaceutical Education who shall consider the educational requirements of the different provinces and note their relation to the commercial and professional welfare as well as public usefulness of the profession. This committee may also consider the adoption of a uniform standard for the board of examinations in pharmacy throughout Canada.

(c) Committee on Canadian Formulary who may aid in the compilation of the formulary and encourage its general adoption and use by the pharmaceutical and medical profession of Canada.

(d) Committee on Legislation whose duty it shall be to safeguard the legal interests of pharmacy throughout the Dominion.

(e) Committee on Commercial Interests. This committee shall study questions affecting the trade interests of the profession and make such reports as from time to time may seem advisable.

The annual fee for members of unaffiliated societies, associations or colleges shall be one dollar ($1).

Messrs. J. E. Tremble, W. A. Chapman, G. E. Gibbard and Dr. E. O. Steeves and Mr. H. Watters were appointed a committee to consider Bill No. 99, presented at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, and to suggest an alternative measure in the interests of pharmacy, and to deal with any other business coming within their province.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. G. A. Burbidge, Mr. G. E. Gibbard was elected first President of the Association. Mr. G. A. Burbidge was elected Vice-President, on the motion of Mr. Henry O. Watters, seconded by Mr. J. Cochrane. Mr. J. E. Tremble was appointed Secretary, on the motion of Mr. Cochrane, seconded by Mr. J. Hargreaves, and Mr. A. D. Ferguson Treasurer on the motion of Mr. S. H. Hawker, seconded by Mr. J. Cochrane.

The Executive Council resumed its meetings on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, the President being in the chair. The committee appointed to consider Bill No. 99 submitted the following report:

"We are of the opinion that the present Food and Drugs Act can be so amended as to meet all requirements for public safety. That as an alternative the Bill No. 99 as amended by the joint efforts of representative pharmacists be submitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue. Failing that we believe that a new Bill could be framed that would not be so burdensome, but sufficiently safeguard the public welfare and conserve the interests of pharmacists.

"We recommend that the Canadian Formulary which has been compiled by the representatives of the Ontario and Quebec Pharmaceutical Associations be adopted by the Dominion Association as the standard for preparations not found in the official formularies, and that this Association review the formulary as adopted by the aforesaid Associations.

Re interchange of diplomas and standards on preliminary education required for the entrance on the study of pharmacy, it is the recommendation of this committee that the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education be instructed to communicate with the various provincial associations and ascertain from those bodies the basis on which they will agree to a reciprocal interchange of diplomas with all other provinces of the Dominion and report same at the next meeting of the Association."

The question of reciprocity in the interchange in diplomas was referred to a special committee, of which Messrs. Cochrane, Laurence, Burbidge and Watters were appointed members.

At the meeting which was held on the following day, the Education Committee reported in favor of the different provincial Associations being communicated with in regard to the interchange of diplomas, and the report was adopted.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider the clause dealing with patent medicines in Bill 99 was received and the matter referred to the Committee on Legislation.

After the convenors of the various committees had been appointed the meeting adjourned.

The following committees were appointed:

Committee on Progress of Pharmacy—W. H. Chapman (convenor), Montreal; J. H. Emery, Victoria, B.C.; T. N. Sampson, Toronto; W. H. Mowatt, St. John, N.B.; F. Nesbitt, Winnipeg; G. H. Graydon, Edmonton; W. Pennington, Moosomin, Sask.

Committee on Education—R. Martin (convenor), Regina; R. M. Johnson, Charlottetown, P.E. I.; A. H. Buckley, Halifax; S. H. Hawker, St. John, N.B.; J. C. Morrison, Montreal; H. Watters, Ottawa; A. Campbell, Winnipeg; Jas. Findlay, Calgary, and H. H. Watson, Vancouver.

Committee on Legislation—John Cochrane (convenor), Victoria, B. C.; L. E. Hughes, Charlottetown; E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N.B.; J. A. Burbidge, Halifax ; A. J. Laurence, Montreal ; H. Watters, Ottawa; T. Andrews, Winnipeg; R. Martin, Regina; J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge.

Committee on Commercial Interests—A. W. P. Gourlie (convenor), Summerside, P.E.I.; H. E. Power, Halifax; R. Robertson, St. John, N. B.; M. Albert, Montreal; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, Ont.; D. E. Clements, Brandon; R. F. Kelly, Regina; C. S. Pringle, Medicine Hat; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver.

Committee on Canadian Formulary—John Hargreaves (convenor), Toronto; W. R. Lanclot, Montreal; F. W. Flett, Toronto; C. A. Campbell, Winnipeg; F. C. Stearman, Nanaimo; A. D. Ferguson, Wolseley, Sask.; D. Hockin, Halifax; R. W. Williams, Three Rivers; Dr. Steeves, Moncton.

Finance Committee—The President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

It was decided that in such cases in which legal assistance should be deemed desirable, the services of Mr. F. S. Mearns should be retained.

On Friday, Sept. 6th, the Executive Council was appointed delegate to the convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists, to be held at Chicago, commencing on Sept. 16th.

The personnel of the standing committees was reconsidered and at the request of Mr. Hargreaves (convenor) the committee on Canadian Formulary was increased in number by the addition of one member from each province, making it consist of nine members.

A special committee on legislation was named, to consist of Messrs. Henry Watters, John E. Campbell, G. E. Gibbard and A. J. Laurence.

On motion it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association in Toronto. A vote of thanks was tendered to the Council of the O. C.P. for the use of their building, and also a special vote of thanks to Mr. Graham, the Registrar, and his assistant, Mr. Williams.

Votes of thanks were also tendered to the members of the committee on the Patent Medicine Bill for the very great pains which they had taken and for the complete report which had been presented, special reference being made to the valuable assistance of Messrs. Cochrane and Burbidge in connection with the preparation of this report.

The meeting adjourned to meet again on the 1st Tuesday in September, 1908, or at the call of the President.

P. D. & CO. ENTERTAIN

The newly elected officers of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association and a few representatives of the city druggists were handsomely entertained at luncheon on the closing days of the session of the C.P.A., at the National Club, Toronto.

Mr. Grant, the manager of the Canadian business of P. D. & Co., and Mr. Lalonde, the Toronto manager, did the honors for the company on the occasion, and a very enjoyable time was spent.

In his address of welcome, Mr. Grant congratulated those present on the formation of the Association and wished it every success, believing that it was essentially necessary that some such body should be called together, in order, if nothing else, than to promote suitable legislation to safeguard the drug trade, and he assured those present of the co-operation of his firm in endeavors to protect their mutual interests. He also strongly emphasized the necessity of a National Pharmacopoeia in order that there may be a standard in all preparations for use by the druggists of Canada, for as it is now a large number of pharmaceutical preparations are ordered by physicians which are not standard in any Pharmacopoeia. In closing, he proposed the health of the newly formed Association.

Mr. Geo. E. Gibbard responded on behalf of the Association, and in his remarks stated that the new Pharmacopoeia is one of the things which would undoubtedly receive the attention of the Association in the near future, and the Compendium of Formulary, which had been issued by the Pharmaceutical Research Committee appointed by the O.C.P., was the nucleus of such a work. He also stated that too much credit could not be given to Mr. J. Hargreaves of the committee for the time and labor bestowed on the Compendium.

Addresses were also delivered by Messrs. Cochrane, of Victoria, Burbidge, of Halifax, Watters, of Ottawa, and others.

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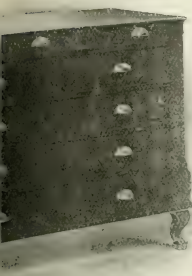
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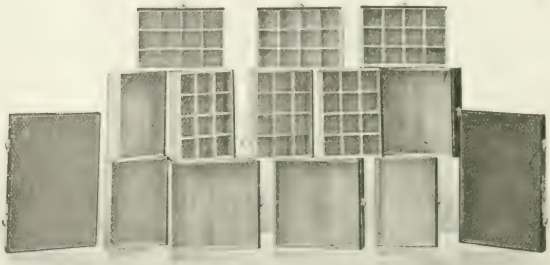
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AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, was held in New York, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, being the first time in forty years in which a meeting of this body has been held in that city. An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of a delegate from the American Medical Association in the person of Dr. S. S. Cohen, of Philadelphia, who delivered an address expressing his accord with the lines upon which the Association is carried on, and hoping for a lasting continuance of cordial relations between physician and pharmacist.

The sessions were held at the Hotel Astor, and commenced on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., the President, Mr. Leo Eliel, of South Bend, Ind., in the chair. The attendance was on a par with that of other years, and the interest evinced in the proceedings showed that the members of the Association were alive to the benefits to be derived from the annual gatherings.

THE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S MESSAGE

Dr. S. Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia, as delegate of the American Medical Association, in the course of his address, said:

For the last few years pharmacists and physicians, working hand in hand, have set themselves to change some of their mutual errors and mistakes of the past. It lies not in the mouth of the physician to reproach the pharmacist, nor in the mouth of the pharmacist to reproach the physician. We have erred mutually, we have erred together, and we are determined to redeem ourselves together. As for the mere trade in patent medicines, in frauds and fakes, the deceit of all kinds, this does not concern us. There are crimes outside of the ranks of medicine and outside of the ranks of pharmacy, and we are not starting off on a general reform expedition. There are other organizations and other agencies for that purpose, but the movement to make the drugs—whether the product of the manufacturing houses or the product of the individual pharmacist—which are dispensed over the counter upon our prescriptions, what they purport to be, is one in which you and we have a common interest and in which our patients have the greatest interest of all. I recognize and you recognize—we must recognize—that in the general progress of science and the general advance of discovery, and the general progress of the arts of manufacturing and preparation of crude pharmaceuticals there is abundant room for large manufacturing houses which devote themselves to specialties of various kinds. For example, how can the individual pharmacist undertake to prepare and supply the great group of animal extracts and serums, which now have such a large part in the therapeutics of today? And so even with various galenicals, alkaloids and the like. There are many things which the retail pharmacist cannot do as well as that establishment which possesses the proper facilities and which is thoroughly organized to do well on a large scale what can only be done imperfectly on a small scale. We all recognize that, and the American Medical Association has taken steps, individual physicians have taken steps, to place themselves in proper relation with the great manufacturing houses, which are a credit to American pharmacy and to American business. We want to have the most cordial relations with them, so that these firms may be encouraged to prepare and offer to us for the benefit of our patients the best and purest and most definite pharmaceutical products. And yet, after all, there is a place, and there must be a place always for the individual pharmacist, the retail druggist, call him by whatever name you please, for the individual who practises as a scientific man the profession of pharmacy.

I have no reproach to cast upon the trade. Trade is necessary; trade has built up the country and will continue to build up the country. Trade has given to the physician and to the pharmacist the products of distant lands, which the individual could not get at and gather for himself, and trade and pharmacy are often on the part of the individual necessarily associated. But I do quarrel—I have an intense and personal and professional and an unending quarrel—with those who wish to say that pharmacy is only a trade. And a still more bitter quarrel with those who reply to all questions of justice and progress and truth and honor, "Oh, that is a matter of ethics, but this is a matter of business!" I resent this. My father was a man of business, and I take it as a personal insult to his memory when anybody says business and ethics cannot be carried on hand in hand (applause); that there is anything whatever in trade or commerce which necessarily imposes falsehood and lying and dishonesty upon man. It is not true, and the men who should resent it the most are the business men, the men of pure business themselves. The profession of pharmacy and the business of pharmacy and the trade of pharmacy can go along all together upon the most noble principles and upon the strictest ethics; and unless there is a stringent standard of ethics held by all such associations as this and its branches, and unless that standard is strictly enforced upon all the members, upon the manufacturing firms and upon the individual pharmacists and upon the pharmacists' clerks, and upon the professors in the colleges, and the authors of the text-books, and the students, and all—I say unless this standard is held up and its

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rules enforced, then pharmacy as a science is doomed to disappear and the trade of furnishing drugs will fall to the level of the patent medicine business—and I know of no lower one.

PROBLEMS OF PHARMACY.

The chairman of the section on practical pharmacy and dispensing, in the course of his address, spoke of the many problems arising in the practice of pharmacy, and instanced some of them as follows:

For several years I have given some thought to the interesting question of why equal weights of different chemicals increased volume unequally when dissolved in water. Five grains of potassium iodide dissolved in 20 Cc. of water will cause the volume to be increased to 21.4 Cc., five grams sodium bromide to 21.6 Cc., five grams silver nitrate to 20.0 Cc., showing an increase in volume of 1.4, 1.6, .9 Cc. respectively. A little thought will lead one to conclude that the lower the molecular weight of the compound the greater the increase in volume should be, for according to the accepted theory, there should be more molecules in five gms. of sodium bromide, molecular, weight 103, than in the same weight of potassium bromide, molecular weight 119. Perhaps the dissociation theory will come into play and will complicate speculation to a still greater degree. However, in a general way, the first theory is borne out by the following table, showing the increase in volume caused by dissolving five gms. of the salts named in water:

	Molecular Weight	Increase in volume			Molecular weight	Increase in volume
LiCl	42	2.9	KBr		118	1.55
NaCl	58	1.75	LiI		133	2.4
$LiNO_4$	69		Na_2SO_4		140	1.0
KCl	74	1.0	NaI		148	1.3
$NaNO_3$	84	1.9	$FeSO_4$		151	1.375
LiBr	86	2.1	KI		164	1.4
KNO_3	100	2.1	$AgNO_3$		168	.9
NaBr	102	1.6	K_2SO_4		173	1.0
Li_2SO_4	110					
$Na_2SO_4 10H_2O$		3.1	$-44 = 2.66$			2.8
Na_2SO_4 dried		.95				
$FeSO_4 7H_2O$	277	2.4	$-75 = 1.66$			2.3
$Na_2HPO_4 10H_2O$	355	3.1	$-58 = 2.6$			3.2m
Na_2HPO_4 dried	140	1.45				

There are several interesting points regarding the results shown by this table.

The chemicals are arranged according to their molecular weights and it may be observed that LiCl, with the lowest molecular weight, increases the volume the most, while K_2SO_4 and $AgNo_3$, having the highest molecular weights, increase the volume least. The intermediate members do not follow the rule perfectly, yet in a general way they do.

Another interesting point is that salts containing water of crystallization increase the volume out of all proportion to their molecular weight.

When the increase of volume caused by the dried salt and the crystallized salt of the same compound is compared it will be observed that the water of crystallization apparently increases the volume in direct proportion to the amount present in the salt. That is, 5 gm. $Na_2SO_4 10H_2O$ increases the volumes 3.1 Cc. As the amount of the dried salt present in 5 gm. only increases the volume .44 Cc., the balance of the increase, 2.66 Cc. is due to water of crystallization. Since 5 gms. of the crystallized salt contain 2.8 gm. water of crystallization, the results nearly agree. Sodium phosphate illustrates an additional case quite nicely.

Now as a trained, practical pharmacist I have carried this work to a point where I think it could be taken up by a careful scientific investigator and some interesting and probably important conclusion reached, for my work on this subject, from a scientific standpoint is inaccurate in the extreme for the following reasons:

The chemicals used were not sufficiently pure, no accurate account was taken of changes in temperature when dissolving salts, nothing more accurate than a 25 Cc. burette, graduated in tenths, was used for measuring. As far as I have been able to learn, no work has been done on this subject.

The Pharmacopoeia directs that boric acid be titrated in a strong glycerine solution. Some practical worker, obviously, has observed that the end reaction between the weak acid and the standard alkali solution was made sufficiently sharp to permit of accurate titration in the presence of glycerine. By my own observation, I know that boric acid can be titrated in the presence of glycerine very satisfactorily, but I cannot suggest why. I believe this is a proper question for the scientific section to solve and I believe that a careful consideration of the dissociation theory in connection with suitable experimental work would throw light upon this question.

In this connection I will mention my experience in heating together borax, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine and water.

The mixture contained a large percentage of borax and soda and large volumes of carbon dioxide were given off while heating in the water bath and finally the reaction ceased and a clear solution resulted, but if the solution be heated above water bath, heat effervescence is started freely and a sediment produced.

Most pharmacists are familiar with the solvent action of ammonium acetate upon salicylic acid and with the effect of a comparatively small proportion of citric acid upon crystallized sodium phosphate. It seems probable that these and many similar cases of the kind might be explained satisfactorily by the ionic theory, and also,

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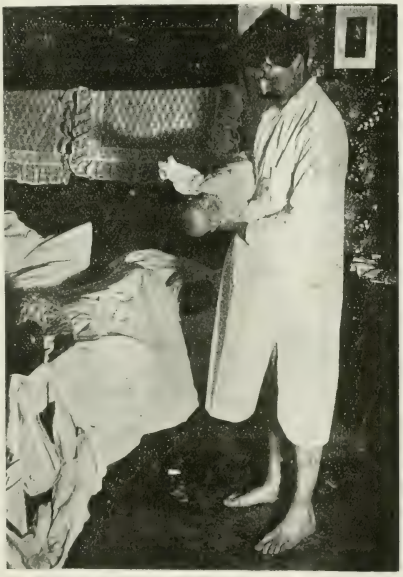
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perhaps, the many cases of liquefaction observed, such as salol and camphor, camphor and chloral, etc.

But besides these solution phenomena there are even more practical problems that the manufacturing pharmacist would be glad to have investigated and explained if possible.

While attempting to work out a good formula for iron and manganese peptonate solution, I was naturally set to thinking. What is this combination of ferric hydroxide and peptone that dissolves in water in the presence of alkali, and while experimenting for the purpose of learning if other metallic hydroxides were affected in the same way by peptone, I made scale compounds of mercury, copper and silver, as well as iron, by adding alkali hydroxide to solutions of the soluble metallic salts in the presence of peptone until precipitation and resolution took place. These solutions were then carefully evaporated and sealed on glass in a current of warm air.

It is interesting to note that if there was a deficiency of peptone only partial solution of the metallic hydroxide resulted.

Now the question is, What are these compounds, chemically, which we pharmacists are constantly dealing with?

The manufacturing pharmacist, be he a wholesaler or retailer, needs knowledge of this kind, for it will assist him in formulating his preparations and save much time in empirical experimentation.

I recall the hundreds of experiments which I found it necessary to conduct to enable me to prepare a stable solution of the hypophosphites, including iron hypophosphites, and the desired result was obtained by a careful adjustment of the quantity of sodium citrate necessary to dissolve the iron hypophosphite. No precipitation of the sparingly soluble calcium citrate will occur, after long standing, if an excess of the citrate has not been used.

In the past few years there has been a constantly growing demand from the physicians for staining fluids prepared from the aniline colors for bacteriological and pathological work.

For a long time they, the physicians, have attempted to prepare these solutions, but with poor success, for various reasons. Now they are turning to the pharmacist for these supplies because they believe that he has or should have a greater knowledge of these aniline derivatives and the technique required for preparing solutions of them than they. It is a good opportunity to impress the physician.

Personally, I have worked considerably with these staining fluids with some success, but my methods of improving them have been decidedly empirical and I am doubtful if it would be practical to work with them from any other standpoint. In any case, there is work in this field for scientifically trained men, for any investigation along these lines requires an intimate knowledge of hydrolyzing agents and influences, mild oxydizing and reducing agents, a careful technique and familiarity with the microscope.

Probably the most important of these staining fluids, commercially, is the solution of the so-called "eosinated methylene blue" and its various modifications. The stain powder is produced by mixing solutions of eosin and methylene blue, the methylene blue solution being alkalinized, sterilized and just plain.

The precipitate formed is collected, properly treated and dried at a low temperature and dissolved in methyl alcohol.

The point is that although from different lots the precipitate is readily formed, easily collected, and when dry presents the same physical characteristics, and seems to be a definite compound, the solution frequently fails to stain properly. The same difficulties are often experienced with many of the other staining fluids.

There are perhaps illustrations of unexplained problems much more practicable than those I have given, but these are some with which I have come in actual contact and am able to speak of because of rather trying experiences. I have not discussed them at length and have only mentioned a few that seemed to me most interesting and possibly of more helpful results. I hope, however, that they will serve to make plain the fact that there are many problems that the practical and scientific pharmacists might, working hand in hand, solve together to the advantage of both.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN DISPENSING.

BY J. LEON LASCOFF, NEW YORK

(From paper read at A Ph. A. meeting.)

The author pointed out the cause for variation in the appearance of identical prescriptions when compounded in differing orders, taking as an instance the following

Potassium iodide	℥ij
Spirit of nitrous ether	℥j
Solution of ammonium acetate	℥ij
Potassium citrate	℥j
Water sufficient to make	℥vi

If mixed in the order written the resulting solution will have a reddish color. If properly mixed as follows, a clear, colorless solution will result.

The proper method would be to dissolve the citrate in water, add the solution of ammonium acetate and the spirit of nitre, dissolve the iodide separately in water and mix the solutions. The author gave several prescriptions which require care in manipulation to produce satisfactory results.

Mr. Wilbert said that the use of additional acid was not always to be commended. Mr. Dunning criticized the use of all acid in tablet triturates, recommending the substitution of starch or if need be tragacanth. If acacia was used the tablets would never disintegrate. Mr. Searby narrated his experience with a prescription containing sweet spirit of nitre, wine of colchicum and potassium iodide, which would decompose on standing even though it had been rendered alkaline by the addition of an alkali. He traced the decomposition to the acetic acid present in the wine of colchicum. Mr. Dunning pointed out that all organic tinctures and fluid extracts were acid in reaction, a fact which the dispenser must always keep in mind.

The financial statement showed a balance to the credit of the Association of $8,855.75. The receipts from the sale of the National Formulary were $10,728.75, and expenses $6,363.11, showing a margin of receipts over expenditures of $4,365.64.

The following officers were elected:

President—Mr. W. M. Searby, San Francisco, Cal.

1st Vice-President—Mr. Oscar Olberg, Chicago, Ill.

2nd Vice-President—Mr. H. H. Rusby, New York, N.Y.

3rd Vice-President—Mr. O. W. Bethea, Meridian, Miss.

Secretary—Mr. Chas. Caspari, Jr., Baltimore, Md.

Treasurer—Mr. S. A. D. Sheppard, Boston, Mass.

Reporter on the Progress of Pharmacy—Mr. C. Lewis Diehl, Louisville, Ky.

The next session of the Association will be held at Hot Springs, Ark.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS

The National Association of Retail Druggists (United States) held its ninth annual convention, at Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16 to 19, President Charles F. Mann, of Detroit, presiding. In his opening address the President alluded to the Loder suit, and commenting on the decision, which so materially affects drug interests, he said: "It is incumbent on this convention to instruct our Committee on National Legislation to make most searching investigation into the feasibility of so amending the law that the difference between the pooling of capital in the formation of trusts and the concerted action of small dealers—in self-defence—to prevent extinction, may be more thoroughly differentiated."

Reference was also made to the scarcity of clerks, and dissent was expressed from the resolution passed at Atlanta recommending at least four years of drug store experience before receiving a degree.

The sale to physicians by manufacturers was alluded to and condemned.

The lavish entertainment indulged in by the committees of reception at large bodies of pharmacists was deprecated, on the ground that smaller places could not expect to entertain in a similar manner.

In speaking of the labors of the Association he emphasized the fact that there is more to be gained by the efforts of an Association such as they belonged to than the mere prevention of price demoralization.

The report of the Executive Committee was a lengthy one, and dealt with all phases of the work of the Association. In alluding to the decision of the famous injunction suit instituted by the United States Government against the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Proprietary Association of America, the report gave the reasons for accepting the decree of a verdict in the Government's favor rather than attempting to defend an expense suit, and one in which "the volume of testimony would undoubtedly have gone far toward determining a verdict in the Government's favor."

The report also says that "The Direct Contract Serial numbering plan stands as strong as ever it did, is undeniably legal and is as capable of preventing demoralization in the prices of proprietaries as its friends ever claimed for it."

The reference to the relations existing between the N.A.R.D. and the wholesale trade, jobbers, proprietary manufacturers, pharmaceutical houses, manufacturers of toilet articles, etc., all specifically mentioned, showed in some cases at least strained relations, but we would infer from the general tenor of the report that this was due to an apparent inclination on the part of the committee towards the formation of a co-operative buying and selling organization, a movement which later on was voted down by a large majority, as was also the proposal to publish a weekly drug trade journal.

Reference was made to the difficulty in collecting the annual dues, and the expense incurred in making these collections.

A report of the Committee on Sunday Closing was presented by Prof. J. P. Rennington favoring the movement, and the report was adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Thomas H. Potts, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Vice-President, C. L. McBride, Kingston, N.Y.; Second Vice-President, Stuart Gamble, Minneapolis, Minn.; Third Vice-President, A. Timberlake, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, T. V.

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We have just now a very fine assortment of Wools, Velvets and Grass Sponges. We would recommend the large Grass Sponges at this season of the year for housecleaning purposes, as they are large and cheap, and though not as durable as other varieties, answer the purpose nicely and make a good window display at very little cost.

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Executive Committee—Chairman, S. H. Jones, Kentucky; F. F. Grnst, Massachusetts; W. S. Elkins, Georgia; C. F. Mann, Michigan; Ed. Williams, Wisconsin; C. R. Renner, Missouri.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions recommended the adoption of resolutions along the following lines which were adopted: Supporting an interstate anti-narcotic law; approving the Currier Bill revising the patent law; approving of a four years' experience requirement for registration, but disapproving of it for college graduation; opposing sale of medicines by itinerant vendors; suggesting the entry of druggists into politics, with a view to the prevention of unjust legislation; suggesting refusal to make window displays of articles not price protected, or overpriced; appointing a Procter Memorial Committee; inviting the American Medical Association to send delegates to the N.A.R.D.; disapproving of all proposals involving manufacture or sale of goods in which the N.A.R.D. would be involved either directly or indirectly; the establishment of an employment department, recognizing the usefulness of the Woman's Organization and tendering that Association a vote of thanks; approving the installation of slot telephones as a means of relieving druggists of imposition; providing that the California Relief Fund be held in trust during another year; reaffirming the attitude taken on parcels post at Atlanta; urging amendment of the Sherman Act; urging better recognition of pharmacists by United States Government; urging that regulation of pharmaceutical affairs be vested in the hands of pharmacists.

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR CANADA

A most enjoyable morning was recently spent by our representative visiting the Chemical Factory of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Canada, Ltd. This corporation, with its headquarters at Montreal, received its charter on Nov. 9th, 1905, its authorized capital being $6,000,000; its object being to take over the business of twenty-two of the oldest established and best known firms in the Dominion, and to centralize purchasing and some branches of manufacturing wherever this could be done economically.



FRONT VIEW OF HUBERT LACROIX HOUSE BUILT IN 1680 (as seen to-day).

The manufacture, on a large scale, of medicinal chemicals for distribution among its branches was expected by the new corporation to meet with success, as more than nine-tenths of these products were being imported from Germany, England, and the United States, as Government statistics show.



MR. G. PONTHIEU, F.C.S., SUPT. NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS.

It will interest the medical profession, pharmacists, and our readers in general to know that the venture of this enterprising concern has proved a complete success, and that Canada now has a new and remarkable industry, which within a few years will develop into a very important one.

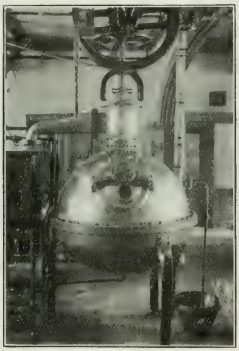
The building in which the National Chemical Works are at present located is one of the historic features of old Montreal. Built in 1680 by Hubert Lacroix, the wealthiest French merchant of his time, the house is remarkable for its simple and effective style of architecture, and is now the only specimen standing intact of the early French homes of the city.

The building has been fitted up in a most elaborate and interesting manner by Mr. G. Ponthieu, F.C.S., superintendent of the works. The rooms are large and well-lighted, and the old residence is now a bright and busy factory. Mr. G. Ponthieu is a man with practical knowledge, and his wide experience, acquired with well known

firms in England, France and the United States, has served the company well, and has contributed largely towards making a success of the enterprise. Money was not spared in equipping the laboratory, the best machinery obtainable being imported from Europe to make it one of the most completely fitted up chemical plants in America.

For the benefit of all interested, we give a short description of the works:

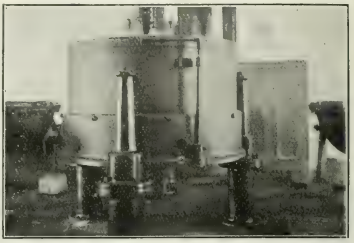
Beyond the quaint old vestibule, with its original balusters which have been carefully preserved, is the superintendent's office and still room, where several stills were in operation at the time of our representative's visit. A magnificent Vacuum apparatus occupies the centre of the room, and we are pleased to learn that this handsome specimen of Coppersmith's work is of Canadian manufacture having been built in Toronto. This still is of the shallow pattern, with a large evaporting surface and specially designed for the manufacture of Salicylates, Glycerophosphates, Hexamethylenetetramine and some Alkaloids. Here also was a large quantity of Hydrogen Peroxide, stored in huge earthenware reservoirs, ready to bottle. In the centre of the main room is a two-ton centrifugal hydroextractor, which when it runs at full speed causes the spectator to feel rather uneasy—but there is no danger we are told, as the machine is from a first class English maker.



LARGE VACUUM STILL AT THE NATIONAL CHEMICAL WORKS.

In the same room are a number of large porcelain lined pans for evaporating and crystallizing purposes. In these pans are made Benzoates, Citrates and a large number of Pure Salts. There is also a very ingenious device for Resubliming Iodine.

The roasting of Potassium Iodide in another section of the factory was perhaps the most spectacular feature of the visit, while the crystallizing of Potassium Iodide, and also of Strontium Bromide in unusually long needles was also very interesting.



A TWO-TON HYDRO-EXTRACTOR AT THE CHEMICAL WORKS.

A room devoted to the manufacture of Iodoform, Valerianates and such like compounds is isolated for obvious reasons and as our representative had no special desire to carry some of their pleasant odors away with him he proceeded to the Bismuth room.

Here also great ingenuity is shown and every square inch of room is occupied by various appliances for the production of the different Bismuth Salts, one of the specialties of the company. The drying room is fitted up with a most complete and up-to-date outfit consisting of a hot air blower, electric driven fan, dry kilns and also several mills and sifting machines.

Close to the superintendent's office is a small Laboratory where a Chemist is specially engaged on the more expensive salts of gold and silver, alkaloids, ethers, perfumes, etc.



A PORCELAIN LINED PAN AT THE CHEMICAL WORKS

The third floor of the building consists of a large finishing room, store room, wash room and retiring rooms for the employees. In the finishing room the chemicals made in the building are

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

Compound Pure

This preparation is a combination of the active principles of forest trees, and is highly beneficial for any sub-acute affection of the mucous surface. It is put up in half-ounce vials, for druggists to dispense, each vial enclosed in a round wooden case to protect the vial from breakage and exposure to light. The price is $4 per dozen vials.

Honest druggists should approve the manufacturers' methods because they do not solicit trade from the consumer. Each vial of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) pays a legitimate profit to the local druggist.

They do not give quantity discounts to retailers, as this would allow the recipient to undersell less favored competitors.

They do not sell cut-rate or department stores, when they know them to be such, but leave the trade as nearly as possibly in the hands of the legitimate jobbers, who are more familiar with conditions in their respective territory.

They do not advertise over the name of any one dealer, but always refer the public to all druggists. Why should they induce the customer of any druggist to trade at the store of a competitor?

All breakage, or unsalable goods, promptly replaced without expense to the druggist.

Each vial of Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) sold carries with it the sale of two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of whiskey, all of which pay the druggist a good profit.

Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) has been a product of their laboratories for the past twenty years. It is carefully prepared and is free from all deleterious or impure substances.

Possessing all the merit claimed for it in their newspaper advertising, it makes satisfied customers and pays a legitimate profit to the dealer.

The healthy demand for Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure) has attracted the attention of unscrupulous imitators, who have put out cheap mixtures under similar name and in similar style of package. Every druggist should remember that the sole object of an imitator is to deceive, and that imitation articles are trade-losers. A profitable business is seldom built up through substitution, or through the sale of imitation goods. Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ontario, is printed on the wrapper of each vial of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure.

FACTS

In a few words

We were retail druggists
We liked the business
We understood its details
We attended closely to it
We profited by so doing
We hoped to stay at it
but
A few graduates turned traitor
Lent their licenses to corporations
Fought their confreres with cash
Advertised extensively, cut rates
Sold drugs for baiting customers
Killed the demand for good goods
Demoralised the buying public
Fought amendments to Pharmacy Act
Joined the Patent Medicine Association
in so doing
And killed the ethics of pharmacy
Then
We formed the Toronto Pharmacal Co.
to
Manufacture solely for druggists
To help our old customers
To sell at close prices, and
Stay still in the ring, to
Combat the Corporations
And all other Associations
Which use and misuse the druggist

THE DRUGGIST'S TURN IS COMING

The
Toronto Pharmacal Co.
Limited
TORONTO - MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

Fine Papeteries



The accompanying illustration shows one of our many new styles in fine boxed Paper and Envelopes to retail at Twenty-five Cents. We have Thirty-eight different numbers at this price, and as many more both cheaper and more expensive. A sample set would be made up, no two alike, on request.

Court Imperial

Court Imperial Stationery is the latest addition to our line of high-grade boxed Note Papers. It is made with that linen plaid surface which is now the fashionable finish for ladies' use. We put it up in two sizes, Regent and Boudoir in Note Papers and Envelopes and also in Papeterie form in both sizes. :: :: :: ::



WRITE FOR SAMPLES TO

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, Limited

Makers of High-Grade Stationery - TORONTO

put up in neat packages, the work being done by experienced hands, and under close supervision. All packages put up and labelled here, bear the special seal of the National Chemical Works and are numbered on the label ; this number indicates not only the age of the package, but is the means of tracing it back through all the manufacturing stages in case any complaint should be made. Mr. Ponthieu was good enough to give our representative an insight to the system he employs in his manufacturing operations: Every batch of every chemical made however small the quantity may be, is given what is called a manufacturing number. On a special card bearing this same number and issued at the same time of the order is entered everything connected with the making of this special lot of chemical and all their data are so carefully recorded, checked by different parties and afterwards filed away that no mistake can occur during the manufacturing or finishing that cannot be detected. The system appears to be as effective as it is simple. On the other hand the identity and purity of the crude material is verified on the arrival of the goods, while finished products are examined by two independent Chemists.

This model Chemical Factory exhibits a remarkable cleanliness and order and its operations are evidently conducted most systematically all being additional guarantees to the professions and public. Regulations are posted on the walls, vermilion painted pails and fire hose are everywhere ready in case of emergency.



A CORNER OF THE COURTYARD IN THE HUBERT LACROIX HOUSE (BUILT 1820).

These and many other devices indicate the desire of the management to provide for the safety and comfort of the employees.

The works are well worth a visit, and members of the medical profession, or pharmacists, visiting Montreal, should not neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity the National Drug & Chemical Company gives them of going through their Chemical Works.



ENTRANCE TO THE HUBERT LACROIX HOUSE AS SEEN TO-DAY.

The photographs from which the illustrations were taken, are the work of Mr. A. R. J. Moore, chemist in charge of the pharmaceutical laboratories of the company, at Montreal.

CAFFEINE COMPOUNDS

If 10.5 Gm. of caffeine is dissolved with 7 Gm. of salicylic acid in one litre of boiling water, there will crystallize out on cooling a whitish compound corresponding to the formula $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2C_7H_6O_3$. This substance is but slightly soluble in cold water and is capable of combining with an alkali, with the formation of a double salt, such as $C_7H_5NaO_3.C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2O$.

An analogous compound may be formed with protocatechuic acid, using 7.6 Gm. of this acid instead of the salicylic acid. This is also a white crystalline substance, appearing as little needles and capable of forming a double salt with an alkali: 9 Gm. of gallic acid with 10.5 Gm. of caffeine in boiling water, give rise on cooling to a caffeine-gallic acid combination in the form of a gray white crystalline powder. The caffeine may be extracted from this compound by shaking in chloroform. Double salts are also formed with alkalies by this substance. Solutions of all of these caffeine compounds are acid, turning blue litmus paper red.—Chem. Zt., 1906, p. 97.

ECOLE DE PHARMACIE LAVAL A MONTREAL

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ANNUAIRE

Annee Academique 1907-1908.

I.—Constitution de l'Ecole.

L'Ecole de Pharmacie Laval, constituée en corporation par une loi spéciale de la Législature de Québec, sanctionnée le 9 mars 1906, et affiliée à l'Université Laval le 11 mai de la même année, a pour but l'enseignement et le progrès de toutes les sciences pharmaceutiques. L'affiliation de l'Ecole à l'Université Laval lui donne accès aux grades universitaires.

Elle a son siège à Montréal et ses cours sont donnés dans l'édifice même de l'Université, 185, rue Saint-Denis.

II.—Enseignement.

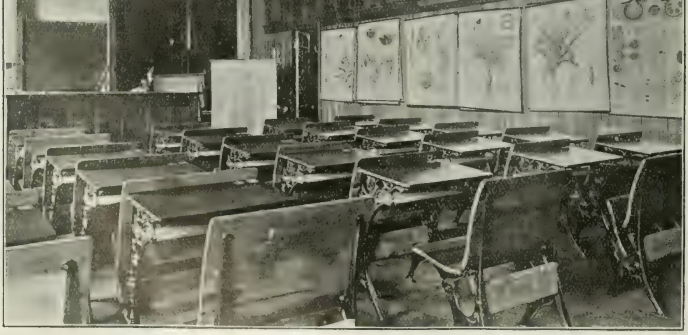
L'enseignement de l'Ecole est en conformité avec la Loi de Pharmacie de la Province de Québec. Il qualifie, en tout point, l'étudiant en pharmacie pour les examens à subir devant l'Association Pharmaceutique.

L'Ecole donne en outre plusieurs cours supplémentaires théoriques et pratiques, non exigés par la loi, mais destinés à développer davantage les connaissances scientifiques et techniques de l'étudiant et à compléter son éducation professionnelle.

L'Association Pharmaceutique exige du candidat aux examens de Licence qu'il ait suivi régulièrement deux cours de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie, deux cours de Chimie et un cours de Botanique.

Les matières pour lesquelles il est exigé deux cours, se divisent en "cours primaires" et en "cours finals," lesquels sont donnés concurremment durant la même année scolaire.

Aucun élève n'est admis à suivre le cours primaire et le cours final d'une même matière durant la même année scolaire.



SALLE DE COURS DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE LAVAL.

IT PAYS YOU!

It pays you to push a line you can recommend. Zam-Buk is admitted to be the best selling Salve in Canada. Its HEALING, SOOTHING and ANTI-SEPTIC qualities surprise everybody, even the Druggist.

Druggists' Testimony

Mr. Deans, Dundalk (Ont.), proprietor Deans Corner Drug Store, says:—

"Gentlemen:—Your excellent preparation, Zam-Buk, gains increasing favor daily with my customers. One of my patrons bought a box a short time ago, and informed me only the other day that a SINGLE application had removed from her face a well developed blotch of eczema.

The verdict of every purchaser of Zam-Buk bears testimony to its excellence. In truth it stands par excellence, the leader of its class. The best of all."

St. Marys, Aug. 21st, '07.

Dear Sirs:—

"We were well pleased to give you window display space. We have a large sale of Zam-Buk and recommend it because our customers tell us its the best."

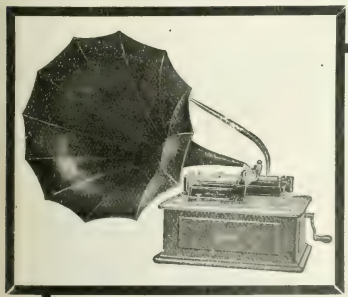
Yours truly,
FRANK H. SMITH

Ask your Wholesale House for particulars of our unique Window Display offer, or drop a card to The Zam-Buk Co., (C. E. Fulford Limited) 58 Colbourne St., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK



THE GREAT SKIN-CURE.



New Horn Equipment and Prices

Edison Phonographs

These Prices allow the dealer the opportunity of making larger prices than before, which is very much appreciated.

Edison Gem, with Horn	19	inches	long,	11	inch	bell	. .	Retail price	$16.50
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Edison Home	" 32	"		21½	"		. .	" "	$45.00
Edison Triumph	" 33	"		24	"		. .	" "	$71.50

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THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO. LIMITED

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MILLVILLE, N.J., U.S.A.

ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS

As supplied to the Army and Navy at Scutari Hospital.

Makers of Every Description of PLAISTERS **In the most Approved Form**

Specialty: POROUS AND EVERY KIND OF RUBBER PLAISTERS

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In 1 yard rolls, each yard in enamelled metal box	Width	½	1	1½	2	2½	3 inches	14 - per dozen yards	
On metal spools, 10 yards on each	Price	10 -	14 -	20 -	23 -	28 -	31/- per dozen		

Prepared only by the Sole Proprietors, W. MATHER, LTD., Dyer Street, Hulme, MANCHESTER

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BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO

Do you want a college education in a modern College of Pharmacy at a moderate expense?
Our course in every respect is up-to-date, thorough, practical, comprehensive, complete, and our students come in direct contact with the Faculty.
Extensive **laboratory courses** in Manufacturing Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Assaying, Dispensing, Analytical Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, Pharmacognosy and Microscopy constitute over one-half of the required course. There are 160 drug stores in Buffalo in which to seek **employment** during and after the course.

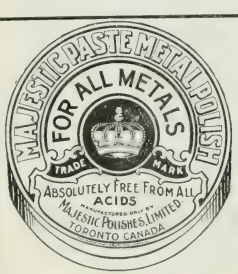
No Examination is required except upon subjects in which students have been thoroughly drilled. Students are thoroughly prepared for all State Board examinations. No drug store experience is required for graduation.

The Regular Course leads to the degree of Phar. B.

State Registration.—This College is registered in full with the State Education Department, and with the State Board of Pharmacy of New York and other States.

Illustrated Announcement sent upon application. Address

DR. JOHN R. GRAY, Ph. G., Sec'y, 423 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.



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MAJESTIC
Has no superior. Made in Canada by Canadians, for Canadians.
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LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

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WITH MERIT

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TO THE DRUGGISTS OF CANADA.

180-190 WELLINGTON STREET.

No. 25 C. For design only.



No. 26 C. 1000, $4.50; 3000, $8.50; 5000 $12.00;



No. 27 C. 1000, $2.00 3000, $3.50; 5000 $4.50;



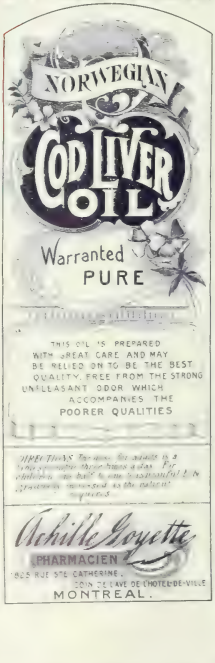
No. 28 C. 1000, $2.00 3000, $3.50; 5000. $4.50;



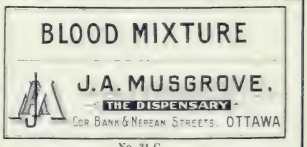
No. 29 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000 $4.50; 5000 $6.50; 10000, $10.00;



No. 32 C. 1000, $4.00; 3000, $7.50 5000, $10.00;



No. 33 C. 1000 to 10000 at 60c 10000 to 20000 at 50c. over 200000 at 40c.



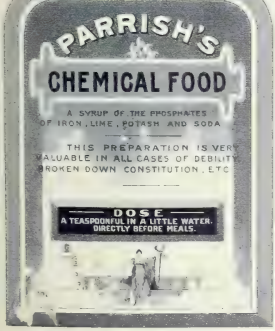
No. 34 C. 1000 to 10000 at $1.00 10000 to 20000 75c. over 20000 60c.



No. 30 C. 100 40c. 500 $1.50.



No. 31 C 1000, $2.75; 3000, $5.50; 5000, $7.50;



No 35 C.

No. 36 C.



PRESERVE THIS SHEET, WE WILL SHOW NEW DESIGNS EACH MONTH.

No. 37 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000 $6.50;

Geo. E. Watson
DISPENSING CHEMIST
365 BANK ST. COR. GILMOUR ST. OTTAWA, ONT.
Mr. Date
Dr.

No. 38 C. 1000, $2.25; 3,000, $4.50; 5000, $5.50

MEEK & VINING
SPECIALISTS IN DISPENSING
S.W. COR. DUNDAS & WELLINGTON STS. LONDON, ONT.
Mr. Date
Dr.

No. 39 C. 1000, $2.00 3000, $3.50; 5000, $4.50;

MOISAN.
THE PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.
COR. ST. LAWRENCE & SHERBROOKE STS. MONTREAL.
Mr.

No. 40 C.
1000, $1.75; 3000, $3.00; 5000, $4.00;

JOHN A. DARLING.
PHARMACIST.
DURHAM ONT.

No. 41 C.
1000, $1.50; 3000, $2.75; 5000, $3.75;

Prepared by C. Pharmacist
Dr.

No. 44 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50;

GLASS WITH CARE!
From Thomas A. Brownlee
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
COR. BANK & COOPER. OTTAWA.

No. 42 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50;

GRAND FALLS DRUG STORE,
J. R. WADE & SONS, PROPRIETORS.
GRAND FALLS, N. B.
Mr. Date
Dr.

No. 45 C. 1000, $2.25; 3,000, $4.50; 5000, $5.50;

R. W. McKINNELL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
PONOKA, ALBERTA.
Mr. Date
Dr.

No. 43 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50;

W. A. LLOYD.
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.
105 RIDEAU ST. OTTAWA.
Mr. Dr.

No. 46 C. 1000, $2.50; 3000, $5.00; 5000, $6.50

WELDON J. GRAHAM,
DISPENSING CHEMIST.
90 Sparks St. OTTAWA.
Mr. Date
Dr.

III.—Immatriculation—Inscriptions—Honoraires.

L'année scolaire commence le 1er octobre et se continue sans interruption, sauf la vacance de Noël jusqu'aux premiers jours d'avril.

Les droits et honoraires à acquitter sont les suivants :—Immatriculation, $5.00 ; Sciences médico-pharmacologiques, $15.00; Sciences physico-chimiques, $15.00; Sciences naturelles, $12.00; Travaux pratiques de pharmacie, $12.50 ; Travaux pratiques de Chimie, Bactériologie et Microscopie, $12.50 ; Diplôme de Bachelier, $15.00; Diplôme de Docteur, $25.00.

Les enregistrements et les inscriptions se font au bureau du Directeur, dans les dix jours qui précèdent l'ouverture de l'année scolaire.

Toute personne de bonne conduite morale est admise à suivre les cours en se soumettant aux règlements de l'Ecole.

III. Sciences Naturelles :
Botanique, Micrographie.
IV. Travaux Pratiques :
Pharmacie chimique, Pharmacie galénique, Pharmacie magistrale, Chimie analytique, Chimie biologique (analyse d'urine, sang, lait, etc.), Bactériologie, Microscopie.

Les travaux pratiques de pharmacie sont ouverts aux élèves qui suivent ou auront suivi, le cours primaire des sciences médico-pharmacologiques et physico-chimiques.

Les travaux pratiques de chimie analytique et biologique, de bactériologie et de microscopie sont ouverts aux élèves qui suivent, ou auront suivi, le cours final des sciences physico-chimiques.

VI.—Examens.

Les examens sur chaque matière ont lieu à la fin de



SALLE DE COURS DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE LAVAL.

Pour avoir droit à une carte d'assiduité aux cours, l'élève devra avoir assisté à au moins 75 pour cent des leçons.

IV.—Cours et Travaux pratiques.

Pour les fins d'inscription, les cours de l'Ecole sont classés en quatre groupes, comme suit :

I. Sciences Médico-Pharmacologiques :
Cours primaire—
Déontologie et Jurisprudence pharmaceutique, Matière Médicale, Pharmacie.
Cours final—
Matière Médicale, Pharmacie, Toxicologie et Posologie.

II. Sciences Physico-Chimiques :
Cours primaire—
Physique pharmaceutique, Chimie minérale.
Cours final—
Chimie organique, Chimie biologique.

l'année scolaire ; ils comprennent l'épreuve écrite et l'épreuve pratique.

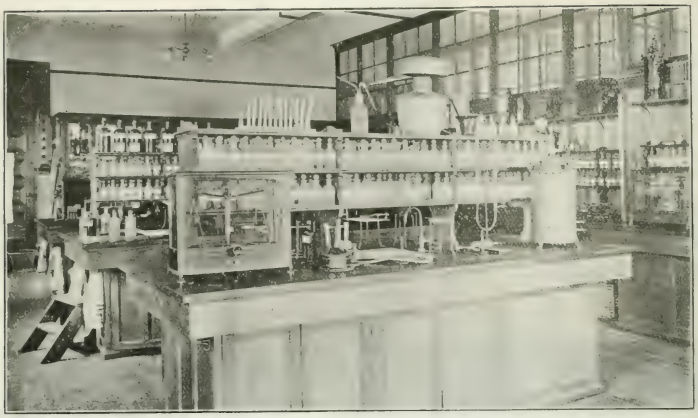
Pour avoir le droit de se présenter aux examens, l'élève doit produire sa carte d'assiduité.

L'examen n'est jugé satisfaisant que si le candidat a conservé au moins cinquante pour cent (50 pour cent) des points.

Pour avoir droit au Diplôme, l'élève avoir conservé, sur le total des examens, une moyenne d'au moins soixante pour cent (60 pour cent).

Tout élève a le privilège de reprendre un examen défectueux, l'année suivante ; mais, s'il n'est pas inscrit pour la matière dont il désire reprendre l'examen, il sera tenu de payer un honoraire de deux dollars ($2.00).

Une bourse de dix dollars est affectée annuellement à chaque cours, en faveur de l'élève qui conserve, à l'examen, le plus grand nombre de points à partir de soixante-dix pour cent (70 pour cent).



LABORATOIRE DE L'ECOLE DE PHARMACIE LAVAL.

VII.—Grades universitaires.

Les grades académiques que l'Ecole est autorisée à accorder sont ceux de "Bachelier en Pharmacie" et de "Docteur en Pharmacie." Ce diplôme est signé par le Recteur et le Secrétaire de l'Université Laval à Québec, et contresigné par le Président et le Directeur de l'Ecole, ainsi que par le Vice-Recteur.

N'ont droit à ces grades que les seuls étudiants qui se sont conformés aux règlements de l'Ecole.

L'aspirant aux grades universitaires doit avoir suivi tous les cours de l'Ecole et en avoir subi avec succès tous les examens. Il doit, en outre, prouver qu'il a fait un stage, d'au moins deux années, sous la direction d'un pharmacien diplômé. Enfin il faut qu'il ait subi avec succès l'examen préliminaire d'admission à l'étude exigé par l'Association Pharmaceutique de la Province de Québec, ou justifier d'un examen équivalent, à la satisfaction du Conseil d'Administration de l'Ecole.

Provisoirement, les cours suivis antérieurement dans toute école de pharmacie reconnue par l'Association Pharmaceutique seront acceptés.

Le diplôme de Bachelier en Pharmacie est accordé à celui qui conserve, dans tous les examens réunis, un total d'au moins soixante pour cent (60 pour cent) des points.

Le diplôme de Docteur en Pharmacie est décerné à celui qui conserve, dans tous les examens réunis, un total de quatrevingts pour cent (80 pour cent) des points. Celui qui obtient quatrevingt-cinq pour cent (85 pour cent) reçoit le diplôme avec la note "magna cum laude," avec grande distinction; celui qui conserve quatre-vingt-dix pour cent (90 pour cent) reçoit le diplôme avec la note "summa cum laude," avec très grande distinction.

Les élèves qui obtiennent le diplôme avec la note "summa cum laude," reçoivent en outre, lors de leur promotion solennelle, un anneau d'or orné d'une camée portant le symbole de l'Ecole.

Le grade de "Docteur en Pharmacie" peut en outre s'obtenir par tout pharmacien ou Bachelier de l'Ecole, apres soutenance d'une thèse comportant un travail original, conformément aux conditions établies par l'Ecole et approuvées par les autorités universitaires.

Aux élèves qui n'aspirent à aucun grade, l'Ecole délivre des Certificats d'Etudes pour chacune des matières dont ils auront suivi les cours au complet, et subi avec succès les examens.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Our readers are always on the look-out for new goods and profit-bringers, and our advertising columns afford excellent opportunities for the enterprising druggist to secure the best offers made to the trade.

Our advertisers recognize our splendid business-bringing record, and our readers are not slow to take advantage of all good opportunities which offer. This month amongst the new advertisers will be found of special interest at this season of the year.

PERIODICALS.

For those druggists, and they are a large proportion of the trade, who handle stationery, books, etc., it is only necessary to call attention to the advertisement of the Amalgamated Press, of London, who enumerate their list of publications on page 602. The new postal regulations have made a marked increase in the numbers of subscribers to English publications, and the fact that a very large proportion of the new settlers coming into Canada are from Great Britain leads to a large and growing demand for "Old Country" papers. An agency of this kind is easy to handle and is profitable.

PHARMACEUTICALS, ETC.

The announcement of the Dominion Pharmacal Association appears in this issue. The firm starts under most auspicious auspices. The manager, Mr. H. W. Brick, is well and favorably known to the trade, having been for many years manager of the Canadian business of Henry K. Wampole & Co., and Mr. Kellock, who for many years conducted a large and profitable drug business in Perth, Ont. This company has purchased premises on the corner of Jarvis and Adelaide Streets, Toronto, and have completely remodelled the building, making it admirably adapted for its present requirements.

We bespeak for the firm the liberal patronage of the trade throughout the Dominion and Newfoundland.

STOCK UP ON KARGON

Compound Kargon, 1 ounce; Fluid Extract Dandelion, ½ ounce; Compound Syrup of Sarsparilla, 3 ounces. These calls will soon be made upon every druggist in North America, beginning October 8th.

This prescription will, no doubt, be more popular this year than last, owing to the fact that the newspaper advertising will be more than doubled.

It will be well for every progressive subscriber of this journal, who values his patronage, to carry a good stock of the three ingredients which constitute the prescription.

The Kargon Extracting Company, owners of Kargon Compound, have made good every promise to the trade and are to be congratulated on their clean newspaper advertising, which, though novel and attractive, is remarkable for its elimination of objectionable terms and non-exaggeration of the virtues of the prescription.

Many physicians are now prescribing the prescription and recommending it highly to their patients.

They have made every effort possible to protect the legitimate druggist on Compound Kargon and have succeeded, when many of the older proprietaries have failed in this direction.

A FINE WINDOW DISPLAY

On this page is a reproduced photograph of a very attractive window display commonly called "The Silent Salesman and Business Producer" by the druggists who have availed themselves of this advertising medium for the most scientific preparation of modern ages known as Zam-Buk. It is unnecessary to go into details as to the make up of this display.

The following proposition is an offer to the druggists who are not in a position to buy larger quantities at the present time, but with the extra allowance for the use of their window are buying the five dozen lot at the same price as if they bought a 2½ gross lot without the window display. This display takes but ten minutes to be placed in the window.

How to obtain this extra discount. By placing an order through your wholesale house of five



dozen of Zam-Buk or Zam-Buk and Bileans assorted, they allow you an extra discount of 10 per cent., which they remit to you direct after the display has appeared in your window for not less than one week. Try it and be convinced what a great profit maker it is.

The National Licorice Co. make their usual announcement in this number. The various brands of licorice manufactured by this firm are all of excellent quality and are good selling lines.

Read that announcement of the Toronto Pharmacal Co. It will be found to be of special interest. The business of this firm has shown a steady increase, a fact which might naturally be expected, both on account of the excellent and unvarying quality of pharmaceuticals, non-secret preparations, etc., which are manufactured, but also from the increased number of saleable lines which they are constantly adding to their list.

Fairchild Bros. & Foster, of New York, make an important announcement as to reduction in

CAPTURE THE OPTICAL TRADE

Opportunity is knocking at the door of every druggist in the Dominion. Are you sharing in the growing optical business of Canada? If not there must be a reason. A course in

THE EMPIRE COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY

Will place you in a position to retain the Home Trade and greatly increase your business. Instruction at moderate cost is given in modern sight testing.

We will give you an optical education that will place you in the front rank as a Refractionist. **Write for Particulars.**

The Empire College of Ophthalmology, Limited

358 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE as been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence

W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



COURSE IN OPTICS who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

Janes Building, TORONTO

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- Chromo Isolar
- Diapositiv
- Isolar Diapositiv

AGFA SPECIALTIES
- Intensifier
- Reducer
- Toning and Fixing Salt
- Tone-fixing Cartridges
- Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
- Flash-light Powder

ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **HUPFELD LÜDECKING & Co.** **Montreal**

prices. This firm have now established an agency in Montreal in order to give more attention to the increasing demands for their goods in Canada.

THE ZENOLEUM GIRL

A SURE ENOUGH STUNNER

It is our good fortune to occasionally have the privilege of bringing to our readers, something that is extra good in the way of a bonus with Zenoleum. This time we have something which is far better than extra good. It is the annual Zenoleum calendar offer. We show herewith a half tone of "Little Miss Zenoleum's Sister," the picture and title chosen by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, of Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, for their 1908 calendar. It was generally conceded last year that the Zenoleum people had done themselves proud in getting out a very attractive and striking calendar. However, the 1908 Zenoleum calendar far surpasses anything which the Z. D. Co. have ever yet shown, and this concern has a reputation for going just a little beyond the average in quality, in everything which it sells or gives away. This is the reddest red girl of the season.



COPYRIGHT 1907. ZENNER DISINFECTANT CO. DETROIT

If you are a wide awake and wise dealer, you handle Zenoleum, and if you want to get some extra fine calendars absolutely free of charge, then you want to take advantage of the special Zenoleum calendar offer right away quick.

With a $15.00 order you can secure one hundred of these Zenoleum calendars, and with a $35.00 order you can secure two hundred. The calendars will be imprinted with your own name and address, and your own advertisement.

You had better get your order in quick, as only a limited number of these calendars are going to be given away, and if you are slow in taking advantage of the Zenoleum calendar offer you may have to pass it up. Look for the Zenoleum ad. on inside front cover page of this publication.

A NEW HOHNER OFFER

Always having in mind the needs and desires of the customers of the house, Mr. Hohner, the harmonica and accordeon manufacturer, is constantly devising some new trade winning scheme. The latest is the Hohner Harmonical display case and assortment of harmonicas and which can be secured by the Canadian trade. This new Hohner offer consists of an excellent assortment of the best selling Hohner Harmonicas, to retail at prices ranging from 25c. to $1.00, netting the dealer $45.00, and a first-class show case made of the best material and perfect in every respect. The assortment is made up of seventeen different styles, with not a dead seller among them. Each style comes in a separate package which is labelled to show at what price its contents can be retailed for and contains an assortment of keys. The case is made of solid quarter-sawed oak, plate glass, and is specially designed for displaying harmonicas. The case is 20¾ inches wide, 24¼ inches long and 14 inches high, and can be supplied by any first class jobber.

BOOKS

"A Manual of Materia Medica."—For students of pharmacy, by E. A. Ruddiman, Ph.C., Ph.M., M.D., Professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, Department of Pharmacy, Vanderbilt University, Nashville. 12 mo., 453 pages. Cloth, $2.25, net. Lea Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and New York, 1907.

Prof. Ruddiman has in the work before us presented a book dealing with the whole field of materia medica and pharmacognosy, and is especially designed for students of pharmacy.

The subjects are systematically arranged and presented in a condensed form, yet not lacking in all the necessary facts. It should prove an excellent text book.

"Tablet Manufacture, its History, Pharmacy and Practice," by Joseph R. Wood, M.A., Ph.G. 225 pages. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London.

This book deals with its subject from the history of the introduction of tablets up to the latest and most complete methods of manufacture, also giving a large number of formulae for their preparation. It is a thoroughly practical work and of value to all manufacturers of tablets.

"Practical Text Book of Chemistry," by John Zabney Palmer, M. A., M. D. 12 mo., 190 pages. cloth, $1.00, net (4s. 6d., net). John Wiley & Sons, New York; Chapman & Hall, Limited London.

The aim of this book is to provide a safe guide for testing any substance presented for examination, and consists of a series of experiments, simple in character yet of proved excellence. The author tells us that they have been "garnered from every available source, such as standard work on chemistry, 'Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association' and pharmaceutical journals."

"Merck's 1907 Index" (Third Edition). An encyclopedia for the chemist, pharmacist and physician. 427 pages. Merck & Co., New York.

The third edition of this popular work brings the Index up-to-date in enumeration of the newest products, for which the latest nomenclature has been adopted, and also the Merck products, the data for which has been verified in their own laboratories. The book is a valuable aid to pharmacists, dealing as it does with both drugs and chemical products and at the same time giving comparative values, as explained in the preface to the work.

"Analytical Notes," from the laboratories of Evans & Sons, Lescher & Webb, Limited, Liverpool. This brochure consists of "a few notes collected from the records of our analytical laboratory during the past year," the preface informs us. The book has been published as a matter of general interest to the trade and is sure to please those who are so fortunate as to receive copies.

"1,000 Ways and Schemes to Attract Trade," gathered from actual experience of successful merchants. By Irving P. Fox, Editor of The Spatula. Illustrated. 210 pages; price post paid, $1.00. Spatula Publishing Co., Boston, Mass.

As the title indicates this book gives "ways and schemes" that have proven successful in bringing business and which are here given to others that they may profit by the experience of the originators.

Look at that two-page advertisement in the centre of this month's issue. Perhaps you want something in the line advertised. Read it anyway.

Formulary

SYRUP IRON SALICYLATE.

Saccharated iron oxide (3 p.c. Fe.).25 Gm.
Glycerin (Sp. Gr. 1.23).....45 Gm.

Dissolve. On the other hand prepare a solution from

Sodium salicylate 5 Gm.
Syrup 25 Gm.

Then mix both solutions.—Dieterich.

MISTURA PECTORALIS, STOKES, N.F.

Ammonium carbonate 17.5 gms.
Fld. ext. senega (U.S.P.)..... 35.0 c.c.
Fld. ext. squills (U.S.P.)..... 35.0 c.c.
Tinct. opii camph. (U.S.P.).... 175.0 c.c.
Ammonia water (U.S.P.) q. s.
Water 85.0 c.c.
Tolu syrup (U.S.P.) to make.1,000.0 c.c.

Neutralize the squill fluid extract with exactly sufficient ammonia water. To these add the senega fluid extract, the camphorated tincture of opium, and the ammonium carbonate, previously dissolved in the water, and then sufficient tolu syrup to make 1,000.0 c.c. Average dose, 4 c.c. (1 fluid dram).

PALATABLE CASTOR OIL.

Powdered gum Arabic..... 4 drs.
Castor oil 8 drs.
Saccharin elixir 10 min.
Oil bitter almonds 1 min.
Oil cloves 2 min.
Water, to make 2 ozs.

Dissolve the gum in sufficient water and add the oil gradually; lastly add the flavoring.

SIMPLE ELIXIR.

By Frank Farrington, Delhi, N.Y.

Flavoring 1 oz.
Alcohol 38 ozs.
Carbonate of magnesia ½ oz.
Sugar 2½ lbs.
Water 4½ pints.

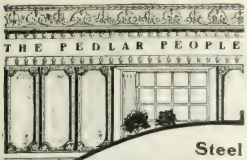
Triturate the flavoring with the magnesia and one ounce of the alcohol. Mix the remainder of the alcohol with the water and take 8 ounces of the mixture and add to the triturate gradually. Filter this into the balance of the alcohol and water mixture. Add the sugar to the filtrate and dissolve by agitation. Pass all through the same filter and dissolve by agitation. Pass all through the same filter as before. This makes about one gallon. Costs about 90 cents.

Formula for flavoring:

Oil sweet orange 1 oz.
Oil caraway seed ½ dram.
Oil coriander seed ½ dram.
Oil cassia ½ dram.
Oil star anise 15 minims.
Alcohol 4 oz.

Mix.

I have found this formula a most excellent one.



Steel Side-Walls for Modern Homes

Far surpasses wood, plaster or paper in beauty—matches perfectly any art scheme—any color scheme—makes the rooms REALLY sanitary—gives protection against fire—these are some of the reasons why YOUR house—why any modern building anywhere should have

PEDLAR ART STEEL SIDE WALLS

Cost little—last indefinitely. Let us send you the whole tale in print and pictures. The book is free. 208

The PEDLAR People Est'd 1861

Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

J. H. HAYWOOD

Castle Gate, Nottingham, England.

Patentee, Inventor and Manufacturer of SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, with and without Seams.

BELTS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, TRUSSES Surgical Appliances, Caoutchouc Articles, Waterproof and Airproof Goods, Etc., Etc.

Wholesale Dealer in Druggists' Sundries.



The Following Specialties

have been well advertised and may all be obtained from the Wholesale Drug Houses at manufacturers' prices.

Castor Fluid
For the Hair.

Dental Pearline
Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

Sulphur Pastilles
To burn during contagious diseases.

Saponaceous Dentifrice
Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY R. GRAY

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

122 St. Lawrence Main St., MONTREAL, QUE.

(Established 1859)

Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

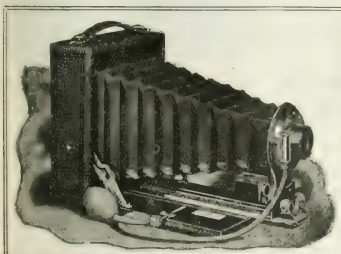
and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopœia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopœia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto, Ont.

DOMINION OFFICE & STORE FITTING CO. LIMITED

INTERIOR WOOD WORK
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
& SHOW CASES.

LONDON, — CANADA.



Esiv Pocket Camera

Adapted for plates or films.
Takes pictures 3¼ x 4¼.

$10.50

Send for our new catalogue. Liberal Discounts to Druggists handling our lines.

Vise Photo Supply Co.

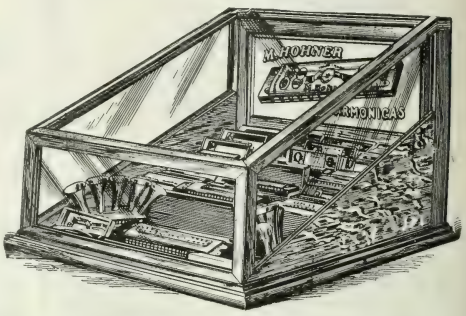
501 Queen West Not in the Trust TORONTO

HOHNER'S SPECIAL OFFER

Of SHOW CASE and Harmonica Assortment

Consisting of Seventeen different styles of the best selling HOHNER Harmonicas, to retail at prices ranging from 25 cents to $1.00, costing the dealer $33.00 net and netting him $45.00 in cash and show case, worth at least $9 in addition thereto.

Any Jobber can supply you



M. HOHNER, 76 York Street, TORONTO

ASK
—FOR—
"CRUSADER"
(REGISTERED)
THE CHOICEST
INVALID PORT

Its purity and age commend it for medicinal purposes. Sold only in bottle For sale in cases, 12 quarts and 24 pints

J. S. Hamilton & Co.
BRANTFORD
Wholesale Distributors for Canada.



The Original and Only Genuine

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT



50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISE

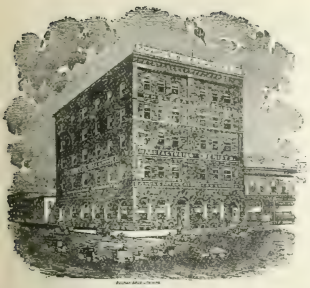
in the NOVEMBER NUMBER for WINTER TRADE

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST
Brings Business to Its Advertisers

Commercial Printing
a Specialty

The Bryant Press Limited

44 Richmond Street W.
TORONTO.
Telephone Main 2377



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

Drug Report

Toronto, Sept. 30, 1907.

Business during the past month has been very good.

Opium maintains its high price. Morphia and Codeia, of course, sympathize with it.

Camphor is lower, the outlook is quite uncertain; those who know seem to think that the drop is only temporary.

Cod Liver Oil is considered a good purchase at present value.

Quinine: There is no change in price, but the low value is interesting.

Cocaine Mur. is easier.

Balsam Copaiba is lower again in price.

Oils Bergamot, Orange, and Lemon are all higher and may still further advance.

Tetlow's Swandown and Gossamer have been advanced in price by the manufacturer. The former is now $2.75 a dozen and the latter is $2.00 a dozen.

A. Advanced. D. Declined.

A.	Arsenic Metal	Oz.	$8.15
D.	Ammonia Valerianate	Oz.	.20
A.	Ambergris	Gr.	.12
D.	Bark Elm	Lb.	.25
D.	Balsam Copaiba, American	Lb.	.85
D.	Balsam Copaiba, English	Lb.	.95
D.	Camphor, in bulk	Lb.	$1.30
D.	Camphor, in ozs.	Lb.	$1.35
D.	Camphor, in ½ ozs.	Lb.	$1.40
D.	Camphor, powdered	Lb.	$1.55
D.	Cocaine Mur., ⅛th oz.	Ea.	.60
A.	Calcium Hyposulphite	Oz.	.20
A.	Cochineal	Lb.	.85
A.	Cochineal, powdered	Lb.	.90
A.	Hydrastinine Hydroch., 15 gr. tubes	Ea.	$2.25
A.	Magnesium Silicate	Oz.	.25
A.	Mercury Oxycyanide	Oz.	.40
A.	Opium	Oz.	.65
A.	Oil Bergamot	Oz.	.50
A.	Oil Lemon	Lb.	$2.75
A.	Oil Origanum, white	Oz.	.20
A.	Oil Orange, sweet	Oz.	.35
A.	Oil Orange, Bitter	Oz.	.40
A.	Silver Iodide	Oz.	$1.50
A.	Oil Spearmint	Oz.	.35
D.	Soda Cacodylate, ⅛ oz.	Ea.	.15
D.	Soda Succinate	Oz.	.60

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

FOR SALE

Drug and Furniture business in one of the brightest young towns in Saskatchewan. No opposition in either line. Write for further information to

BOX 8, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE

Splendid Drug business in the best town in Southern Alberta. 100 cents on the dollar with 5% for freight. For particulars write "Chemicus,"

Care CANADIAN DRUGGIST, Toronto

FOR SALE

Drug Stock in a good agricultural district, only store, stock $1500. Will rent building. Write for information. Good proposition.

J. C. PAULSON, Box 89, Bawlf, Alta.

FOR TRAVELLERS

Splendid Side Line for Drug Travellers. Apply,

BOX 23, TORONTO.

FOR SALE

Drug and Stationery Business in live Western town. $11,500 business last year and increasing. Stock about $6000. Write for particulars.

BOX 10, CANADIAN DRUGGIST, 15 Toronto St., Toronto

FOR SALE.

Drug Business for sale, Bear River, Nova Scotia, good paying side lines, Kodak Goods and Talking Machines; stock and fixtures about $2,300. Write:

L. V. HARRIS.

A LITTLE LEARNING IS A DANGEROUS THING

The drug clerk was young, and he had a large and impressive scarf pin, and he had a very superior way of looking through his glasses, which nipped his nose arrogantly. The meek customer had asked for a pinch of soda in some water, to relieve his indigestion, and the drug clerk loftily said:

"You want some sodium bicarbonate in aqua pura quantum suf.?"

"Maybe," replied the meek customer, "unless you've got some nil desperandum."

The clerk sought among the bottles and finally announced that they were just out.

"Well have you got any multum in parvo?"

The clerk examined all the emulsions and pulverizations in the store, and reported they had none, but could order it for him.

"I'll get it elsewhere, but maybe you have a little vice versa with ad infinitum."

The store was also out of that.

"Then I could get along I suppose with a few ounces of de gustibus non est disputandum."

"I never heard of that," confessed the clerk, weakly.

"It's a new preparation. Give me some facilis descensus Averni, then."

But the facilis bottle seemed to be empty.

The clerk was looking at the customer with grave doubt by this time, so the latter observed:

"I'll look a little farther down the street, but if you get in a stock of sal Atticum I wish you would keep some for me."

After the clerk had told his employer about the strange wants of the meek customer, the proprietor led him kindly to the dictionary and set him studying the back part thereof.—Chicago Herald.

MR. DOOLEY ON DRUGS

(BY F. E. DUNNE)

". . . . Yes, sir, if I was a doctor I'd be ayether laughin' or cryin' all th' time. I'd be laughin' over th' cases that I was called into when I wasn't needed an' cryin' over th' cases where I cud do no good. An' that wud be most iv me cases.

"Dock O'Leary comes in here often an' talks medicine to me. 'Yeers is a very thrying profissyon,' says I. 'It is,' says he. 'I'm tired out,' says he. 'Have ye had a good manny desprit cases to-day?' says I. 'It isn't that,' says he, I'm not a very muscular man,' he says, 'an' some iv th' windows in these old frame houses are hard to open,' he says. Th' Dock don't believe much in dhrugs. He says that if he wasn't afraid iv losin' his practice he wudn't give annybody annything but quinine an' he isn't sure about that. He says th' more he practices medicine th' more he becomes a janitor with a knowledge iv cookin'. He says if people wud on'y call him in befure they got sick, he'd abolish ivry disease in th' ward except old age an' pollyticks. He says he's looking forward to th' day whin th' tillyphone will ring an' he'll hear a voice sayin': 'Hurry up over to Hinnissy's. He never felt so well in his life.' 'All right, I'll be over as soon as I can hitch up th' horse. Take him away from th' supper table at wanst, give him a pipeful iv tobacco an' walk him three times around th' block.'

"Ivry gineration iv doctors has had their favrite remedies. Wanst people were cured iv fatal maladies be applications iv blind puppies, hair fr'm th' skulls iv dead men an' solutions iv bat's wings, just as now they're cured by dhrinkin' a tayspoonful iv a very ordinary article iv booze that's had some kind iv a pizenous weed dissolved in it. Dhrugs, says Dock O'Leary, are a little iv a pizen that a little more iv wud kill ye. He says that if ye look up anny powerful dhrug in th' ditchnry ye'll see that it is 'A very powerful pizen of great use in medicine.' I took calomel at his hand f'r manny years till he told me that it was about the same thing they put into Rough on Rats. Thin I stopped. If I've got to die I want to die on th' premises.

"Don't ye iver take dhrugs?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Niver whin I'm well," said Mr. Dooley. "Whin I'm sick, I'm so sick I'd take annything."

A good story comes from China which would seem to point to the fact that John Chinaman has assimilated some western ideas on the virtues of the art of medicine.

"John," this particular specimen was asked, "do you have good doctors in China?"

"Good doctors!" he exclaimed, "China have best doctors in wo'ld."

"Hang Chan, over there, for instance—do you call him a good doctor?"

"Hang Chan good doctor!" he exclaimed. He gleat—he save my life once!"

"You don't say so? How was that?"

"Me velly bad!" he said confidentially. Me callee Dr. Hon Kou. Givee some medicine. Get velly velly ill. Me callee Dr. San Sing. Givee more medicine. Me grow worse—going to die! Blimeby callee Dr. Hang Chin. He not got time; no come. He saved my life!"

The man who owns enough of this world's goods to keep him from dirt, debt, and hunger, has a thousand chances of avoiding evil against the one of the man whom the demon of discouragement drags through depths from which it is almost impossible to escape without severe demoralization of body, mind, and spirit.—Success.

A Cash Register Tonic

That's what one of our good customers says about the profits from the sale of

Nyal's Family Remedies

He found that he could make more real, good, honest profit for the effort expended, on the Nyal's Remedies, than on any other department of his business.

There is nothing left in doubt,---you make your guaranteed profit on the first sale, and the more you sell the greater your proportionate profit.

True Co-operative Methods

You help us make more profits by a larger output, and we give it right back to you in Increased Dividends.

You can't do better than send in another order right now.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA

Windsor, Ontario

Zymole Trokeys

Our special "Red Letter" window display is admitted about the best business getter that was ever presented to a retail druggist.

Zymole Trokeys make Friends

All you have to do is to give them a show and they will sell themselves.

They are certainly great for "Smokers' Throat."

If you have among your customers a few

People Who Use Their Voice

we have a plan that will help you get everyone of them buying Zymole Trokeys from you.

What is more, they will thank you for getting them started on the best Throat Trokey ever made.

This is the season. Do it now.

Frederick Stearns & Co.

SELLING AGENTS FOR CANADA

Windsor, Ontario

The
Canadian Druggist

VOL. XIX TORONTO NOVEMBER, 1907 No. 11

THE
Canadian Druggist
MONTHLY

WILLIAM J. DYAS, PUBLISHER

Subscription $1 per year in advance

Advertising rates on application

The CANADIAN DRUGGIST is issued on the first of each month, and all matter for insertion should reach us by the 15th of the previous month.

New advertisements or changes to be addressed

Canadian Druggist,
15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Telephone, Main 3203 Cable Address: SAYD, TORONTO

THE HOLIDAY TRADE

It is none too early to plan for holiday trade and to make an early appeal to the public for a share of their patronage.

The drug stores not only in the city but also in towns and villages have come to be recognized as the place, not for bargains perhaps, but for obtaining "suitable" goods for Christmas presents.

The holiday trade is well worth catering for, and now, when druggists carry a varied stock, their lines of goods adapted for this trade should be purchased with care and with consideration not only for the taste of the dealer, but also that of the customers.

It is well that stocks of perfumery, leather goods, toilet articles, manicure sets, and other cased goods, as well as pictorial post cards and fancy stationery, with numerous other lines that might be mentioned, should be replenished and seasonable lines added, and that everything is done to give a holiday air to the store.

A liberal display of potted plants and flowers will add greatly to the attractiveness of the place of business and the show cases should receive special attention, being filled mainly with those goods which appeal to the eye and tend to create a "purchasing appetite."

Confectionery (the kind the druggists handle) is sure to be in large demand, and prominence should be given to the dainty packages which manufacturers now offer.

In our advertising pages will be found the announcements of leading firms who are catering for the business of the druggist, and our readers should find it profitable in using these pages as a guide

PROPRIETARIES

Objection appears to be taken in some quarters towards the question of manufacturers who place an article on the market designating it by some coined name and not giving in many cases its composition.

Any new formulas or process of manufacture of any preparations should certainly be the exclusive property of the inventor or maker, and he is justly entitled to retain its privacy if he desires it, and the general public or even the trade should be satisfied with any designated preparation bearing a name which is the sole property of the maker. Hundreds of pharmaceutical preparations have been sold to the trade and medical profession under just such circumstances, and we can see no reasonable objection to such a course, provided that the article sold is one that is not injurious to health and is in keeping with the claims made for it in its advertising.

Too often objections such we have named are raised from personal motives, or by interested parties who fear competition. The law grants to every man the right to put on the market any preparation he may desire under any designated name, and as it is subject to the regulations of the Food and Drug Act the manufacturer is amenable to Government for any contravention of the Act.

RECIPROCITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN

A good deal of controversy has been going on, especially in the British pharmaceutical press, in reference to the non-recognition of the diploma of the British Pharmaceutical Society. The pharmaceutical governing bodies of all the provinces of Canada are quite willing to recognize these diplomas, provided that there is reciprocity and that the diplomas of our various provinces will be equally recognized in Great Britain, and until such is the case it is useless to expect any interchange of diplomas. We quite understand that in order to do this the Pharmacy Act of Great Brit-

ain will have to be altered, but if the pharmacists of the Motherland are anxious to have the reciprocal relation they must see to it themselves that their law is so amended as to permit recognition of colonial diplomas. It would be manifestly unfair to have any one-sided arrangement.

WHAT SHOULD THE PRICE BE ?

The N.A.R.D. of the United States through their mouth-piece, N.A.R.D. Notes, has for some time been proclaiming war against patent medicine manufacturers who do not conform to their idea of the wholesale price of goods, and has gone so far as to advise druggists not to sell goods which are being sold to them at a figure in advance of that which the Association considers right.

Whether in this country such a thing can be done without contravening the law is a matter which may yet be settled, but from the druggist's standpoint the main thing is whether to sell goods that cost more than a certain stipulated amount per dozen, or to pass over the sale of such goods into the hands of other dealers. The prices which have been fixed by the Association were for goods retailing at 25 cents, $2.00 per dozen; 50 cent goods, $4.00 per dozen; and $1.00 goods at $8.00 per dozen. These certainly leave a small enough margin for the retail druggist in consideration of the fact that not only has he to stock up with all advertised preparations, but that his expenses for doing business have largely increased, and his general living expenses have also advanced. There is no reason as a rule why manufacturers should not be able to sell at these prices or even at a lower figure, and where it is not done they certainly cannot expect the retailer to take the same amount of interest in pushing the sale of their goods when their profit is lessened.

The manufacturer's profit is a large one, and although he creates the demand for the goods through his advertising, yet it is not only due to the retailer that he should have a reasonable margin for handling the goods, but it is also good business policy to secure the co-operation of the retail druggist in pushing the sale of goods for which there is a demand. There would be fewer sales of "something just as good or just about the same."

Notwithstanding the fact that the profits are inadequate it is patent to every business man that it is not a wise policy to turn away business merely because the profit is smaller than one claims they are entitled to.

Such a policy in the past has been the means of creating the "cut rate" store, an institution which has now, not only become an established fact, but is rapidly extending in all large centres, and it is only the narrow-minded man who in his short-sightedness will seek to divert rather than to cultivate a trade in any line of goods which the public demand, and rather then to accept the smaller margin of profit, where it is impossible to effect the sale of one's own preparation.

PERSONALITY IN BUSINESS

A fair field and no favor and may the best win, is a sentiment that meets with universal approbation whether in the business world, in the domain of sport, or anywhere where man meets man in a test of abilities. It is not always that the first two conditions obtain, but wherever they do there is practically an absolute certainty that merit will tell far more effectively than any other aid to success. It is just that sentence—let the best win—that expresses our sentiments to a nicety, for who else deserves success if he who shows himself most fitted for it does not?

In business the best man is not necessarily he who has the largest premises or the oldest established concern, nor yet the most numerous clientele, all or any of which may have been acquired from a predecessor, and are, therefore, not the result of individual effort. Unless success is at least partly the outcome of one's own energy it is most unlikely that it will be of long duration by reason of the fact that the knowledge and perspicacity taught by hard practical experience, and which are most necessary to enable a lead to be kept, will never have been acquired.

The best man—that is to say the best business man—is he who has forced his way to the front by profiting by every passing opportunity, and who, whatever the circumstances that time or changing fortunes may bring, keeps striving in an intelligent manner to increase his business and establish it on such a foundation that its security cannot easily be jeopardised. His is not a ready-made prosperity, but one that he has been principally instrumental himself in building up, therefore he appreciates fully the different points of his business, and he has so schooled himself in what affects its welfare that he is undoubtedly the one most capable of controlling its destiny.

RUMOR CONTRADICTED

It appears that a report has gained circulation that the representation of Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., Stratford, London, had been changed, and we have been requested by this firm to state that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor, and that Mr. J. M. Scheak, 28 Wellington Street West, Toronto, is still their agent for Canada.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS
always specify

Howards' Quinine & Salts

THE PUREST ON THE MARKET

Now sold to Canada by Howards & Sons, Limited, at the same price as the Continental brands.

E. Merck Darmstadt

St. Louis Exhibition 1904—Grand Prix and Gold Medal.

Headquarters for Medicinal, Analytical and Technical Chemicals.

COCAINE MERCK

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR ANESTHESIA

Morphia, Codeia, Atropine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Veratrine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Santonine, Salol, Chloralhydrate, Creosote, Chloroform, Ether, Alcohol Tinctures, Paraldehyd, Bismuth Salts, Lithia Salts, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Cumarin, Hydroquinone, Glycerophosphates, Cacodylates, Veronal, etc.

To be obtained through the Regular Trade Channels.

Canadian Agents:—MESSRS. HUPFELD, LUDECKING & Co., Montreal.

C. F. BOEHRINGER & SOEHNE
MANNHEIM, WALDHOF

MANUFACTURERS OF

"B & S" BRAND **COCAINE** "B & S" BRAND

Sulphate of Quinine and all other Cinchona Preparations; Ferratine, Lactophenine, Theophylline, Atropine; also of Acetanilid, Caffeine, Chloral-Hydrate, Codeine and its Salts, Cumarin Gallic Acid, Glycerine, Phenacetin, Pyrogallic Acid, Resorcin, Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Etc.

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145 WELLINGTON STREET WEST - TORONTO, ONT.

THE DRUG REPORT

This month we give our readers the complete price list of drugs and chemicals in order that they may have an accurate list for guidance in making their fall purchases. It will be well for readers to keep this list intact and make any corrections from month to month as they appear in our drug report.

Since we last issued a complete list, many new items have been added to the list, consequently the price list is worthy of a careful perusal by those interested in changes of prices and new products. The markets since the first of this year have in the great majority of instances been in favor of the buyer, as very few values have declined.

Opium and Morphia Salts are as high now as the majority of our readers ever can remember. Whether this result is from natural or artificial causes is largely a matter of speculation.

Camphor which has been at such an abnormally high price has been gradually declining. Whether this is a permanent or temporary reduction is a matter of conjecture.

Bromide Salts are all low, and will continue so likely until the fight between German and American manufacturers concludes.

Iodides, after a very erratic course, seem to have settled down at last.

Bismuths are lower and at about normal figures.

Quinine is low at present, but the future, as usual with this article, is largely an unknown quantity.

Mercurials have been low for a long time, but have gone up during the last few days 5 cents a pound, and may go higher.

Strychnine and its salts have been low in price, but are now moving upward.

Alcohol which has been steady in price for some years was put up in price by the distillers a few days ago, twenty cents a gallon. This advance is explained on account of the high price of grain and general increase in cost of production. This increased cost of spirit will, of course, affect many items in the drug stores, particularly Tinctures. We understand some houses have been selling Tinctures by the pint, but are changing to the pound.

Business as a whole among the trade during the year has been generally satisfactory, as is evidenced by the fact that there are very few good businesses for sale.

It is not in the lack of knowing what to do that the majority of men fall short, but in their failure to live up to their knowledge.

THE SALE OF POISONS TO GENERAL DEALERS

The Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society have found it necessary to address a letter to the Wholesale Drug Trade in reference to the sale of poisons to general dealers, these latter in turn selling them to the general public and thus contravening the law.

There is no doubt that in many cases the general store-keeper is ignorant of the provisions of the law which makes it unlawful for him to sell poisons which are scheduled as such, and the blame has been laid on those wholesalers who put up various poisons in packages, especially for this trade. No doubt the letter, a copy of which is appended, will have the effect of preventing any further infringement of the Pharmacy Act of Nova Scotia:

Halifax, N. S., October 22, 1907.

To the Wholesale Drug Trade:

Gentlemen,—I am instructed to call your attention to the fact that the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society has for some time past been actively engaged in suppressing the illegal sale of poisons by general dealers, and has found it necessary on several occasions to prosecute the offenders.

The guilty parties complain that the representatives of wholesale houses have poisons put in convenient packages, and persuade them to purchase. They being ignorant of the law, naturally suppose that goods would not be offered, the sale of which is unlawful, and seem much surprised and indignant when they are prosecuted.

Does it not seem a peculiar state of affairs that general dealers should thus be led into violating the law by firms who ought to know better? Wholesalers who encourage this dangerous and unlawful practice, are themselves virtually lawbreakers.

We believe that the wholesale trade in general discountenances this sort of business and regret that addressing you along this line is made necessary by the actions of a few firms.

Yours truly,
Secretary,
N. S. Pharmaceutical Society.

EARLY CLOSING

The druggists of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, at a recent meeting, decided to close their stores at 9 o'clock each evening of the week, Saturday excepted; and also agreed to remain open on Sunday for only one hour in the morning, afternoon and evening.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

SURPRISING POISON PROSECUTION.

The sensation of the month in the world of pharmacy is an astonishing prosecution against the late President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. R. A. Robinson. It will be remembered that in the September issue of the Druggist a case was reported in this column in which Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., were fined the maximum penalty of £5 and costs for selling strychnine in the form of Easton's Syrup tablets, without obtaining the signature of the purchaser, as required by Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. The case was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society as the result of communications from the Privy Council, and the defending counsel offered to call evidence to prove that it was the custom of the trade not to have the sale of such articles as Easton's Syrup tablets signed for, although they contained a minute proportion of strychnine, but this evidence the magistrate refused to allow. On September 23, a surprising sequel to the case was witnessed, when the limited company referred to summoned Mr. R. A. Robinson, who until the early part of this year was President of the Pharmaceutical Society, in respect of three sales of strychnine contained in Easton's Syrup tablets for (1) selling the strychnine without labelling the bottle with the name and address of the seller, (2) for selling the same poison to a person unknown to the seller and not introduced to him, and (3) for failing to make the statutory entry in poisons' book as required by the Pharmacy Act. It appeared that Mr. Robinson who traded under the name of "Malden & Co," was away at the time the sales in question took place, and the offences occurred through the carelessness of his assistants. Therefore, a technical plea of guilty could not be resisted, and the magistrate had no option but to impose fines and costs which in all amounted to £15 6s. The action of the limited company who alleged that they had brought the proceedings in order to substantiate their statement in regard to the "custom of the trade," has aroused a good deal of interest among chemists, especially as a large number of similar purchases were made by agents of the company, but the proceedings have served the useful purpose of putting pharmacists on their guard when selling poisons contained in preparations. The official attitude is that until the law is altered the provisions of Section 17 must be rigidly carried out.

PROFESSOR MELDOLA ON PHARMACEUTICAL TRAINING

As was only to be expected from a distinguished man of science the address of Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Chemical Society, in inaugurating the 66th session of the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury Square, London, was a critical and scholarly review of the training of the pharmacist. Without attempt to follow Professor Meldola throughout his long and thoughtful address, a few of the main points may be mentioned. He regretted that during the three years of apprenticeship which preceded the actual course of study there was generally speaking no serious attempt made to acquire a grounding in the principles of those sciences upon which pharmacy was based. He doubted whether a course of eight or nine months was sufficient for students to gain any great mastery over the sciences of chemistry and physics, botany, pharmacy and materia medica. After expressing the opinion that there should be something in the nature of a curriculum of organized co-ordination between the various courses, the professor pleaded for physiology to be included in the curriculum of the pharmacist. "If," he said, "it is the primary duty of the doctor to know most intimately the working of that machine, the human organism, which is committed to his care, is it not desirable that the pharmacist should also have at least some rudimentary knowledge of the physiological processes for which the doctor orders him to supply remedies?" As regards the education of the British pharmacist in comparison with his confreres, he showed that the Briton was expected to qualify in a shorter period and with a less scientific preparation than in any other country in Europe, except Italy and Portugal. In conclusion, he praised the Pharmaceutical Society for the manner in which it had used the power of granting certificates of competency to practice; for the admirable way it had carried out its educational functions, and for the fine work done in the Society's laboratories in giving contributions to chemistry and pharmacy.

PATENT MEDICINES IN AUSTRALIA.

Proprietors of patent medicines in this country are up in arms against the report of Mr. O. C. Beale, who was commissioned by the Federal Government of Australia to inquire in Europe and elsewhere respecting the manufacture, the importation, sale and use of patent and proprietary medicines, etc. The Commissioner suggests "inter alia" that the formula of all proprietary medicines be printed on the label; no advertisement or other recommendation be permitted on the article or its covering; that all advertisements of

ANNOUNCEMENT

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER have pleasure in announcing to the drug trade of Canada that they have established a laboratory in Montreal, and that they have appointed MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagauchetiere St., that city, their agents for the Dominion.

A new price list will be issued on November 1st, 1907, by which the prices of the "Fairchild" products will be generally reduced; for example, Panopepton will be listed at $4.50 per dozen for the small size and $9.00 for the large; Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, $4.50 and $8.50; Peptogenic Milk Powder, $5.25 and $9.00; Peptonising Tubes, $4.50 per dozen boxes.

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Travelling Rolls, Children's Waterproof Diapers, Wash Cloths (Squares)

And Everything in Rubber and Elastic Goods.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON REQUEST.

proprietary or secret preparations, etc., be prohibited; that literature concerning such medicines should not be transmitted through the post; that letters patent be granted for approved and novel formulae for prevention or cure of human ailments; all proprietary names applied to such medicines should be registered; that a Bureau of Chemistry be established for the purpose of supervising the health of the people and protecting them against fraud and imposition

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

The Pharmaceutical Society is being urged to approach the General Medical Council or the Society of Public Analysts with a view of combatting the evils arising from the trade in "Secret Remedies." Medical men as well as pharmacists are crying out against the enormous trade in proprietary medicines, and it is suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed.

A NEW BOOK OF MEDICINES

A new book of medicines known as the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" has just been published by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. For the past few years a committee of prominent London pharmacists, assisted by Dr. W. E. Dixon, the well known Cambridge pharmacologist, have been actually engaged in preparing the work, and the result of their labors is very gratifying. The volume contains more than thirteen hundred pages of valuable information for pharmacists, analytical chemists, pharmacologists and medical practitioners, and first impressions are undoubtedly favorable. Owing to the imperial character of the book it should be of infinite value to colonial and foreign pharmacists, as well as to those at home. A good sale of the "Codex" in Canada is expected.

AGED PHARMACIST'S DEATH

By the death on October 3rd of Mr. Alexander Bottle, of Dover, at the age of 90, the oldest member of the Pharmaceutical Society has passed away. He was formerly a member of the Society's Council and a Vice-President. At Dover, Mr. Bottle had filled many municipal offices, including that of Mayor of the Borough.

POISONED BY ABSORPTION OF CARBOLIC ACID

An extraordinary case of fatal poisoning by absorption has just been investigated by the coroner's jury at Canning Town, England.

The victim was a laborer, who was found unconscious in the roadway. He appeared to be saturated with carbolic acid. Regaining consciousness for a brief period, he stated that he had a quart bottle of carbolic acid in his pocket, that the bottle had been broken, and that he had wiped the acid off his body with his handkerchief and thrown the handkerchief away. Soon afterwards he had lapsed into unconsciousness.

The doctor said the man's condition was consistent with his story. No doubt the acid had been absorbed through the pores of his skin.

JUDGMENT OBTAINED BY DR. PIERCE SETTLED

(From the Buffalo Evening News.)

The big judgment recovered by Dr. Pierce's World's Dispensary Medical Association against the Curtis Publishing Company, publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, has been paid and a satisfaction of the judgment filed in the office of County Clerk Price. The sum named in settlement was $17,581.48.

Thus ends one of the most famous lawsuits ever tried in this part of the country. Dr. Pierce claimed heavy damages by reason of an article published in the Ladies' Home Journal derogatory to the merits of Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription. At the trial here before Justice Marcus, John G. Milburn appeared for the publishing concern, assisted by Louis L. Babcock, and Judge Hatch for Dr. Pierce, assisted by Norris Morey. The verdict was the biggest one of its kind ever reported in a local court.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

The use of the metric system in the prescribing and dispensing of medicines has hitherto presented one or two difficulties which may have hindered its wider adoption, says the Lancet. In the metric system of measures the smallest sub-division of the measure of capacity is the millilitre, or as it has erroneously been called, the cubic centimetre. It is the one-thousandth part of the litre, and is equivalent to about 17 minims. The term cubic centimetre denotes, strictly speaking, a measure of volume, and as applied to a measure of capacity it is inappropriate, just as would be the case in the Imperial system if the term cubic feet were substituted for gallons. A practical disadvantage that is met with in the metric system lies in the relative magnitude of the smallest measure, the millilitre. This has been overcome to some extent by using decimal fractions of the millilitre. Thus, the dose of oil of copaiba is from 0.3 to 1.2 M., a quantity which does not convey to the mind so definite an impression as five to 20 minims, its Imperial equivalent. In order to simplify matters the suggestion has been made to the editor of The Pharmaceutical Journal that the millilitre should be known as the "mil," the

one-tenth part of a millilitre as the "decimil," and the one hundredth part of a millilitre as the "centimil." The actual values of these new terms will be better understood in the form of a table of suggested metric apothecaries' measure:

1 centimil	=0.00001 litre	= 0.1689 minim.
1 decimil	=0.0001 "	= 1.6894 minims
1 mil or millilitre	=0.001 "	= 16.941 minims
1 centilitre	=0.01 "	= 2.8157 fluid drams
1 decilitre	=0.1 "	= 3.5196 fluid ounces
1 litre		= 1.7598 pints

The minim is equal to nearly six centimils, the fluid drachm to rather more than three and a half mils, the fluid ounce to nearly three centilitres, and the pint to nearly 57 centilitres, thus:

1 minim	=5.9192 centimils
1 fluid drachm	=3.5515 mils
1 fluid ounce	=2.8412 centilitres
1 pint	=0.5682 litre
1 gallon	=4.5459 litres

The proposal to provide convenient subsidiary names for the 1.0, 0.1 and 0.01 millilitre with a view to promote the ready use of the metric system in prescribing and dispensing, was approved by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and submitted to Dr. Donald MacAlister for the consideration of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee. This Council agreed to support the suggestions and communicated its views to the Warden of the Standards. Mr. Chaney, Superintendent of the Standards Department, warmly took the matter up and brought it to the notice of the Comité International des Poids et Mesures, with the result that this Committee also accepted the proposition as useful in Great Britain. Measures and pipettes graduated to decimils and centimils are now obtainable, and as the Board of Trade has officially recognized the new terms, prescribers will find no practical difficulty in employing the metric system. Thus in the case of oil of copaiba the dose as expressed by the metric system is 3 to 12 decimils. In actual practice the centimil will be found too small a quantity to be measured, but it is useful in calculations. It should be noted that one-half a decimil is equivalent to one standard drop from a pipette made to deliver 20 drops to one gramme of distilled water at 150 degree C. The opponents of the metric system have laid emphasis on the danger there is of misplacing the decimal point. This objection does not now hold good in the case of the measures of capacity. There is little chance of a voluntary acceptance by the medical profession of the metric system.

SOME THINGS TO AVOID

Saying Fate is against you.
Finding fault with the weather.
Anticipating evils in the future.
Pretending, and be your own self.
Fault-finding, nagging and worrying.
Taking offence where none is intended.
Dwelling on fancied slights and wrongs.
Talking big things and doing small things.
Scolding and flying into a passion over trifles.
Boasting of what you can do instead of doing it.
Thinking that life is a grind and not worth living.
Talking continually about yourself and your affairs.
Deprecating yourself and making light of your abilities.
Saying unkind things about acquaintances and friends.
Exaggerating and making mountains out of mole-hills.
Lamenting the past, holding on to disagreeable experiences.
Pitying yourself and bemoaning your lack of opportunities.
Comparing yourself with others to your own disadvantage.
Waiting round for chances to turn up. Go and turn them up.
Belittling those whom you envy because you feel that they are superior to yourself.
Dilating on your pains and aches and misfortunes to everyone who will listen to you.
Speculating as to what you would do in some one else's place, and do your best in your own.
Longing for the good things that others have instead of going to work and earning them for yourself.
Looking for opportunities hundreds or thousands of miles away instead of right where you are.—Success.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

A Western correspondent asks for a recipe for a gripe water. The following taken from the Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary will probably answer the purpose:

GRIPE MIXTURE.

Borax	120	grains.
Light magnesia	240	grains.
Potassium bromide	120	grains.
Sodium bicarbonate	180	grains.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	6	fl. drachms.
Glycerin	4	fl. ounces.
Oil of anise	1	fl. drachm.
Oil of caraway	1	fl. drachm.
Oil of Dill	1½	fl. drachms
Solution of cochineal, a sufficient quantity.		
Distilled water	20	fl. ounces.
Anise water, a sufficient quantity to produce	40	fl. ounces.

Mix and filter.

EVERYTHING FOR THE DRUG TRADE

Emulsion
Cod Liver Oil

The kind that keeps — the kind that sells — never separates — builds up your customer—builds up your business—just a little better than the other fellow's.

Nine styles of wrappers to choose from.

Send for samples and prices.

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The following goods are liable to freeze during the winter months, and can, therefore, only be shipped by EXPRESS:

Acid Sulphurous
Aqueous Preparations
Antiseptic Dressing
Allen's Anti-Fat
Allen's Hair Restorer
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Big "G"
Bromo Chloralum
Bovril
Benger's Liquor Pepticus
Benger's Liquor Pancreat
Blanchard's Syrup
Brou's Injection
Batchelor's Hair Dye
Concentrated Liquors for Syrups
Concentrated Liquors for Infusions
Concentrated Waters
Cingalese Hair Restorer
Condy's Fluid
Dialyzed Iron
Dist Extract Witch Hazel
Dinneford's Magnesia
Derma Royal
Dyer's Malt
Dusart's Syrup
Essence of Pepsine
Edward's Harlene
Father Mathieu's Remedy
Gouraud's Oriental Cream
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Hagan's Balm
Hydrogen Peroxide
Kitchell's Liniment
Ko-Ko for the Hair
Liquor Opii Sed
Liquid Acid Phosphates
Liquor Pepsine
Lyman's Fluid Coffee
Lyman's Fluid Magnesia
Lyman's Household Ammonia
Lachance's Capilline
Lime Juice
Mineral Waters of all kinds
Murray's Fluid Magnesia
Murine
Murdock's Liquid Food
Malvina Lotion
Orange Flower Water
Opodeldoc Liquid
Ozone, small
Ozone, large
O'Keefe's Malt
Philip's Milk of Magnesia
Persian Beautifier
Pluto Water
Pond's Extract
Pabst Malt
Parker's Hair Balsam
Pepper's Sulpholine Lotion
Pyrozone 3 per cent. Solution
Pyrozone 5 per cent. Solution
Pyrozone 25 per cent. Solution
Rowland's Kalydor
Ricord's Injection
Robare's Aureoline
Solutions of B.P. Syrups
Syrups of all kinds
Sanitas Fluid
Sulphume
Seven Sutherland Sister's Colorator
Saunders' Eau Blonde
Vineland Grape Juice
Wyeth's Malt
Welch's Grape Juice

ALSO ORDER **LYMAN'S WITCH HAZEL CREAM**

A Good Seller at this Season of the Year.

The LYMAN BROS. & CO., Limited

Wholesale Druggists **TORONTO, ONTARIO**



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The Merrill Medical Co. of Toronto, Ont., are now ready to market a superior line of Toilet Preparations, 22 varieties mostly of first class English origin under the copyrighted name of The Royal English.

They bear the following points of superiority.

1st. First class come again quality.
2nd. Handsomest labels and packages on the market.
3rd. Good window display with reasonable quantity. Copy of Lafayette's $5,000.00 painting of the King and Queen in coronation robes. Handsome booklet, "The Royal English Secrets of Beauty." Book marks, Calendars, etc.
4th. Sold only to those who sign a legal document, not to retail for less than marked price.

We have aimed to produce as fine goods as Colgate's, Pinauds, Hudnuts or any other foreign firm. We give our customers a fair square deal and expect their support. Write today for prices and proposition, mentioning this journal.

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Trade Notes

Arnold & Co. have opened a new drug store at Dubuc, Saskatchewan.

G. F. Proctor, druggist, Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment.

C. H. Cowen, druggist, Toronto, Ontario, has made an assignment.

The drug store of F. Falsher, Lacombe, Alberta, was destroyed by fire.

J. T. Johnson has opened a branch drug store at Nutana, Saskatchewan.

The Imperial Rubber Co., Limited, has registered at Montreal, Quebec.

The Red Cross Pharmacy is the name of a new drug store at Mandare, Alberta.

M. L. Woodhull has disposed of his drug business at Alameda, Saskatchewan.

The firm of John Lewis, druggists, Montreal, Quebec, has dissolved partnership.

F. J. McKenzie is opening a new drug store at New Westminster, British Columbia.

The drug stock of F. C. Clark, Belleville, Ontario, was damaged by fire last month.

G. M. Stuart has purchased the drug business of J. Carter, Cupar, Saskatchewan.

Kippen & Biernes have opened a drug and stationery business in Newdale, Manitoba.

H. G. Hunter has disposed of his drug business at Acton, Ontario, to E. A. Robertson.

Frederick Scott has purchased the drug business of A. M. Reid, Brandon, Manitoba.

Dr. Glenn has purchased the drug business of Dr. A. G. McMillan, Wardsville, Ontario.

R. J. Gow has purchased the drug business of Dr. H. Chisholm, Thorburne, Nova Scotia.

Kippen & Biernes have opened a drug and stationery store at Newdale, Saskatchewan.

The Mothersell Remedy Co., Ltd., has registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

S. Fisher has purchased the drug business of F. J. McKenzie, Ladners, British Columbia.

Gillis & Fisher have purchased the drug business of N. W. Anderson, Bethune, Saskatchewan.

J. D. Walsh has purchased the drug store of E. S. Blackie, Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

W. E. Haynes has purchased the drug business of J. F. Taylor, 1,496 Queen Street East, Toronto, Ontario.

The Economical Perfume Co., of New York and London, has registered as doing business at Montreal, Quebec.

T. W. Miller has admitted W. E. Arens into partnership in the drug business at Shoal Lake, Manitoba.

The Broadway Drug. Co. have purchased the drug business of C. H. Cowen, corner of College Street and Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Pettingell & Van Valkenvurg have moved their business from 1,927 South Railway St. to the Darke Block, Eleventh Avenue, Regina, Saskatchewan.

PERSONAL

Among the visitors at the re-opening of the School of Pharmacy was Professor Kraemers, of America. The professor has been holidaying in England, and was heartily welcomed at Bloomsbury Square.

MONTREAL NOTES

The pharmacists of the Province of Quebec have as a body welcomed the advent of the new Canadian Pharmaceutical Association in a very kindly spirit, and they hope it will represent faithfully the opinions of retail drug men of the Dominion on all questions affecting their rights and privileges.

There seems to be some doubt as to how the work of the Association can be effectively carried on in view of the immense distance that pharmacists are separated from each other. Some think that the business can scarcely be done at one general meeting a year and that meetings of different committees cannot effectually replace a general meeting.

Members of our craft are very backward at speaking out at meetings, but I have noticed that the larger the meeting the more freely will the individual member give vent to his opinions.

It must also be understood that members will take more interest in their Provincial Association than in a Dominion one, as they are directly under the control of the local Legislatures, which are capable of doing untold injury to the pharmaceutical body by hasty and injudicious legislation.

However, all hands seem willing to give to the new Association a generous support, but it must be borne in mind that the pharmacists of the Province of Quebec are much weaker in numbers than is the case with Ontario; consequently it is more difficult to find men with the time at their disposal to fill public positions, more especially when absence from home, sometimes for two or three days at a time will be necessary.

The Sunday business is getting pretty generally turned down in France, Belgium and Germany just now. In Montreal those who continue open all day Sunday do it because their neighbors do. They are all opposed to it, but have not the pluck to give it up.

The Lister Drug Company has been incorporated in Montreal.

Mr. F. Chapman, of the Chapman, Dash Co., Montreal, died on Sept. 14th.

The scarcity of good clerks is still felt in Montreal, although the stringency is not quite as badly felt as in the early summer.

NEWS ITEMS

Pettingell & Van Valkenburg, Ltd., Regina, Saskatchewan, have moved into the new store in the Darke Block, Eleventh Avenue, having been obliged to vacate their old premises on account of change of ownership.

Mr. T. Stevenson, of the "Medical Hall," Orangeville, Ontario, has moved into his new premises, the store adjoining his old site, which was established by the present proprietor in 1864, and has now a complete, up-to-date drug store, with every modern requirement. Mr. Stevenson pays particular attention also to the optical department of his business, which has grown to considerable proportions.

Mr. Walter E. Arens, who for the past four years has been dispensing chemist in the Shoal Lake Pharmacy, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, has entered into partnership with Mr. T. W. Miller and the firm will henceforth be carried on by Messrs. Miller and Arens, but still under the old name. Walter is very popular with all classes and that success may attend him in the business he has entered will be the wish of his many friends.—Shoal Lake Star.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the red colored package for a liver pill belongs solely to the Carter Medicine Co., having been used by them for over thirty years. Injunctions have been granted preventing its use by other makers.

The Massachusetts College of Pharmacy has instituted a special course in food and drug analysis, this course to occupy the full time of the students for the College year.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, at the annual meeting held at Denver, Colorado, elected the following officers: President, Edgar D. Taylor, of Richmond, Va.; First Vice-President, W. C. Shurtleff, of Chicago; Second Vice-President, L. B. Bridaham, of Denver, Colorado; Third Vice-President, T. C. Harrington, of Burlington, Vt.; Fourth Vice-President, Ludwig Schiff, of Los Angeles; Fifth Vice-President, E. Berger, of Tampa, Fla.; Secretary, Joseph E. Toms, of New York; Treasurer, Samuel E. Strong, of Cleveland; members of the Board of Control, Fred. L. Carter, of Boston; Alfred Plaut, of New York; William J. Mooney, of Indianapolis; Charles Gibson, of New York, and William B. Strong, of Milwaukee. The next meeting will be held at Atlantic City, during the fourth week of September, 1908.

THE COLONIAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

The Colonial Chemical Company, of Newfoundland, has been formed in the city of St. John's, Nfld., with capital of $50,000, for the manufacturing of pharmaceutical, proprietary and toilet articles. The following are the officers:

President—Hon. J. D. Ryan.

Vice-President and General Manager—Geo. J. Brocklehurst, Jr.

Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. Branscombe.

The Vice-President and General Manager is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, 1901-2, the farthest eastern graduate and only Newfoundland representative.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS

The Preliminary Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, on Thursday, October 3rd, with the following results, namely: Twenty-five candidates having enrolled their names, out of these the following passed, and are named in order of merit and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely:

Arthur Rousseau, Olivier Girouard, Alfred D. Landry, A. J. Landry, Albert Michaud, Gordon Robertson, Leonard Girard, Armand Gadbois, A. Lanouette.

The following candidates passed on all subjects but one, namely:

Eddie Ranson, arithmetic; Aimée Bissonnette, English; Louis Le Corre, Latin. These candidates will be required to present themselves again at the January, 1908, examinations for examination on the subject only in which they have failed.

The examiners were Professors J. O. Cassegrain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Victor Giroux, Supervisor of Examinations for the city and district of Quebec, and A. J. Laurence, Delegate from the Council.

O. C. P. NOTES

Pharmacy Class Officers

The following officers have been elected by the class of 1907-'08 Ontario College of Pharmacy: Hon. President, Dean Heebner; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Miss P. Dockrill, Miss M. Worden; President, E. L. Odlum; Vice-President, J. Gilchrist; Secretary, J. R. Douglas; Treasurer, G. D.

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Troup; Committee, F. H. Cavanagh, V. E. Keeley, P. N. Yuill, L. J. Hewitt, F. W. Smith.

As the number of students in attendance this year is very large, there will doubtless be a welcome addition to the ranks of qualified clerks at the close of the session.

O.C.P. students have organized a branch of the Y.M.C.A., with a good prospective membership. The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Dr. J. T. Fotheringham; President, M. A. Brillinger; Vice-President, F. H. Cavanagh; Secretary, J. A. Roberts, Treasurer, C. W. Roberts.

THE POOR "SUBSTITUTOR"

(Contributed)

I.

There was a philanthropic man
Who scattered sunshine through the land
And cured up all the ills
With Blank's Religious Pills,
Which he had placed in all the stores
And advertised on drug store doors
Had warned the public to beware
Of any druggist who would dare
To take in hand
Some other brand,
And try to make a sale.
"It's substitution,
It's my conclusion,
He ought to be in gaol!"

II.

He substitutes; well I should say!
Why! only just the other day
I went into his store,
And what is more,
I asked for Blank's Dyspepsia Cure.
"Oh! Blanks' small dollar bottle? Sure!
But say, my friend, if you've the time,
Just let me show you this of mine;
I guarantee ingredients pure,
It may not always work a cure,
But if this vial
Upon fair trial
Doesn't give you satisfaction—
Just fetch it back
And up I'll whack
Your money;—every fraction."

III.

Well, just to test the medicine
I took a bottle with me then.
'Twas just the size
Blank advertised,
And only half the price—
(That part was very nice),
But what was harder to believe—
From the first dose, I found relief;
And truth to tell
I soon got well.
But,—I had shares in Blank's
Ah! substitution—
It works confusion—
Especially in our ranks.

IV.

The druggist is both bad and bold
Who tries his interests to uphold,
Should understand
That we're the hand
That should be at the helm,
And tho' we overwhelm,
And grind him into dust
Until his finances "bust,"
And tho' he knows
As down he goes,
We'll never make restitution—
We still must claim
He's all to blame
For the curse of substitution."

V.

But when that druggist comes to die
And seek a mission in the sky,
He may be asked,
Before he's passed,
"What was your business down below?
Before you enter, I must know!"
"Oh! now and then I sold some squills.
But chiefly "Blank's Religious Pills."
"Do I understand
That you!—a man,
Did thus debase your calling?"
"In an honest race
You usurped a place,
Such substitution's galling."

THE HONEST DRUGGIST

(Reprinted from The Lancet-Clinic.)

In these days, when we hear so much about dishonest druggists, substituting, counter-prescribing patent medicine, soda water and cigar druggists, it is a relief to turn to the other side—and there is another side to all questions—and consider for a moment the honest druggist. We all know him—yes, for maybe twenty, thirty or forty years, for such acquaintances last. He does not put on as much style, cut such a dash or have such a fine soda fountain as some of the later occupants of the field, but if you were dangerously ill you would rather get him to fill your own prescriptions. He may be getting a little old, ra-

ther stooped, not so brisk as formerly; his hair has changed, too, but his heart remains the same. You recall when you first started out and you had been taught so carefully how to amputate at the hip-joint, which you would not get a chance to do for years, and had not been taught how to prescribe for a case of biliousness, which was the first case which came to you. You intended to prescribe hydrargyrum chloridum mite in five-grain doses, but alas! you did prescribe hydrargyrum chloridum corrosivum in five-grain doses. He didn't give you away to a soul, but told the patient to return in an hour for the medicine, and then, instead of trusting it to the tell-tale telephone, sent his boy around with a note in a sealed envelope, calling attention in polite language to your inadvertent error. You remember him yet, or at least you ought to. Then that other instance where, after a quarter of a century of work, you begin to get busy, and having lost sleep every night for a week, throw yourself in bed at an early hour determined to make up for lost time. You are scarcely well asleep, the worst time to be awakened, when you get a call that an old-maid school-marm has been found unconscious in her room with an empty bottle of carbolic acid alongside her. You work with the woman all night, and as day dawns she is about as much alive as you are, and you tell the family that you consider her safe enough to leave now, and as a soothing remedy for her burned throat and stomach—possibly also to soothe the family—you intend to prescribe syrupus amygdalae dulcis, a tablespoonful every hour, but, alas! it reads: "Syrupi amygdalae amarae, tablespoonful every hour." Had the druggist let this through, carbolic acid would have been a plaything in comparison. Had he "squealed," where would you have been? Such men don't substitute, or counter-prescribe, or boost patents, and there are such men in the profession of pharmacy, and more of them than we are led to think. True, there are exceptions, but there are exceptions in all professions. E. S. M.

GOOD ADVERTISING

Some merchants will spend a large amount of money advertising in hotel registers, menu cards, cheap circulars, and other ways that never bring them any returns. The people that by chance happen to read your advertisement are not the ones you are trying to reach. They are not interested in what you have to say, as they are travelling, and when a drummer picks up a menu card he is looking to see what they have to eat—he is not looking for your advertising.

This scheme is being worked in many towns. A man comes to you and offers you a great bargain in advertising, and after a good talk put up by him you become his victim. He gets a good long price for the ad. and leaves town and you never receive any benefit from it. But generally the class of business men that jump at a proposition like this are the ones that never do any legitimate advertising in the newspapers.

They are looking for something better and are therefore easy marks for the man that is out to take their money. Well written and attractively displayed ads. continually run in your local paper cannot fail to bring you good returns. Do your own advertising, and if you cannot do it yourself, maybe one of your clerks can or get a professional ad. writer to create ideas and designs for you. Publishers are always glad to help you, for if they see that you are interested in your advertising, and are trying to make it pay, it will pay them to keep you in their columns. Don't be afraid to use plenty of space consistent with the wording. Have as much white space as possible, with a few brief remarks to the point—as people do not read ads. containing a large amount of talk, when a few would have told it.

Study your advertising; it is the life-blood of your business. Get your copy to the printer early, so he will have time to get it up properly. You must have advertising of some kind and you'll find the right kind pays.—Advertising World.

SOLUBILITIES IN GLYCERIN

M. Ossendowski ("C.R. Soc. Chim. Russ."), C. and D., using re-distilled glycerin obtained by the saponification of nut-oil, has obtained the following solubility factors. One hundred parts of glycerin (by weight) at 15 degrees to 16 degrees C. dissolve:

Ammonium carbonate	20.00
Ammonium chloride	20.06
Barium chloride	9.73
Borax	60.00
Boric acid	11.00
Benzoic acid	10.21
Iodine	2.0
Potassium arsenate	50.13
Potassium iodide	39.72
Potassium syanide	31.84
Potassium chloride	3.72
Potassium chlorate	3.54
Sodium carbonate	98.3
Sodium arsenate	50.0
Sodium bicarbonate	8.06
Calcium sulphate	5.17
Copper acetate	10.0
Copper sulphate	36.30
Tannin	48.83
Mercuric chloride	8.00
Zinc chloride	49.87
Zinc iodide	39.78
Zinc sulphate	35.18
Sulphur	0.14
Phosphorus	0.25
Oxalic acid	15.10
Quinine	0.47

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FINED FOR SUBSTITUTION

Interesting Proceedings in the High Court of Justice Against Toronto Druggist.

A case of interest recently came before the Honorable Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, in which C. B. Graham, druggist, Toronto, was perpetually restrained, and fined $50.00 and all court costs, for substituting a mixture of his own manufacture for the well-known and meritorious preparation, Compound Salatone.

Compound Salatone is an article of merit, the formula of a well-known Physician, put up in one-ounce bottles only, the contents of which is to be added to one ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, and four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, and taken in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime. This valuable preparation has proven to be most beneficial in the treatment of Kidney and Bladder troubles, and Rheumatism.

It is of course the large demand for this prescription which caused the druggist mentioned to substitute the preparation, but we trust there will be no repetition of this nature in Canada.

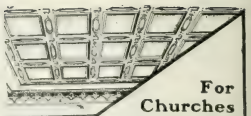


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The work is rendered especially valuable to medical practitioners by reason of the information it contains regarding the properties of drugs and the conditions and diseases in which galenical preparations are usually given. The notes on the properties of drugs have been prepared under the guidance of Dr W. E. Dixon, Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, London, and are not mere excerpts from medical literature, but original and concise descriptions of physiological action, which should assist medical practitioners to formulate a rational therapy, and to construct their prescriptions in a scientific and practical manner.

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MONTREAL COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Organized 1867; Incorporated, 1879

The above cut represents the present home of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, and is located on Ontario Street West, corner of Mance. This building was formerly occupied by the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, and was purchased by the Board of the College in May, 1906, and underwent considerable alteration and improvement to adapt it for use as a School of Pharmacy.

The Montreal College of Pharmacy is the outcome of the Montreal Chemists Association which was organized in the fall of 1867, and in the following year commenced courses of lectures which have been continued ever since, their scope being extended from time to time. The first provisional Board of the new Society was as follows: John Kerry, Benjamin Lyman, Nathan Mercer, Henry R. Gray, W. H. Clare, Alex. Manson, Thos. D. Reed, Jas. A. Harte, Thos. Crathern, J. Baker Edwards, Ph.D., E. Muir, J. E. Burke, Rod. W. McLeod, Edmond Giroux, Senr., W. E. Brunet, R. Dugal, J. W. McLeod, S. J. Foss, and W. E. Ibbotson.

The Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec having been incorporated in 1870, necessitated reorganization under a new name, and on September 28th, 1871, the name was changed to that of the Montreal College of Pharmacy, the first officers being as follows: President, Nathan Mercer; Vice-President, Richard Tait; Treasurer, John Kerry; Secretary, E. Muir, with the following Executive Board: John Gardner, E. A. Duclos, John Harper, B. E. McGale, Richard Boulton, R. Spencer, A. Manson, and C. E. Neison, the professors being Dr. A. H. Kollyer, Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, and Dr. T. D. Reed, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. For a number of years the College occupied rented premises, but during the winter of 1889-90 a move was made to possess a building of their own, which resulted in the purchase of the building 595 Lagauchetiere Street, much of the success of that movement being due to Mr. David Watson, who was then President of the College. This building served its purpose for sixteen years, when the old building was sold and the present building purchased.

The College is pleasantly situated, is on a car line, and is well equipped, having two chemical laboratories, and large well heated lecture rooms, with Board room and offices on the ground floor. The present officers of the Board are as follows: President, David Watson; Vice-President, W. H.



Chapman; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Muir, and Edmond Giroux, Jr., Assistant Secretary, and the following Executive Board: J. E. Tremble, Victor Levesque, E. J. Nadeau, R. W. Williams, Achille Goyette, Thos. R. Goulden, C. J. Covernton, M. Albert, and W. S. Stone. The Faculty are: Professors Joseph Bemrose, Joseph E. Morrison, A. Duval, M.D., and Edmond Giroux, Jr. The College has two French and two English professors, and for the last twenty years the lectures have been given in both languages.

To Mr. H. R. Gray, who is one of the oldest druggists of the city and Province, must be given the credit of being the original promoter of the Montreal Chemists Association, afterwards the Montreal College of Pharmacy, who in the spring of 1865 commenced a movement, the object of which was to free the druggists of the Province from the control of the medical profession.

DENATURED ALCOHOL TESTS

In the Archiv der Pharmazie, 243, 555, Professor Schmidt outlines methods of detecting the presence of denatured alcohol in various galenicals, and Professor Coblentz has abstracted the article and given some additional information in a paper contributed to the Apothecary. Owing to the fallacies of the well known copper spiral test for methyl alcohol, the detection of this spirit is a difficult and slow process. The highly purified wood alcohol sold in this market is free from acetone and is accordingly unresponsive to the tests here given, but where the alcohol is denatured with crude wood alcohol the detection of the spirit is comparatively easy, because, according to the Government specifications, the wood alcohol denaturant must contain 15 to 25 per cent. of acetone. The German Government, which denaturizes grain alcohol with wood spirit containing 30 per cent. of acetone, prescribes the following test:

To about 5 Cc. of the spirit 1 Cc. of a 1 per cent. solution of sodium nitroprusside is added and the solution made alkaline by the addition of sodium hydroxide solution, when a yellowish-red color is produced, which after cautiously acidulating with acetic acid changes to a violet. If acetone is absent a lemon-yellow color is produced on the addition of the nitroprusside solution, and after acidifying with acetic acid the color is discharged. The following galenicals may be tested according to the methods described for each:

I. Spiritus sinapis, aetheris nitrosi, cochleariae: To 10 Cc. of the specimen 1 Cc. of a solution of sodium hydroxide (15 per cent.) is added and the mixture slowly distilled from a small flask, collecting about 3 Cc. This, after mixing with about 5 Cc. of water, is tested for acetone.

II. Spiritus camphorae and resinous tinctures: Into 20 Cc. of water 2 Cc. of the tincture is poured, with agitation. After filtering, the filtrate is tested with the nitroprusside solution for acetone.

III. Tinctures free from the volatile substances, as tincturae cinchonae, gentianae, aloe, arnicae, asafoetidae, benzoini, catechu, capsici, etc.: Ten Cc. of the tincture are added to 20 Cc. of water and distilled slowly, collecting about 3 Cc. This is diluted with 20 Cc. of water and tested for acetone. Should the distillate, after dilution with water, become turbid, it should be agitated with talcum and filtered before testing.

IV. Spirits containing volatile oils, as spts. anisi, juniperi co., menthae pip., chloroformi, etc.: Dilute 10 Cc. of the spirit with 50 Cc. of water and agitate (after filtering, if necessary) with about 20 Cc. of petroleum ether (boiling below 60 degrees), repeating if necessary to completely remove the volatile substances. After removal of the petroleum ether, the hydro-alcoholic solution is then slowly distilled, collecting about 3 Cc. of the distillate, which, after diluting with 20 Cc. of water, is tested for acetone.

Tinctura myrrhae: Twenty Cc. are distilled, collecting 3 Cc., which is diluted and tested as usual. Dilution of the tincture previous to distilling should be avoided, since the distillate yields, upon adding water, a turbid mixture, which is difficult to clarify.

Tincture iodi: To 2 Cc. of the tincture add 20 Cc. of water and decolorize by the addition of powdered sodium thiosulphate. The colorless solution is tested as usual.—American Druggist.

ESSENTIAL OILS

Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, London, England, furnish us with the following notes regarding market values of some essential oils:

Almond Oil.—We think your readers would be interested in the position of this article. Almonds, as you are doubtless aware, have been very scarce, and very dear, but the new crop is coming in, and prices are falling rapidly. The price of the oil, in bulk, ex factory here, at the beginning of last month was 2s. 2d. per pound. We have now made two sudden reductions and the present price is 1s. 9d. per pound. It must be understood that this is for large quantities, f.o.b. London. The Canadian price would be 2 to 4 cents higher than this. There seems every prospect of a good crop of almonds, and we hope to see still further falls. We have noted with regret that large quantities of peach kernel oil are sold in Canada as almond oil. As you know, we make a great specialty of our true almond oil, and have a large sale for same in the States. We also manufacture peach kernel oil, from peach or apricot kernels, but we sell it as such, not as almond oil. We have no controversy against users of peach kernel oil, but we have great controversy against this oil being sold as true almond oil, and ever since we started manufacturing these two oils, we have always made a clear distinction. As you know, the true almond oil passes the British Pharmacopoeia tests, but the peach kernel oil is not in the Pharmacopoeia at all. Unfortunately, peach kernel oil is sometimes sold as genuine almond oil at a few pence below the price of the true almond oil, whereas what the man is paying is a very high price for peach kernel oil. By same mail we are posting you samples of our oils, which you will see from the appearance are very similar, but the results in working are not the same. Our true almond oil is put up in 1, 5, 10, and 40 pound cans, and buyers should pur-

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GELATINE CAPSULES

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Proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Medicines.

chase original containers, with our seal over the outlet.

English Lavender Oil.—The crop this year has been a poor one. The Mitcham district crop has hardly yielded any oil. Our farms are situated in Suffolk, and we grow our lavender on land which admirably suits the plants, with the result that our oil is of a very fine odor. You may like to see a small sample of this year's make, which we also send by same mail. We export this oil in 4 ounce and 1 pound bottles, and there is nothing to touch it in making really good English lavender water.

English Peppermint Oil.—This is another oil which has been much in the hands of sophisticators. Re-drawn Japanese and American oil is mixed with a little English oil, and sold as genuine Mitcham peppermint oil. The fraud is very difficult to detect, but the price often condemns without doubt. Owing to our position, we keep in comparative touch with practically all the growers and distillers of peppermint in England, and we know for a fact that genuine oil cannot be purchased below 35s. per pound, net, in London, and we expect to see higher prices very shortly. In spite of this, only the other day, one of our customers was quoted at 29s. per pound for an oil that was guaranteed pure Mitcham, but which was undoubtedly mixed with a large percentage of redistilled American oil. If customers are satisfied with a mixed article, why do they not buy the genuine oil, and do the mixing themselves. "Allen's" oil is guaranteed absolutely genuine, and drawn from English herb only.

A NEW METHOD OF PREPARING SACCHARATED CARBONATE OF IRON, AND ITS SUGGESTED USE IN PHARMACY

By J. H. Franklin, Ph. C. *

Ferrous sulphate	26 oz.
Liquid glucose	8 oz.
Sodium carbonate	28 oz.
Distilled water, boiling, a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the ferrous sulphate and 4 oz. of the liquid glucose in 4 pints of the distilled water, and the sodium carbonate in 2 pints of the distilled water; add the former to the latter, stirring constantly, then add 6 pints of the distilled water, mix, cover, and allow the precipitate to settle; separate the supernatant liquid, twice repeat the process of washing and separation, using 8 pints of the distilled water each time; mix the precipitate with the remaining 4 oz. of liquid glucose, evaporate on a steam bath as far as possible, dry quickly in a drying-chamber, and reduce to a fine powder.

*Read at a meeting of British Pharmaceutical Society.

A batch prepared by the above method was tested periodically along with a freshly prepared sample of the B.P. formula (both kept in loosely corked bottles) on seven occasions from March 8 to July 8, 1907, and the percentage of $FeCO_3$ by the new formula was 66.5 at the first date and 65.2 at the last. The product made by the B.P. formula showed 34.6 per cent. of $FeCO_3$ on the first date, and 32.85 per cent. on July 8. The sample prepared by the suggested formula and kept for four months in a full, carefully sealed bottle diminished to the extent of 0.1 per cent. of $FeCO_3$ in that time. The idea underlying the experiment was to obtain a compound containing at least 66 per cent. of ferrous carbonate, or preferably 69 to 70 per cent., and a batch made by the same formula, but increasing the ferrous sulphate to 26½ oz. and washing the precipitated carbonate with three separate lots of boiling water, instead of two washings, was found to test 69.4 per cent. Both batches contained a heavy trace of sulphate, and two further lots were tried, using the increased quantity of ferrous sulphate and substituting a sufficient quantity of ammonium carbonate for the sodium salt. These tested 59.3 per cent. and 64.9 per cent., this being accounted for by the greater bulk of carbonate of iron which results when ammonium carbonate is employed as precipitating agent; the glucose not exerting its preservative properties to the same extent in the increased volume of powder. The sulphate of soda retained in the product is not considered seriously objectionable, and the stronger of the two batches, prepared with sodium carbonate, was mainly used in the preparation referred to later. Several experiments were tried with increased quantities of glucose, and a mixture of cane sugar and glucose, but they were rather hygroscopic and were not proceeded with. The product is a free dry powder, which keeps well, is twice the strength of ferrous iron as compared with the B. P., and is distinctly greener than the latter, either when freshly prepared or after it has been kept for four months. These results, it is important to note, are obtained with less labor than the official method. The following formulae have been constructed to show how the new preparation can be easily applied in the dispensing of a number of important galenical preparations. containing iron:

IRON TABLETS.

Saccharated carbonate of iron.	1,000 grains
Liquid glucose	
Water, equal parts	a sufficient quantity
Lubricant	a sufficient quantity

Granulate with the liquid glucose and water, dry, and add the lubricant to produce 1,056 grains; press into tablets 1, 3 1-5, or 4 4-5 grains

each, representing 1, 2, 3 Blaud's pills respectively.

The tablet representing one Blaud's pill, after keeping for one month in an open cardboard box, tested 0.955 grain ferrous carbonate per tablet (average of twenty). The granulating and drying is a severe test, and a little depreciation may be expected, but the loss would be more than compensated for by dividing 100 grains into sixty instead of sixty-six tablets, according to the following formula, in which the glucose is increased:

Saccharated carbonate of iron....	1,000 grains
Liquid glucose (3 parts).....	
Water, (1 part)	a sufficient quantity
Lubricant	a sufficient quantity

To make 600 tablets, each containing 1 grain ferrous carbonate.

IRON PILLS.

Saccharated carbonate of iron....	648 grains
Liquorice root in powder	162 grains
Liquid glucose	216 grains
Water	54 grains

Make a mass and cut into pills.

2½ grains each — Iron pills of B.P. strength.
5 grains each — Iron pills of double strength.
7½ grains each — Iron pills triple strength.

This formula is much more simple than the official one, and there is no waiting for the completion of the reaction as in the B.P. process. The resulting pills are smaller, even the triple pills being only slightly larger than the B.P. pill. Kept in an open cardboard box for one month, the small pills test 1.005 grain ferrous carbonate per pill (average of twenty). The liquorice powder is used to counteract the tendency of the pill to lose its shape if massed with glucose alone.

IRON CAPSULES.

Saccharated carbonate of iron.....	900 grains
Soft paraffin	200 grains
Liquid paraffin	400 grains

Mix thoroughly and fill into capsules.

2½ grains is equivalent to one Blaud's pill.
5 grains is equivalent to two Blaud's pills.
7½ grains is equivalent to three Blaud's pills.

The second-sized capsules kept for three months in an open box tested 1.965 grain ferrous carbonate (average twenty).

Arsenic, strychnine, etc., can be easily combined in the above formulae.

Since this paper was prepared Mr. Franklin has added the following formula for mistura ferri composita, which he finds to be a quicker method of preparing this galenical, and although the mixture when first made is not so attractive as the Pharmacopoeial article, it keeps for months:

Saccharated iron carbonate	16 grains
Syrupy glucose	16 grains
Powdered acacia	20 grains
Tincture of myrrh	4 drs.
Spirit of nutmeg	50 mins.

Rose water, a sufficiency.

Reduce the saccharated carbonate of iron to a fine powder, triturate with the syrup of glucose and continue the trituration with a few drops of rose water to form a smooth, thin paste, gradually add more of the rose water and add the acacia diffused in the tincture of myrrh and spirit of nutmeg, finally making the product measure 10 fl. oz. with rose water.

THE CHEMISTRY OF ICHTHYOL

As the several ichthyol combinations are produced by neutralizing with ammonium, sodium, or some other base, the term "salts" has frequently been applied to these products, although they are not "salts" in a strictly chemical sense. The fact is, that the ichthyol compounds are undefinable chemical bodies. The method of production makes this clear. The Seefeld shale, from which ichthyol is derived, is subjected to dry distillation, producing a mixture of complex oils. These are sulphonated by the proper methods, and the resulting acidly-reacting group of bodies is neutralized as stated. A chemical formula for ichthyol, $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_6(NH_4)_2$ (?), has been current in scientific literature for some time, but such a complex substance cannot be truly represented by any real chemical formula no more than this can be done in the case of albumin. It is proper, therefore, that, when this reputed formula is published, its doubtful character should be indicated by a question-mark, as was indeed done by investigators who originally gave it as their approximate estimate.

SUIT AGAINST PHARMACY CO.

A despatch from Ottawa says the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec have instituted proceedings against the Modern Pharmacy Co., of Hull, for $10,500.

They claim that as the company have been selling drugs without the authorization of the Association, these sales are illegal, and allege that the company have been employing unlicensed clerks, as well as making sales of certain drugs without keeping records.

The Association sues for $25 a day damages on each store, or $10,500 in all.

IS THIS CONSISTENCY?

While denouncing in most unmeasured terms some of those who seek to do business by "cutting" prices, N.A.R.D. Notes advertises in its columns to supply all members with copies of the National Formulary at $1.20, the regular selling price of the publishers being $1.50.

Compound KARGON Compound

Trade Mark Reg. in U.S., Canada and England.)

WE are pleased to announce to the **Retail Drug Trade** of the United States and Canada, that the following prescription will appear beginning October 10th until June of 1908 in almost every newspaper in the United States and Canada.

℞ *Compound Kargon, 1 ounce*
Fluid Ext. Dand. 1-2 ounce
Comp. Syr. Sarsap. 3 ounces

Kargon Compound can be obtained from any Wholesale Drug House in America. **Cost to You**—$4.00 per dozen, one ounce bottles.

Kargon Compound bears Pure Food and Drug Serial No. 108.

Be well supplied also with a good grade of Fluid Extract Dandelion and Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla as the demand for this now popular prescription will be enormous.

Look Again at Your Stock.

Don't hesitate to carry three dozen bottles at least. See what you sold last season.

KARGON EXTRACTING CO., CINCINNATI, O.

SALATONE

The large sale which Compound Salatone has reached is due to the superior quality of the medicine, and to the extensive publicity given it through high grade advertising.

THE ADVERTISING WILL BE LARGELY INCREASED THROUGHOUT ALL SECTIONS OF CANADA

If you have not a supply on hand we suggest that you order at once. Any wholesale house in Canada can fill your order : : Price $4.00 per dozen, less usual discount

SALATONE IS USED ONLY IN THE FOLLOWING PRESCRIPTION :

Compound Salatone, one ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce
Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, four ounces

If you have any trouble in securing Salatone, write us at once, and give us the name of the wholesale house with which you deal, and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

This prescription merits the endorsement of all druggists.

Yours truly,

THE SALATONE COMPANY = Toronto, Ontario

The Brown Toffee that Cures the Blues

Ask your Wholesaler

Kerr's Butter Scotch

The best selling package on the market

KERR BROS.
486 Queen St. W. Toronto

Webb's

BITTERSWEETS

Are in demand everywhere. They are beyond question the finest chocolates ever put on the market.

Our sales of this line show an increase of over 100% in the last two or three months.

Are you getting your share of the business?

Don't be out of stock when asked for them.

The Harry Webb Co. Limited
TORONTO

The **LENOX HOTEL**
IN
BUFFALO



MODERN HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF
UNEXCELLED SERVICE THROUGHOUT

OUR OWN RAPID ELECTRIC CARRIAGES EXCLUSIVELY FOR OUR PATRONS operate continuously every few minutes from Hotel, through the Business District and to all Depots and Wharves.

EUROPEAN PLAN
$1.50 per day and up

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COWAN'S
PURE COCOA
(Maple Leaf Label)

COWAN'S
Milk Chocolate, Wafers, Croquettes, Medallions, Etc.

Are guaranteed absolutely pure goods

The Cowan Co., Limited
TORONTO.

ENGLISH DIPLOMAS

Digby, Nova Scotia.

The Editor, Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—I noticed in a recent issue of yours, that your English correspondent criticizes the action of certain Canadian Boards of Pharmacy for declining to register holders of the English diploma without re-examination. I have considered the matter carefully, and I cannot see any valid reason why we should accept them. At the present time there are too many druggists in the Maritime Provinces, towns which would support one or two pharmacies, have three, four or five. If we hold out inducements to the unsuccessful pharmacist from England or elsewhere, to start in business in Canada, we shall make the situation worse than it is at present.

I use the word unsuccessful advisedly. A man who has passed the English board, should be able to pass the board of any Canadian province. To the up-to-date English chemist, our Canadian examinations will have no terror. To the man who has barely managed to pass, or to the old-timer, who has vegetated in a retail store, reading nothing, letting his pharmaceutical education go by the board, until driven to the wall by company pharmacy, and keen competition, the "colonial" examination means a good deal. I fully believe in recognizing the right of alien pharmacists to present themselves for examination without serving an apprenticeship in Canada. (Provided their apprenticeship has been for the number of years required by the Provincial Board). If they find themselves unable to satisfy the examiners, I would suggest a sojourn at the Ontario College of Pharmacy. They will find it an admirable place to re-acquire the knowledge they have forgotten, or to learn thoroughly, what they have studied superficially in the Old Country.

Two years ago, I spent a winter in England. I made it my particular business to "talk shop" with the different pharmacists I met. With the exception of one firm (in the city of Oxford), I found them courteous and willing to furnish me with all the information I required. With one or two exceptions, however, they all seemed to regard the passing of a "colonial examination," or the taking of a "colonial degree," as a mere matter of form.

As long as I am President of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society, I will never place my signature on a diploma, or sign a license for a graduate from another province or state, unless the applicant has passed our examinations, or comes from a country which recognizes our diploma in toto. If the Canadian pharmacist cannot practise in London, Boston, or New York without re-examination, I can see no earthly reason why English or American pharmacists should expect free registration by Canadian Boards of Pharmacy.

Yours very sincerely,
Edmund F. L. Jenner,
President Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society.

PREPARATIONS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

BY W. C. GOODE IN BULLETIN OF PHARMACY

Upon few pharmaceutical subjects has so much been written of doubtful value as upon syrups of the hypophosphites, and probably for no other class of preparations have so many utterly useless formulae been published in the pharmaceutical press. Having tried a number of the published formulae with unsatisfactory results, I started several years ago a systematic study of the difficulties involved, and some of my conclusions are herein set forth.

The pharmacy of these preparations presents some difficulties, but the claim of a few manufacturers that their production is impossible without the aid of a great plant and skilled experts is entirely without foundation. The statement so persistently dinged into our ears for years that there is great danger of precipitation of the strychnine, with dire results, may be relegated to the waste heap together with the statement made recently by a manufacturer, in a medical journal that "it requires a month at least to make a good syrup of hypophosphites."

Considering the facts, however, it is surprising how meagre is the information available in any of the text-books on this subject.. No doses or incompatibilities are given, and the published formulae and processes are defective, commonly, in some vital point.

When I began this study and experimentation, with the object of wholesaling the product to dispensing physicians in my district, I found the way had to be won with much labor and time. After apparent success had been attained in many cases, it was found that changes in the product, usually involving cloudiness and precipitation, took place after standing a few weeks or months. The indispensable quality of permanence was lacking and work had to be commenced all over again by making separate solutions of each ingredient until the culprit was detected and the cause discovered. In this way I have sometimes had a dozen or more trial solutions standing at one time.

REGARDING A "CLOUDY" SYRUP.

At the outset of my investigations I decided on one thing—that a syrup with a precipitate was

not for me. Such a syrup can only be looked upon by a competent pharmacist as a defective preparation. It is little less than laughable to see competent, educated pharmacists striving to produce a preparation with a defect in it, simply because a much-advertised preparation of this class possesses such a one. If the next president should be red-headed, it is not likely that the people would strive to acquire that undesirable shade, but it would be just as reasonable to do so as to commit the pharmaceutical sins mentioned.

SOME USEFUL POINTS.

My first effort was based upon the advice of a little book which aimed to teach every druggist how to become his own manufacturer. The formula consisted of the usual list of hypophosphites with potassium citrate and citric acid, and the process read: "Mix the potassium citrate and citric acid with the hypophosphites and boil until solution is effected." I tried it, and I might have been boiling yet, for a heavy white precipitate remained. By trying each salt separately I found that the calcium hypophosphite, dissolved in 2 parts of boiling water, was immediately precipitated by the addition of potassium citrate or citric acid. Thus the first useful fact was obtained. The precipitate was of course the insoluble citrate of calcium. Two of the salts only require the aid of the citrates—the salts of iron and manganese. For the others hot water is sufficient and the calcium hypophosphite solution must be diluted or protected with syrup before adding it to the citric solution.

Right here is the cause of failure in many syrups. In all the published formulas I have seen the quantity of citrates has been unnecessarily large. As a result, after standing for some time —a few weeks or a few months—citrate of calcium is gradually formed and precipitation takes place, thus condemning the preparation.

Mixtures in which the iron is dissolved by a citrate are of a yellow color, probably from the formation of a portion of citrate of iron, and the greater the amount used, the greater the color. Many formulae call for two to four grains of potassium citrate to each grain of iron, even when citric acid also is used. This is too much. I found that 30 grains of iron hypophosphite made a perfect solution in one ounce of boiling water, with 20 grains of potassium citrate. In view of the danger to the calcium it is desirable that as small a quantity as possible be used, if a permanent preparation is desired.

Purity of ingredients is a very important consideration, especially in the case of the iron and calcium salts. Many of these on the market are decidedly impure. Disappointment and lack of uniformity in the preparation are sure to result if this precaution is not taken. The greatest variation of all is found in the iron, and I have had samples which did not resemble the genuine, in either appearance or solubility. Next to these the manganese salt may be suspected, but I have had less trouble with it than with the two previously mentioned.

A TYPICAL FORMULA.

Where potassium citrate is used to dissolve the iron citric acid is commonly used as a solvent for the quinine, etc. For reasons already explained, it is better to use hypophosphorous acid in place of citric acid, and the following will be found a good formula of this class:

THE FORMULA.

Potassium hypophosphite	24 grains
Manganese hypophosphite	16 grains
Calcium hypophosphite	16 grains
Iron hypophosphite	20 grains
Quinine hypophosphite	8 grains
Strychnine hypophosphite	2 grains
Potassium citrate	3 grains
Hypophosphorous acid	2 drachms
Water,	
Syrup, of each, enough to make	16 fluid ounces.

Dissolve the iron and manganese salts in two ounces of water with the potassium citrate by the aid of heat, and to this add the potassium hypophosphite. Dissolve the calcium hypophosphite in four drachms of boiling water and protect with four ounces of syrup. Dissolve the quinine and strychnine salts with the hypophosphorous acid and a few drachms of water. Mix and add syrup to make the required measure.

THE QUESTION OF STRENGTH.

The strength of this preparation is rather weak as compared with some, and, as the books usually specify no doses for the hypophosphites, it might be inferred that they may be administered ad lib. While preparations much stronger than the above may be used to advantage, it is unreasonable to suppose that unlimited doses are permissible. Overdosing must be irritating to the digestion and perhaps to the whole nervous system. We can only expect that a small quantity will be absorbed at a time, and the dose should be moderate and long continued to give the best results.

I would place about one and one-half or two grains to the drachm of the combined hypophosphites (not including the quinine and strychnine salts) as the maximum quantity desirable in any case. It must be remembered that these salts are most of them foods, naturally acquired by the system in very minute quantities in the nourishment consumed. The small dose, long continued, will therefore be the nearest approach to nature which we may attain.

To the Trade

WE have pleasure in submitting our latest price list, including our new preparation **HYGEMA.** This is an ointment put up in collapsable tubes, and a preparation, we believe, will give satisfaction to the user as well as afford a reasonable profit to the trade.

We have made a liberal appropriation for the advertising of **HYGEMA,** and it will appear in all our publications. You will therefore be quite safe in stocking a small quantity of it to meet the first inquiries. It is exchangeable at any time for any of our other preparations.

We might add that our general advertising appropriation for next year is much in excess of any previous year, and we confidently look for a greater increase in the sale of our preparations.

Thanking you for the interest you have taken in our goods and awaiting an opportunity to serve you, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

THE DODDS MEDICINE COMPANY, Limited

Dodd's Kidney Pills, per dozen . . . $4.00
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, per dozen $4.00
Hygema, per dozen. $4.00
Diamond Dinner Pills, per dozen . . $2.00

In less than $100.00 quantities, a discount of 5% will be allowed. Terms: 30 days.

☞ These preparations are sold by every wholesale Druggist in Canada, at the prices given above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will be glad to replace with fresh stock any of our preparations that may have become unsaleable, free of expense to any dealer, if returned to our office by mail with sender's name and address marked on each package.

Address—

THE DODDS MEDICINE CO., Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

1907 **Whisks** 1908

We manufacture the largest and most complete line in Canada

Mr. Gibson, our buyer for this department, has just returned from the whisk corn district having succeeded in purchasing a year's supply of the choicest brush we have been able to secure for some years.

As the supply of whisk corn, suitable for making **High-Grade Whisks,** is always limited, only those who are on the ground early and buy sufficient to run a whole season are able to be sure of a steady supply of fine brush throughout the year.

We are wholesale distributors of

Druggists' Sundries

Our seven travellers cover the territory from Halifax, N.S. to Victoria, B.C. Are you called on, soliciting a share of your business, by one of them?

H. W. Nelson & Co. Limited

Office and Warehouse, 92 Adelaide St. W.
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The Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Is on Every Wrapper of

CASTORIA

Jobbers sell less than dozen at $3.00 per dozen.

Jobbers sell 3 dozen or over at $2.80 per dozen.

Send for
Cards, Cartons, and Counter
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77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Chas. H. Fletcher. President.

COLORLESS SYRUPS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

The colorless syrups present their own difficulties, but one stands out prominently. These troubles have their basis in the power of orthophosphoric acid to make colorless solutions with salts of iron. The danger is that calcium phosphate will be formed and result in an insoluble precipitate after standing for some time. Separate solution, and protection with portions of the syrup before mixing, are the remedies. This danger may be clearly illustrated by dissolving some of the calcium hypophosphite in hot water in a test-tube and then adding a few drops of concentrated phosphoric acid. The precipitate appears at once. The syrup should be made heavy so as to lessen this danger by decreasing the opportunity for chemical change.

The following will be found satisfactory for a

COLORLESS SYRUP.

Potassium hypophosphite	24 grains
Sodium hypophosphite	20 grains
Manganese hypophosphite	16 grains
Calcium hypophosphite	16 grains
Iron hypophosphite	20 grains
Quinine hypophosphite	8 grains
Strychnine hypophosphite	2 grains
Phosphoric acid, conc.....	1 drachm
Hyphosphorous acid	2 drachms
Water,	
Syrup, of each, enough to make 16 fluid ounces.	

Mix the iron hypophosphite and phosphoric acid concentrated, and heat slightly until dissolved. Then add four drachms of water and the manganese, and heat till dissolved. For the other ingredients, proceed as in the previous formula.

If properly manipulated, this formula yields a beautifully clear syrup with a bluish fluorescence. It should not be exposed to a strong light, but it will keep well for a long time.

NEUTRAL SYRUPS OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.

All druggists are familiar with the arguments put forward by certain manufacturers that only neutral syrups are satisfactory. I have doubts of that and do not believe the presence of a little acid to be objectionable. However, it is not difficult to produce a preparation without the use of acid, though such products are seldom absolutely neutral. Frequently syrup, unless freshly made, will be slightly acid to test paper before being used. Glucose syrup is generally so, and I do not use it at all.

The following is my formula and process :

A NEUTRAL SYRUP.

Potassium hypophosphite	64 grains
Calcium hypophosphite	64 grains
Soda hypophosphite	16 grains
Iron hypophosphite	16 grains
Manganese hypophosphite	16 grains
Strychnine sulphate	2 grains
Quinine (alkaloid)	4 grains
Potassium citrate	1 drachm
Alcohol	2 drachms
Water,	
Syrup, of each, enough to make 16 fluid ounces.	

Dissolve the calcium, potassium, and sodium hypophosphites in boiling water. Dissolve the iron and manganese salts by heating with some water and with the potassium citrate. Dissolve the strychnine sulphate in either of these solutions, the quinine in the two drachms of alcohol, and mix each solution with portions of syrup before combining.

IN CONCLUSION.

There is much more that I would like to write on the subject, but this article is already too long. For example, the preparations of elixirs and wines containing hypophosphites is a tonic worthy of consideration, as is also a sugar-free preparation for diabetic people. These, perhaps, I may take up in a future article, but meanwhile a new king is making his appearance. I believe that the glycerophosphates are destined to supersede the hypophosphites at no distant date. Perhaps these may furnish my next subject.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISONS

This list is based on a paper by John S. Dunn, Ph.G., read before the Michigan State Pharmaceutical Association. As now printed it is the recommendation of Dr. A. B. Lyons, O. Eberbach, G. W. Stringer, a committee to whom Mr. Dunn's paper was referred.

Group 1.—Acids acetic; muriatic; nitric, nitromuriatic; sulphuric.

Give no emetic. Give at once large draughts of water (or milk), with chalk, whiting, magnesia, or baking soda, or give strong soap suds, to neutralize acid; olive oil, white of egg, beaten up with water, and later, mucilaginous drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, are useful. Give laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 2.—Acid carbolic; creosote; resorcine.

Promote vomiting with warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give white of egg beaten up with water, or olive oil (a cupful); stimulants (whiskey, etc.), freely; warmth and friction to the extremities

Group 3.—Antimony, salts of; cantharides, colchicum, elaterium, iodine and their preparations; copper, salts of; mercury, salts of; oils of croton, savin and tansy; potassium bichromate; tin, muriate of; zinc, salts of.

Give white of eggs (½ dozen or more, raw) or flour, mixed with water. Promote vomiting with

warm water containing baking soda, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give strong tea or coffee, stimulants, if needed, laudanum (20 drops) if much pain; demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

Group 4.—Caustic alkalies and ammonia.

Promote vomiting by large draughts of warm water. Give vinegar and diluted lemon juice; olive oil, the whites of eggs, beaten up with water, gruel, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm; laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 5.—Cannabis indica and its preparation; morphine and its salts; opium and its preparations (except paregoric).

Give emetic (if necessary) of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water) followed by large draughts of warm water. Then strong tea or coffee. Arouse the patient, and keep him awake and in motion. Keep up artificial respiration even after life seems to be extinct.

Group 6.—Acid hydrocyanic (prussic) and all cyanides; alcohol; benzine; benzole; camphor; carbon bisulphide; chloral hydrate; chloroform; ether; oil of bitter almond; oil of mirbane; sulphurets of the alkalies.

If necessary give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Let patient have plenty of fresh air; maintain a horizontal position. Keep the body warm, but try to arouse patient by ammonia to nostrils, cold douche to head, friction and mustard plasters to limbs, etc. Use artificial respiration.

Group 7.—Aconite, aconitine, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, lobelia, tobacco, veratrum (hellebore), veratrine and all preparations containing any of the foregoing articles.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water. Give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants; (whiskey, etc.) freely; warmth to the extremities; keep the patient in a horizontal position; use artificial respiration persistently.

Group 8.—Atropine and its salts; all preparations containing belladonna, calabar bean, gelsemium (yellow jasmine), hemlock (conium), henbane, jaborandi, pilocarpine and its salts, santonine, stavesacre seed, stramonium.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water), followed by large draughts of warm water; give strong tea or coffee, with powdered charcoal; stimulants (whiskey, etc.), if necessary; rouse the patient if drowsy; heat and friction to extremities; artificial respiration.

Group 9.—Cocculus indicus; nux vomica and its preparations; strychnine and its salts.

Give emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water) followed by large draughts of warm water. Give powdered charcoal, iodide of starch or tannin. To relieve spasms let patient inhale pure chloroform, or give chloral hydrate (25 grains), or potassium bromide (½ ounce). Lose no time.

Group 10.—Arsenic and all its compounds; cobalt (arsenical fly-powder).

Promote vomiting with warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Procure at once from a drug store, hydrated oxide of iron, and give a cupful of it (or mix a teaspoonful of calcined magnesia with a cup of water, add three teaspoonfuls of tincture of iron, mix well and give the whole of it). Follow with olive oil, or whites of eggs (raw) and mucilaginous drinks. Laudanum (20 drops) if much pain.

Group 11.—Oxalic acid and its salts.

Give chalk or whiting (a tablespoonful) or even air-slacked lime (a teaspoonful in fine powder) mixed with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar (do not give soda or potash to neutralize the acid). Promote vomiting by large draughts of water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give olive oil and mucilaginous drinks; stimulants (whiskey, etc.), and warmth to extremities.

Group 12.—Barium, salts of; lead, salts of.

Give epsom salts (½ ounce) or Glaubers salts (1 ounce) dissolved in a tumbler of water. Promote vomiting by warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water). Give milk, demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm, and laudanum 20 drops) if much pain.

Group 13.—Silver, nitrate of.

Give common salt (a tablespoonful, dissolved in a tumbler of water. Promote vomiting by warm water, or cause it with mustard (a tablespoonful, stirred to a cream with water, followed by large draughts of warm water. Later, give gruel, arrow root, or demulcent drinks of flaxseed or slippery elm.

Group 14.—Phosphorus (rat paste).

Give an emetic of mustard (a tablespoonful stirred to a cream with water)or better, of blue vitriol, 3 grs. every five minutes, until vomiting occurs. Give a teaspoonful of old, thick oil of turpentine; also epsom salts (½ ounce in a tumbler of water). Do not give oil, except the turpentine.

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BRIEF NOTES ON THE PHARMACOPOEIAS OF THE WORLD

By L. Lodian, New York

A 1,000 YEAR OLD PHARMACOPOEIA.

The first pharmacopoeia known to history was published in the second half of the 9th century, at Bagdad, in the Asiatic region of the Euphrates and Tigris. It was called, vernacularly, el-Krabadin ("the sacred cure").

The el-Krabadin of the 9th century exists in folio among the Arabic archives at Sevilla. A later edition, of the 13th century, was recently partly reproduced, almost in facsimilie, in the Deutsche Morgenland, vol. 52.

AN ANCIENT CHINESE PHARMACOPOEIA.

The oldest still-current pharmacopoeia is that of China. It was issued—so far as we know—310 years ago. A translation of the date makes it 1596. It is possible there were issues hundreds of years before that even. However, this 16th century authentic copy consists of 40 thin octavo volumes, the first three of which contain wood cuts to the number of 1,180, or more, illustrative of the minerals, plants and animals referred to in the text. The work is divided into 52 chapters, containing mention of about 1,900 drugs and nearly 12,000 formulae. The names of drugs are accompanied by synonyms, and explanations of the origin, sound, and meaning of the terms. The source and description of the drug is then given, and mode of preparation for medicinal use. Then follows an account of the nature, properties, and therapeutic uses of the substance, and a test for formulae.

The name of this flowery-land pharmacopoeia is almost "atrocious." It is "pun-tsaou-kang-muh," —which, translated, means "a synopsis of ancient Chinese herbals." The author was one Le-she-chin. It claims to be a compendium of the most valuable knowledge contained in 39 previous publications on the materia medica, recording the observations of some 800 authors, together with much original matter. To us Americans, the illustrations are the only things followable in it.

In the classification, substances are arranged in 62 great classes, under the 16 orders: Water, fire, earths, minerals and metals, herbs, grains and pulse, vegetable, fruits, trees, garments and utensils, insects, scaly animals, mailed and shelly creatures, birds, beasts, and man. Some 37 substances are given under the article on "man" as fit to administer as medicines to the sick—from human-fat for toilet soap, as an emolient, to human excreta, urine, and powdered toe-nails.

The last edition of this centuries-old pharmacopoeia appeared in 1826—about which time our own American "baby" pharmacopoeia was in its first birth-struggles and process of revision.

KOREA.

A large number of abstracts from the pharmacopoeia of this country were published by the author in Merck's Archives for August, 1902. To our western mind, a more peculiarly-ridiculous collection of "remedies" it would be hard to conceive. This is believed to be the only insight into the materia medica of this queer country ever published to the western world.

RUSSIA AND SIBERIA.

The Russian pharmacopoeia is official throughout slavdom, including Polonia and some of the Balkan States. It was first issued in 1865. It is printed in Russian—a formidable obstacle to grasping its contents. Still, one can slowly grope through it, and at least understand what the paragraph is commenting on, by the wording of the names of the drugs, preparations, and formulae being in Latin. It is not difficult to perceive that the Russians have based their pharmacopoeia largely on the French code (the codex medicamentarius); also on the German book. The number of titles, excluding class titles, is 1,004. Quantities are expressed in parts by weight. To all appearances, this is quite an able, serious work. You will find it throughout Siberia; although many of the pharmacists there also keep on hand the French and Teutonic pharmacopoeias. (For a short paper on the "Profession of Pharmacy in Siberia," see Druggists' Circular, May, 1901. For the "Practice of Medicine, with Pharmacological Notes, in Siberia," see Medical News, 9, August, 1902).

GREECE.

The Greek pharmacopoeia was first produced in 1837—almost thirty years in advance of its slow-going northern neighbor. It is printed in parallel columns of Latin and Greek (modern characters). As stated in the preface, one of the reasons for a special Greek fapmakopea—(previously the Paris codex and others were in force)—was to have "one uniform standard by which all pharmacists (in Greece) should be governed;" yet in various of the formulae some of the quantities are expressed in parts, others in grams, and yet others in ounces, drams and grains. In "lifting" these formulae from the pharmacopoeias of other nations, the compilers did not even take the trouble to convert the diverse hybrid quantities into the simple metric system which is the standard of Greece, but lifted and reprinted them bodily without change. A pretty "kettle of fish" of a "uniform standard" that! It was not known that the Levantins possessed so much of the Irish sense of humor in them.

ITALY.

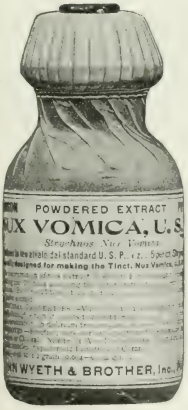
Farmacopea Ufficiale del Regno D'Italia.—A reunion into one work of about a dozen nondescript pharmacopoeias, which prior to the formation of

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a united Italia, prevailed in the different Italian provinces.

SPAIN.

First conceived under the progressive regime of the King, Joseph Bonaparte—the political disturbances caused by the British mercenaries in Iberia caused its date of publication to be delayed till 1817. Then it appeared as the "Farmakopea Iberika"—changed in after years to "Farmacopea Espanola." It is well printed throughout in the dulcet Castilian, but contains more learned nonsense "to the square inch" than any other pharmacopoeia extant.

"In the preparations, the ancient disposition to polypharmacy appears more striking than in any other pharmacopoeia. The number of ingredients introduced into many of the tinctures, emulsions, electuaries, plasters, etc., is beyond parallel anywhere." One "emplastrum renarum simplex" has, for one of its ingredients, "ranas vivas" (living frogs) which, compounded with its ten (eight—Editor) other ingredients, must be very hard on the frogs. Another—an "electuarium thericale magnum"—contains 75 (66—Editor) ingredients. This "terrible monstrosity"—also containing "vipers, prepared and dried with their guts," (viscera)—was formerly prepared in holy inquisition days with "prayers and chants uttered over the different ingredients as they entered the pot," but whether the curative properties thereof were enhanced by these devotions is one of those "acutely complex psychological problems" which had better be left for solution to future generations of our university professors. No wonder the poorly paid Spanish "farmaceutico" finds his way not to riches, but to the lunatic asylum. And probably one-half of the ingredients of that "holy mess" of an "electuarium" are incompatibles—a word the average Iberian "boticario" wots not of,—while the other half are more than worthless; certain it is the whole thing is "incompatible" with modern progress. Pity the victims of the experiment. But as the Spanish are largely faith-curists, possibly the "chants and prayers" over the compounding counteract the ill-effects!

Espana is the home of the silkworm-gut of surgery. Its manufacture, long guarded secret, was first published to the world in one of the summer issues of the old Pharmaceutical Record (New York), of 1889. In later years another version appeared in the International Journal of Surgery (April, 1894); and yet another in the Pharmaceutical Era (May, 1894).

PORTUGAL.

Has its own "farmacopea"—last edition dated Lisbon, imprensa nacional, 1896; takes the place of the old "Codigo farmaceutico lusitano," first issued 1838. Spoken well of as a model "farmacopea" among Latin compendiums.

LATIN-AMERICA.

Argentina, Chile, Mexico, have their own "farmacopeas," modeled after the French Codex. Throughout the rest of Latin-America the Paris authority is accepted as official, even to the exclusion of the Madrid authority, which makes the Gallic work the most-used pharmacopoeia on earth. However, the "farmacias" in the Republics usually possess copies of both works, and often other semi-public pharmacopoeias. But from the far far south of Uruguay and Paraguay, through Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Columbia, and Venezuela, to the tropical central American republics, it is the French Codex which obtains. And this includes the giant Republic of Brazil. Further, while Chile, Mexico, and Argentina have the own officially-accepted pharmacopoeias, the Paris Codex owns them very generally as a favorite.

TURKEY.

The Paris "Codex Medicamentarius" is officially prescribed throughout the Turkish Empire in both Asia and Europe, including the sub-Turkish countries like Egypt, Crete, Tripoli, Morocco, the Sudan, Arabia, etc.

SWITZERLAND.

The Paris Codex prevails; also the "Pharmacopeia Helvetica."

HUNGARY.

The "Pharmacopeia Hungarica" was first modeled during the short-lived Kossuth Republic in '48; Russia's dastardly and treacherous interference adjourned the work over twenty years, when it appeared in 1871, just as the Paris Commune was proclaimed. Its name is a "gut-splitting" torture: Magyar Gyogyszerkony, printed at the Pesti Konyvuyomda Reszviny tarsulat. No wonder the Hungarian Republic failed! As if this pesty title weren't enough, we are regaled with a supplementary title of "fugelek a magyar gyozyszerkonyrhoz. "O, Liberty! what spelling is committed in thy name!"

But there—it is greatly to the credit of the Magyar, or Hungarin apothecaries that they succeeded in their resolve to be independent, professionally, of the hated Austrian, and to have their own pharmacopoeia. It is official and has the force of law throughout the dominions of the erstwhile Republic of Hungaria. No other subject-nation of a power ever succeeded in establishing its own pharmacopoeia in actual competition with and finally entirely "downing" its powerful rival. True, Finland has its "pharmacopeia fenica,' but that was many years before the Russians had one of their own..

AUSTRIA.

The "Pharmacopeia Austriaca" first appeared in 1869, modeled after the French, German, British and other works.

GERMANY.

The oldest pharmacopoeias in Europe were published by some of the petty Teutonic statelets. One appeared in Mannheim in 1746, another at Braunschweig in 1774, another at Frankfurt in 1791. Altogether there were a dozen prevailing in Deutschland till 1867. In 1871, the single "Pharmacopoeia Germanica" was declared "good" at a federal council, for the whole united nation. It is printed in the Latin characters—not the eye-soring Deutsch "hieroglifics" which make the daily German newspaper rag so offensive to the cultured eye.

BRITAIN.

Formerly Ireland and Scotland had their pharmacopoeias, but those countries lost their identity in 1864 on the first appearance of the united British pharmacopoeia, rendered official for the whole nation by a national warrant, enacted by act of Parliament. The general character of the British pharmacopoeia is too well known in this country to need detailed explanation; its formulas and directions are given in full (for comparison with our own preparations of similar name and purpose) in those standard books of reference—the National and United States dispensatories—one or both of which are in the hands of every pharmacist and physician in the country.

Some old London "pharmacopoeias" of the 17th century (of course not official) are a "caution" to peruse. Here we have the human feces, urine, stones from the bladders of the dead ("calculi"), rotted skulls from the cemeteries, et al., used for compounding for "al ye ils tu which flesh is heir."

HINDUSTAN.

The Pharmacopoeia of India was first issued in 1868. "The student will find in this publication much information not easily, if at all, available from other sources," supplemented by the series of papers on the materia medica of Indasia issued from the Indian Lancet press, 1864-5-6 et seq. For an account of the drug-calling among the Hindus, the reader may refer to the American Druggist index and file for 1895.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Pharmacopea Nerlandica" made its "first bow to the public" in 1851. In 1871, its title was changed to the "Nederlandsche Apothek," and it was printed at Sgravanhag by the Tweed-Druk—just about the time the scraggy Tweed ring got its first "ducking" in the Manhattan Tombs. There are about 700 titles.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels "Pharmacopeia Belgica" first appeared in 1823. Like the "fifth wheel of the cart" there is little reason for its existence, with the superb Codex of old Lutege so handy.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark, Sweden, and Norway have each their "pharmacopoeia," — the latter semi-republic's work presenting the least number of official articles—to wit 479; the Danish having 651, and the Swedish 677.

FRANCE.

The Codex Medicamentarius: Pharmacopée Francaise. The law of 21 germinal, year xi., of the Republic (corresponding to April 11, 1803), decreed the being of the present Codex, but it took fifteen years for it to appear—in1818. Of the more than score pharmacopoeias of the universe, it is the largest, containing over 2,000 titles. Printed throughout in French, it is, like that language, used officially over more of this sphere's surface than any other similar work—from the greater part of Latin-America to the furthermost Oriental confines of the faithful. The nearest approach the world has yet seen to a universal pharmacopoeia.

The Codex differs materially from the other pharmacopoeias both in manner and matter. . . . The materia medica list is seen to be exceptionally voluminous, at least half of the articles mentioned being found in no other pharmacopoeia than the Codex.

Here endeth this necessarily brief treatise on the pharmacopoeias of the globe, abstracted from a dozen sources; also in goodly part from quite a wordy "report on the pharmacopoeias of all nations," by J. M. Flint, surgeon United States navy, to which readers are referred for ample data, but which is probably unobtainable at this date.

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Oleii gaultherii	dr. i or 4.00
Phenolis liquefacti.....	gr. C or 6 65
Bismuthi subnitrati	dr. 4 or 16.00

The doctor directs that the wax be melted in a water bath and mixed with the lanoline and vaseline, and then the salicylic acid thoroughly rubbed in. The oil of gaultheria and olive oil are then mixed together and added slowly; then the carbolic acid is added, and finally the bismuth. Apply thickly on sterilized gauze, cover with oiled silk and bandage. The pain was rapidly relieved. —Lancet-Clinic.

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1000, $2.75, 3000, $5.50; 5000, $7.50;

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3 STORES { 39 SPARKS ST. / 165 BANK ST. / LAURIER AVE EAST } OTTAWA
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PRESERVE THIS SHEET, WE WILL SHOW NEW DESIGNS EACH MONTH.

PRESERVE THIS SHEET, WE WILL SHOW NEW DESIGNS EACH MONTH.

3 STORES.



THE DR. LEDUC DRUG CO.

DISPENSING DRUGGISTS.

Rx

Prescription Blanks

Lithographed on one side only

1000	$ 3.50
3000	7.50
5000	10.00
10000	15.00

Physicians name Lithographed on necessitating two Printings.

$ 2.00 over 3000 for each separate name
2.50 " 2000 " "
3.50 " 10000 " "

FINE PERFUMES, BRUSHES & SOAPS

We make a specialty of compound and Physicians prescriptions and devote to our prescription department accuracy and purchases will always pass for honest goods in medicine drawers of first importance.

We consider our Prescription Department the most important part of our business and dispense only Pharmacal Drugs and Chemicals of absolute purity and full strength.

GENUINE

SEIDLITZ POWDERS

FULL WEIGHT STRICTLY PURE

DIRECTIONS: Dissolve the contents of a BLUE and WHITE paper separately in a quarter of a tumbler of water, then mix and drink immediately.

W. T. Garland

CHEMIST

HINTONBURG, ONTARIO

OPEN THIS END

CALL ON US FOR ALL GOODS IN THE DRUG LINE

WOMEN AS CHEMISTS IN AUSTRALIA

BY ETHEL CASTILLA HAWTHORNE (VIC.)

Women practise as pharmaceutical chemists in most parts of the civilised world. The fact that they have succeeded in so doing disproves the popular fallacy that most women are inaccurate. Inaccuracy in a dispenser of drugs means death to the patients. Accuracy is largely a matter of education. Hitherto women have been less accurate than men because they have been less highly educated. The inaccuracy of the uneducated is proverbial. The English Pharmacy Act of 1868, which prevented any person opening a shop for the sale of drugs without being registered as a chemist, raised the profession of pharmacy, and well-educated and refined women now act as hospital dispensers and chemists' assistants, while many have successful establishments of their own. Success as a chemist is not within the grasp of every girl who can pay the necessary premium and pass the pharmaceutical examinations. The most successful of Victorian women-pharmacists, when asked what was the chief qualification for success in her profession, replied at once, "A sympathetic manner." As a manner cannot be put on and taken off daily, like a hat, the pharmacist might have added—

A heart at leisure from itself
To soothe and sympathise.

Pharmacy is a branch of the healing art, and a "good bedside manner" is a fortune to a doctor or a nurse.

Good health and a patient disposition are also necessary for success. A chemist is almost as much at the command of the public as a doctor. Even Sundays are not free from work. An Australian girl who wishes to become a qualified chemist must first pass a University matriculation examination or its equivalent. English, Latin, and the three mathematical subjects are compulsory. Four years of apprenticeship to a qualified chemist follow. The premium charged by chemists varies. It is not unusual for an apprentice to pay from £50 to £100. But some chemists take smaller fees and exact more service from their apprentices. A chemist may occasionally take an apprentice without fee, as a lawyer sometimes gives a clever boy his articles. There is no rule as regards the apprenticeship fees, and the hours of work vary—they are always long. A chemist usually works from 8 a. m. to 9 p.m. on week days, and to 11 p.m. on Saturdays; while three hours' cessation from shop attendance on Sundays is all that is usually allowable. As a general rule apprentices do not work on Sundays, and are only required to attend for eight hours on week days. During their apprenticeship pharmaceutical students attend lectures on materia medica, botany, and chemistry, either at a University or a pharmaceutical college recognised by the Board of Pharmacy. These lectures only last for a year, and the fees for them are not large. Chemistry is decidedly a less expensive profession than doctoring, and promises more certain livelihood. The final examination by the Board of Pharmacy follows the four years of practical and theoretical work.

Victoria is as present the stronghold of the Australian woman pharmacist, but there is no reason why she should not flourish in the other States. About a decade ago Mrs. Margaret Bignell was brave enough to open a chemist's shop in Melbourne, entirely managed by women. Her success has encouraged other women pharmacists to do likewise. The head dispenser at the Melbourne Women's Hospital is a Victorian-trained woman, and also the head dispenser of the Queen Victoria Hospital. Several Victorian country hospitals have women dispensers. Mrs. Bignell is the president of the Victorian Women Pharmacists' Society. It is a practical band. One of its rules is that no member shall accept a position at a salary lower than £75 a year with quarters.—Australian Journal of Pharmacy.

PHARMACY IN TURKEY

A regular means of gaining a qualification in Turkey is as follows: First, there is to be passed a preliminary examination, which includes arithmetic up to decimals, a little geography and history, and French grammar. This can be undertaken at any time during the three years the young Turk is bound to serve in the pharmacy. After the shop experience and the preliminary examination comes the school of pharmacy. Three years again have to be spent in this, and in each of these years two examinations have to be passed, one at the beginning and one at the end. The preliminary examination is, as it were, the entrance to the school. The last examination confers the degree of doctorate, and is the one qualifying to practise pharmacy in the country. In the case of foreigners, however, who are already possessed of a diploma giving qualification in their respective countries, the examination required is simple. At the school of pharmacy geology, botany, physics, mineralogy, and pharmacology are the subjects in which instruction is given. Pharmacy in Turkey, in its regulation and practice, reminds one much of the same calling in France. No physician is allowed to dispense, or is any physician permitted to enter into partnership with a pharmacist. Then the customs regulations as regards proprietary articles are severe, no medicament being allowed to enter the country the composition of which is not known. If, however, the medicine can escape the customs, it can

be sold freely, though it belongs to the "secret class," and this results in a great deal of smuggling of patent medicines. In the case of four drugs, however, the sale is entirely prohibited. These are cocaine, cannabis indica, sulphonal, and chlorate of potash. The French Codex is the standard medicine book. It is noteworthy in this connection, however, that no Frenchman has a pharmacy in Turkey. In the case of Englishmen, none of our countrymen either controls or is employed in a Turkish pharmacy.—Family Doctor.

THE OPIUM INDUSTRY

In the very oldest records of the Arabs we find mention of the poppy, and proof that the use of the juice of the plant is one of the most ancient of practices. At first opium was undoubtedly used as a medicine alone. Theophrastus was familiar with it, and Dioscorides, as early as 77 A.D., wrote a learned paper on its properties and uses. Up to the twelfth century Asia Minor was the source of supply, and from then on it was gradually distributed over the globe. The Chinese first obtained the drug in the thirteenth century, using it merely as a medicine; but gradually its insidious effects were realized, and it became so important a drug in a commercial sense that in 1757 the great monopoly was secured in India by the East India Company. The business rapidly increased from 1,000 chests in 1776 to nearly 5,000 in 1790. At this time the Emperor Kea King fully realized the effect the drug was having upon his people, and in 1786 its importation was forbidden. Chinese caught smoking were flogged and otherwise severely punished; but this did not have the desired effect, and thereafter those who were detected using it were transported or beheaded. Even this did not affect the sale, and in 1825 the importation of opium into China had increased to nearly 17,000 chests. In 1839, the Chinese Government made a desperate effort to drive off the English opium sellers by ordering away the British opium ships. The order not being complied with, nearly 30,000 chests of opium were destroyed, entailing a loss of $10,000,000. This act led to the war, and the final Treaty of Nankin in 1842.

Some idea of the importance of the trade and the amount used can be seen from the fact that in Macedonia the crop is estimated at 140,000 pounds yearly; in Bengal, where it is a Government monopoly, the output is equal to nearly 100,000 chests, valued at some $60,000,000; Persia produces about 10,000 chests, and Egypt about $10,000 worth annually, while it is said that Mozambique has 60,000 acres under cultivation for this purpose. Opium has been raised in Virginia, Tennessee, and California, as well as parts of Central Europe; but owing to the lack of cheap labor and the uncertainty of the crop because of frosts, the opium industry in these regions has never assumed profitable proportions.

Opium is fundamentally the dried juice of the unripe capsules of the "Papaver somniferum," often known as the common poppy and less generally as the white poppy, though the latter appellation is really appropriate to one of its varieties alone. All varieties of the poppy are capable of producing opium, though the quantity and quality of that from certain kinds is very much inferior to that from others, particularly the variety mentioned above. The plant was discovered probably by the Arabs, and carried from Arabia over large portions of the globe. It is now found throughout the south and middle of Europe, in Great Britain, and the United States, principally as a garden plant. In India its cultivation for opium is carried on in various parts of the country, as much as a million acres being under cultivation for this purpose. But the chief opium district is a large tract on the Ganges in Bengal, and the industry is carried on in an opium factory in Patna. For the profitable cultivation a rich soil is requisite, and in India the fields are usually located in the neighborhood of villages, where manure can be easily obtained. The soil should be fine and loose when the seed is sown, and the subsequent cultivation consists chiefly in thinning and weeding. In certain localities irrigation is practised. Mild, moist weather with night dews is considered most favorable by the native growers during the time of the collection of the opium. Very dry weather has been found to diminish the juice, and heavy rain is injurious. In India the seed is sown in the beginning of November; the plant flowers late in January or early in February, and within three or four weeks after this the poppy heads are approximately the size of hen's eggs and are ready for the manufacturer. Prior to this, however, the fallen petals of the flowers are carefully gathered and sorted according to condition in three grades. They are then heated over a slow fire, and formed into thin cakes to be used for covering the drug in later stages of its preparation.

The poppy grower now begins to collect his harvest, and the first step in the operation is the making of a number of perpendicular wounds in each poppy head, care being taken not to penetrate the cavity, by means of a small four or five pronged iron instrument called a "nushtur." The incising is always performed in the afternoon, and early on the following morning the milky juice which has exuded from the cuts is gathered by scraping it off with a small trowel-like scoop, called a "sittooha." The gatherer places the juice in an earthen vessel, called a "kurrace," and lets

Note Tinselled Cards

A Phenomenal Success



A TINY envelope containing a dainty linen note is firmly pasted to a bright floral card. The name of dealer's town with the words "A message from ——" "A line from ——" "A note from ——" is written in round legible letters with bright silver tinsel. There are fifty different flowers in the assortment.

This line is our big winner at present. **$2.00 per 100.**

In order to ascertain the advertising value of this paper we will give during November, to all dealers mentioning the "Canadian Druggist," **5 Tinselled Note Cards** on every dollar ordered from the following list. Full descriptions of the various lines in our new 24-page catalog. If you have not received a copy, write for it. Don't order a Christmas Card until you have seen our lines.

View Cards

All Canada Series	$1.00 per 100
Muskoka "	" "
Niagara Falls "	" "
Rocky Mountain Series	" "
North-West "	" "
Eastern Canada "	" "
Western Canada "	" "
China and Japan "	1.25 "
Imported Frame Picture Series	1.50 "
Stedman's Canadian Frame Picture Series	1.00 "
Canadian Moonlight Views, Tinselled	1.75 "

Comics

Colored Real Life Comics	$1 25 per 100
Stedman's Real Life "	$1.00 "
E. B. E. Linen "	.75 "
E. B. E. Plain "	.60 "
Excelsior Embossed "	$1.25 "
A. S. Poster "	.30 "
Triple "	$3.00 "
Pull Outs "	$3.00 "
Tricolor "	$1.00 "

Floral and Tinselled

Floral Tinselled Greetings	$1.50 per 100
Floral Names, plain	$1.20 "
" " tinselled	$2.00 "
D. & S. Plain	$1.50 "
D. & S. Tinselled	$2.25 "
Canadian Flag and Maple Leaves, plain	$1.20 "
" " " " tinselled	$2.00 "

Humorous Sets

308 Over the Garden Wall	7½c. per set
309 Love Tale of a Marine	" "
312 How to be happy tho' married	" "
313 Boys will be boys	" "
263 Scotch Washing	8c "
482 Dog Studies	" "

Birthday

Rotograph Real Photo	$3.00 per 100
Stedman's Art Floral	" "
99 Floral	" "
S. B. Series	$1.00

Fancy Cards

Rotograph Dogs	$3.00 per 100
" Chicks	" "
" Cats	" "
Countersunk Frames	" "
Opal Embossed Storks	" "
" Western Scenes	" "
Woodland Idylls	$1.50 "
Bathing Girl	$1.00 "
Teddy Bear Series	.75 "
A. S. Art Pictures	.65 "
Pen Sketches	$1.00 "
Indian Series	$1.25 "
Feather Cards	$5.50 "
Motto Cards	$1.00 "
Telegram Cards	.30 "

Fancy Sets

Rural Canada No. 1	7½c. per set
301 Canadian Farm Life	" "
302 Canadian Winter Scenes	" "
303 The Young Canadian	" "
304 Canadian Art Series	" "
307 The Far West	" "
305 Country Friend	" "
310 Language of Flowers	"
311 Language of Fruit	" "
King Edward	" "
Royal Family	" "
361 Course of True Love	8c. "
428 Drummers of Scotch Regiments	"
477 Far from the Maddening Crowd	"
British Scouts	"
Colored Christy Sets	6½c. "

STEDMAN BROS. **Brantford, Ont.**

Papeterie Assortment No. 3



Seventy-eight Boxes Fabric Finish Paper

Price $11.00 **Retails at $25.00**

With first order two display columns FREE

NOW READY

THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

TORONTO and BRANTFORD

it stand, stirring it occasionally for a period of several weeks, until the collector for the opium factory visits his village, and the opium is weighed, graded, and purchased.

The compound of the opium factory contains many hundred earthen jars of crude opium, which has been freed by hand of larger impurities, each jar containing one maund or nearly 82 pounds, and all separated into lots of a hundred jars. After a rigorous examination by the superintendent, the jars are carried by native workers to a large room containing a number of stone cisterns or vats with walls raised about five feet above the floor, and with narrow passages between every three or four vats. The vats each hold 2,100 maunds, or over 150,000 pounds of opium. Into these vats the jars are emptied. The vats are filled to the brim with the soft, mahogany colored substance, which here and there hardens to a glistening crust. The jars are scraped out by hand, and when broken the shards are carefully washed and cleaned, so that no speck of the valuable substance shall be wasted. The workers enter into the vats, and so that they shall not sink into the opium as into so much quicksand, they stand upon planks which serve as rafts, and then scoop up brass basins full of the substance and hand these to women carriers, who take them to the official weigher. After being weighed the opium is thoroughly mixed in shallow vats by coolies, who use rake-like instruments for the purpose. After this it is trampled by the feet of others, who walk around and around in the vats. Curiously enough, no ill effects have ever been noticed in these coolies, who sometimes walk for periods of four or five hours in the opium.

After being mixed thoroughly in this manner the opium is allowed to stand for some time, and is then weighed into tin vessels and carried to the caking room, where it is packed for the Chinese trade. Here the weighers sit in iron cages, weighing out opium in just the right amounts to the packer's assistants, who carry the pats of opium on platters to the men who do the actual packing. Each packer sits at a bench with a brass cup on a tray before him. Near this is a pat of opium on the platter, a small cup of liquid opium or "lewa," and a pile of the pancake-like poppy-leaf wrappers, as well as a tin box full of tickets with his number printed thereon. The assistant kneels before him, holding a wrapper which the packer takes, tears to a convenient size, and deftly arranges in the cup, smearing it over with the liquid opium. Leaves are added bit by bit, until a bed of the requisite thickness has been formed. The opium is then placed in the cup, the edge of the leaf drawn up, and in a few moments it has all been arranged into a nearly perfect and evenly covered sphere. The sphere is, of course, still soft and pulpy, and is called a cake. The cake is handed to the assistant, who takes it to the examiner. When the latter has passed it, it is covered or dusted with a sort of bran or dried poppy leaves, and is then fitted in an earthen cup and placed in the storeroom to mature for some six months. At the end of this period the cakes are packed in wooden chests, and sent to Calcutta for sale. The opium used in India itself is differently prepared, being first dried in the sun till it reaches a certain degree of hardness, and then pressed into large square blocks closely resembling cakes of brown transparent soap.

TAPIOCA

Tapioca is of particular interest just now, as there is comparatively little on the market and the demand seems growing larger, says the Grocer's Review.

Tapioca is produced from a plant known as cassava or manioc, which is a native of Brazil. The plant is easily transplanted and thrives in all tropical countries. It grows very rapidly, attaining maturity in six months.

Tapioca, the commercial product, is a farinaceous substance prepared from cassava starch, which is made from the large, tuberous roots of the plant. The plant itself is bushy and reaches a height of six or seven feet. The stems are white, brittle and full of pitch. The roots are large and resemble turnips somewhat. Some of them weigh as much as thirty pounds. From three to eight roots grow in a cluster. Both plants and roots contain a milky fluid which is an acid poison. This is easily dissipated by heat and extracted. The roots are washed and grated to a pulp. The pulp is spread on iron plates and heated. The heat is sufficient to cause a partial rupture of the starchy granules, which burst into what is known as flake tapioca.

Seed pearl tapioca is frequently known as sago. It is different from the ordinary pearl tapioca only in size and shape, caused by slightly different methods of production.

Most tapioca to-day is raised in the Straits Settlement, and is exported through Singapore and Penang. The cost of growing and manufacturing is not very great.

"THE BEST WE HAVE EVER USED"

One of Toronto's leading manufacturers recently said:

"Our advertisement in The Canadian Druggist has brought us more orders than we could fill for the lines we advertised. It is the best advertising medium we have ever used."

POST CARDS

Amongst our new advertisers this month is the firm of Stedman Bros., manufacturers of pictorial post cards. This firm are showing a remarkably fine range of cards and are amongst the largest manufacturers in Canada. Our readers should read their advt. carefully and write for a catalogue, mentioning The Canadian Druggist.

The Red Star News Co., of London, Ontario, are offering through our columns a fine selection of cards, especially suitable for this season's trade. The firm carry a large stock of domestic and foreign cards and can give excellent value. Write them and state where you saw their advertisement.

SALATONE THE ORIGINAL CANADIAN PRODUCT

We understand that the preparation known as Salatone, the original product manufactured and owned by Canadians, has attained through the high class advertising (which, we understand, is to be enormously increased), the largest sale of any preparation in Canada.

We are informed that a large number of druggists are buying this preparation in gross lots, and larger quantities, and that the proprietors are offering the regular discount, less an extra 5 per cent. discount to any retail druggist who purchases it in gross lots, or more, and that they will prepay the freight on same, if the order is sent direct to the Salatone Company; Toronto, Ont., to be filled only through wholesale houses.

We advise the druggists to take advantage of this offer, as the sale of this preparation has already gained phenomenal proportion.

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

There seems to be a steady demand for this preparation, based upon its intrinsic value as a remedy for coughs and colds. This demand will be strengthened during the season by effective newspaper advertising throughout the country.

Druggists are able to make a profit on the sale of Virgin Oil of Pine that is practically equivalent to their profit on regular prescription business, owing to the unique feature of the advertising, specifying the preparation as one of three ingredients in a formula for coughs and colds, all of which are remunerative to the druggist.

The disposition of the manufacturers to confine the sale of the preparation to the legitimate drug trade exclusively should have the appreciation and support of all druggists.

Virgin Oil of Pine is prepared solely by Leach Chemical Company, Windsor, Ont., whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue.

THE MERRILL MEDICAL COMPANY

We want to call particular attention of the druggists of Canada to the advertisement of the Merrill Medical Co., manufacturing chemists, of Toronto, in this issue.

This well known firm has, as its manager, Mr. Frank W. Merrill, who for twenty years conducted a very large retail drug business in Brantford. Many of his specialties are well known in Canada, particularly his "Four T's" Cough Medicine and also Merrill's System Tonic.

Mr. Merrill conceived the idea of manufacturing a superior line of toilet goods on Canadian soil to displace foreign goods now so much in demand. Every essential feature of success has been embodied in these preparations. Style, beauty, quality and popular prices combined with a contract plan to prevent price cutting, ought to make the Royal English preparations as they are called popular with the public and with the trade. A beautifully framed copy of La Fayette's famous picture of the King and Queen in coronation robes is given to the trade with the first $50.00 order, and after having seen this picture and the goods, we think the druggist who puts the picture in his window, surrounded by a display of these handsome goods, will have a winner. These preparations have come to stay and will win as Mr. Merrill's goods have always won, and the trade should fall in line and secure first sale of the goods.

THE BEST PAPER FOR FAMILY READING

The contents of The Youth's Companion are chosen with a view to the interest of all tastes and ages. The father, as well as the son, enjoys the tales of adventure; the mother renews her girlhood in the stories for girls, while the paper always abounds in stories, long and short, which may be read aloud in the most varied family group to the keen pleasure of all.

Full illustrated announcement of The Companion for 1908 will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper.

New subscribers who at once send $1.75 for 1908 (adding 50 cents for extra postage on Canadian subscriptions) will receive free all the remaining issues of 1907, besides the gift of The Companion's Four-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1908 in full color.

THE YOUTHS' COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street,
Boston, Mass.

Worry poisons the mind just as much as a deadly drug would poison the body, and just as surely.



An Up-to-date Interior

WE HAVE RECENTLY COMPLETED OUR NEW FACTORY FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF ALL KINDS OF INTERIOR HARDWOOD. OUR UNEQUALLED FACILITIES PUT US IN THE FRONT RANK OF OUR BUSINESS.

Let Us Give You Prices and Designs.

Toronto-Waterloo Office Fixture Co.

WATERLOO, ONT.

Toronto Office: Room 3, 75 Yonge Street. Phone M 3084.

Special Offers *in* Xmas & New Year Post Cards

Good Until December 24, 1907

Offer No. 1 $1.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

80 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, no two alike, to retail at 2 for 5c.
You receive $2.00 for them, cost you $1.00.

Offer No. 2 $2.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

160 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, no two alike, to retail at 2 for 5c.
You receive $4.00 for them, cost you $2.00.

Offer No. 3 $3.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

150 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 2 for 5c.
40 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 5c. each.
3 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 10c. each.
No two alike.
You receive $6.05 for them, cost you $3 00.

Offer No. 4 $5.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

284 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 2 for 5c.
50 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 5c. each.
4 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 10c. each.
A good assortment; you receive $10.00 for them, cost you $5.00.

Terms

Net cash with order, or if you are already a customer of ours, net 30 days. Can ship order in 24 hours.

Send in your orders early and get in line for the Xmas trade, which is bound to be big for this season.

The Pugh Manufacturing Co. 33 Church Street, **Toronto** Canada

Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada

Formulary

COLLODION CORN CURES

1.

Extract of cannabis indica	1 part
Salicylic acid	10 parts
Larch turpentine	10 parts
Collodion, 4 per cent	50 parts
Etheric spirit	20 parts

Mix, and dissolve by agitation, then add

Acetic acid	2 parts

2.

Salicylic acid	10 parts
Lactic acid	10 parts
Collodion, 4 per cent	60 parts
Etheric spirit	20 parts

Mix, and dissolve as before.

Put these in little bottles, each holding about 2½ drams, put up a camel's hair pencil with each, and label as follows:

"With the accompanying pencil paint the collodion on the corn, taking care to avoid smearing any of it on the surrounding healthy skin. Two days after using, take a warm foot bath and repeat the application. Keep the vial tightly corked."

The etheric spirit (Austrian Pharmacopoeia) consists of 1 part of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of 90 per cent.—Dietrich.

3.

Salicylic acid	10 parts
Collodion	90 parts

Mix and dissolve.

4.

Extract of cannabis indica	1 part
Salicylic acid	10 parts
Turpentine	5 parts
Collodion	82 parts
Acetic acid	2 parts

Mix the first four ingredients thoroughly by agitation, then add the acid, and again agitate vigorously.

5.

Extract of cannabis indica	1 part
Salicylic acid	10 parts
Collodion	89 parts

Mix, as before. The label given above will answer for any of the formulae.—Apotheker Verein.

ROACH EXTERMINATORS

The following is also a good formula:

Pyrethrum	25 parts
Borax, powdered	40 parts
Sulphur, resublimed	10 parts
Crude arsenic	1 part
Corn starch	14 parts

Mix.

A powder that had a great sale several years ago (and may yet have) abroad, under the name of "Schwabentod" (death to roaches) had the following formula:

Tartar emetic	1 part
Borax	50 parts
Sugar	50 parts

Mix. Directions as before.

ROACH BALLS

Borax, powdered	20 parts
Tartar, emetic	20 parts
Sneeze weed (white hellebore), powdered	20 parts
Flour, wheat or rye	20 parts
Sugar	30 parts
Bread crumbs, powdered	40 parts
Water	40 parts
Glycerin	40 parts

Knead the solid ingredients in the glycerin and water mixed. Divide into small balls and put where the insects can get at them.—National Druggist.

INK FOR WRITING ON POLISHED METAL SURFACES

Resin	20 parts
Spirit	150 parts
Methylene blue	1 part

Dissolve and add a solution of

Borax	35 parts
Water	250 parts

The ink is then ready for use.

CARDS FOR SHOW CARD WRITING

White ink is made by rubbing down chalk in water to a very smooth paste with a little gum acacia, and then thinning with water. The black is made from aniline black; a saturated solution of this in water with a little gum acacia as a fixative makes a first-class ink, and much of the effectiveness of the cards is due to the rich blackness of the lettering. A good black ink which dries quickly is as follows:

Pure asphaltum	4 ozs.
Venice turpentine	4½ ozs.
Lampblack	1 oz.
Turpentine	16 ozs.

Dissolve and mix thoroughly.

The water-soluble anilin dyes afford a cheap and almost endless series of colored inks. The following is a typical formula:

Methyl violet	10 grs.
Alcohol	2 drs.
Glycerin	3 drs.
Water, hot	3 drs.

Dissolve methyl violet in water, add alcohol and glycerin.

Still handsomer, and not much if any more costly, are the wonderful metallic bronze powders now everywhere obtainable. As a medium for these, try the following:

Honey	15 parts
Alcohol	15 parts
Mucilage	120 parts
Bronze powder, sufficient, or say	100 parts
Water, sufficient to make	1,000 parts

Rub the honey, spirit, mucilage and bronze together in a mortar, then add the water. To be shaken before using. W. Mixton.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

ASTIGMATISM

"I do not question," states Mr. R. M. Lapsley, "the great importance of astigmatism, as every practising oculist could quote case after case where great discomfort and inconvenience, were dispelled by the use of cylinders; so large a number, in fact, that it would seem that the cylindrical lens is the most important remedy for headache and discomfort of eyes at the present time. Many patients, though with astigmatism, do not need glasses, and many others need them only for near-work, and what I would like emphasized here is that it is not wise to require all patients with astigmatism to wear glasses constantly. This matter has seemed an important one to me, as I have known so many instances of patients being greatly alarmed by terrible prognostications if they did not wear glasses constantly. I will say in closing, then, that astigmatism is the cause of much physical discomfort, and that glasses should be worn to the extent of the relief of discomfort if possible, but that it is not necessary in all cases to insist on the use of glasses farther than useful either in this way or in the improvement of vision."—The Optician.

THE CORRECTION OF PRESBYOPIC MYOPES

The inexperienced usually believe the correction of presbyopia to be a very simple matter. As one's practice increases, however, it will be found that more changes will have to be made in reading them in distance corrections—in other words, more errors will be made in correcting presbyopia than in correcting myopia, hypermetropia, or astigmia. If presbyopia be associated with a myopic condition trouble may be expected. Even the theoretical correction of presbyopia in myopic cases causes confusion, and many are the queries regarding this troublesome condition.

A common query is, "Why is it that a patient, age 55, requiring a − 2.00 D.S. for distance cannot read with anything but a + 1.00 D.S.?" That a myope should require a plus lens for any purpose does, at first glance, seem strange. The solution is, however, simple; the rule for presbyopia is to add a + 1.00 D.S. for every five-year period beyond the fortieth year; thus, in the case of a person 55 years of age, three five-year periods have elapsed, and + 3.00 D.S. must, therefore, be added for reading, but, in this case, the patient is wearing a − 2.00 D.S. for distance, and the + 3.00 D.S. added to the − 2.00 D.S. leaves + 1.00 D.S., or the reading correction. Had the patient been but 50 years of age, the presbyopic additions would have been + 2.00 D.S., and this would have counteracted the— 2.00 D.S. distance correction, requiring, therefore, the employment of no lens for reading.—The Optician.

ASTIGMATISM A CAUSE OF VOMITING IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Dr. Aaron Bray states that in cases of vomiting in school children, preceded by dizziness, headache, and visual disturbances, and unaccompanied by pain or distress in the epigastrium, regurgitation of food, or by fever and chills, the physician may safely make a diagnosis of astigmatism, and should refer the case to an ophthalmologist for refraction.

In other forms of ametropia, if the letters are seen they are plain, and when the child cannot see them he gives up trying and rests the eyes; but with astigmatism, he can see nearly all the letters, which are blurred and indistinct, however; and the confusion which this causes disturbs his equilibrium (especially if it be a weakly, neurotic child), dizziness and vomiting following. In these cases all kinds of treatment fail unless the child is taken out of school or has the astigmatism corrected by proper lenses.

Exceptions to the rule that these symptoms are caused by astigmatism, are those cases of unbalance of the extra-ocular muscles and cases due to some form of toxemia, particularly of nephritic origin. Hence in dealing with this class of cases a careful analysis should always be made to exclude the latter condition as a cause of the trouble.—The Optician.

A NEW AND SIMPLE METHOD OF MEASURING LENSES

E. Lucas Hughes, of Liverpool, England, in a medical exchange, reviews the current methods of measuring the curvature and dioptrism of lenses, and introduces some novel and valuable suggestions along this line.

It frequently happens in eye practice that spectacles have to be measured, and specialists employ expensive instruments, which do this quickly and accurately. The patient has lost his previous prescription, and he comes back with his glasses cracked or broken, and by fastening the pieces of broken lens together it, perhaps, may be possible to measure its surfaces. The instruments best known are the Geneva lens measurer, which looks like a watch; the Zoll measurer, something like a small clock, and the focometre or phakometre, of Badal. Professor Badal's focometre is an ingenious arrangement, looking something like a telescope. It is worked by means of the focal length of a large lens fixed inside. They are convenient for the office of the specialist; they save time, but they cost money. The skiascopic racks, so useful in working out the refraction of children, are not very expensive, and are excellent instruments for

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quickly finding the strength of simple spherical glasses, but the difficulty comes in when the spectacle lens, on one or both sides, is obviously a compound one—a combination of sphere and cylinder—for the correction of compound or mixed astigmatism. If your patient is, say a myope, wearing perhaps a+3 sphere on both sides, the X skiascope rack will be seen to neutralize it when you have moved it to X 3 lens. This is a simple matter, but supposing instead of this he has +2 spherical combined +1 cylinder, say in an oblique axis, for instance, 60 degrees down and out in one eye, and in the horizontal in the other eye. Of course every good trial case has + and X cylinders up to 6 diopters, and if you possess this and adopt the simple method about to be explained you will be all right.

Before starting the examination you may get some idea of what lenses you may have to take out of your box by feeling the surfaces of the spectacles with your fingers. Supposing you feel the surface, finding it somewhat concave, you know you must take up convex lenses, the exact opposite; your feeling may suggest a concavity of +2, you take up X2, and you find that objects still look small; you change to X2.5, still small; then X3, and supposing it is a +3 spherical know at once you have gone beyond the mark; go back a little and you will find no movement at all, as if you were looking through a window pane. This is the strength of your spherical glass, and if a simple sphere your object is attained.

But supposing you are examining a compound lens, and only one meridian has been neutralized in this way, the other at right angles shows movement, and objects appear drawn out in one direction more than in the other. Now, you go to work with your cylinders in the same way, holding the spherical lens, that you have found neutralizes the one meridian, in front of your spectacle lens, and the cylinder you pick up you hold behind it, both of them between the finger and thumb of the right hand, if examining the left spectacle lens and the left hand if examining the right one. You have a firm grip of your trial lenses and you look through all the three at your distant objects, say, the smaller letters of your best test. If axis of spectacle lens under examination is oblique there will be seen a starting appearance of the type card; with the other hand you rotate your spectacle frame, using the side of the frame, usually found to be so awkwardly in the way, as a sort of handle. A little easy manipulation of the frame and hands is all that is required, care being taken to maintain the axis of your cylinder trial lens always in the vertical direction. A line across the room with your cylinder forms your "axis finder," the edge of a door, wall, or any perfectly vertical edge that you know you can true.

Photography

RECENT PHOTOGRAPHIC FORMULAE OF INTEREST TO CHEMISTS

BY T. THORNE BAKER, F.C.S.S., F.R.P.S., IN PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

The photographic public read the journals devoted to photography to such a large extent nowadays that dealers and chemists are constantly asked for modern solutions which they very naturally have not got in stock. In the following article we shall briefly enumerate some of the more important and reliable formulae which the last few months' research has brought forth, and which are likely to retain a permanent position as far as popular demand is concerned.

Great interest has been evinced during the past year in the toning of bromide prints, and as pictures made on bromide paper can be made to closely resemble B.P., the rapidity with which they can be prepared gives the process an advantage over the latter which has been much appreciated; and besides the saving of time, there is little doubt that toned bromide prints are of greater permanence than P.O.P.

The sulphide method of toning has proved most successful, and it consists of two operations. The first is to practically bleach the image with a solution which will form ferrocyanide; the second is to convert this into brown silver sulphide. The two solutions used are as follows:

A.	Potassium ferricyanide	40 grains
	Potassium bromide.....	60 grains
	Water	4 oz.

The prints are bleached in this, and are then washed for five minutes, after which they are developed in

B.	Sodium sulphide	40 grains
	Water	4 oz.

The B solution should be fairly fresh, and put into small bottles, thoroughly corked.

Another toner for bromide and gaslight prints, which is rapidly gaining in popularity, is the two-solution copper bath, a good formula for which is as follows:

A.	Copper sulphate	60 grains
	Potassium citrate	½ oz.
	Water	20 oz.
B.	Potassium ferricyanide	50 grains
	Potassium citrate	½ oz.
	Water	20 oz.

Prof. Namias has recently found that the copper toning baths do not produce all the copper ferrocyanide they should, and that some silver ferrocyanide remains in the image. He, therefore recommends the use of an auxiliary bath containing copper sulphate, potassium ferrocyanide and hydrochloric acid; the silver ferrocyanide is converted into silver chloride, whilst copper ferro-

cyanide is precipitated. Fixing in plain hypo solution then dissolves out the silver chloride.

The chromium method of intensification has proved so successful that it is likely to supersede mercury to a great extent in the near future. The following solution is required:

Potassium Bichromate	60 grains
Hydrochloric Acid	12 minims
Water	10 oz.

This keeps good for an indefinite time.

Negatives may be bleached in this solution after a thorough washing, and are then placed in running water for a few minutes. The bleached negatives are redeveloped with either amidol, metol-hydroquinone, or hydroquinone and caustic soda. Intensification results from the deposition on the image of the reduction products of the $K_2Cr_2O_7$, whilst any silver chloride formed is subsequently reduced by the developer. A final fixing in hypo may be given if desired.

Owing to the great interest which is at length being taken in orthochromatic photography, and the numerous formulae which have been published for the preparation of light filters and baths for rendering ordinary plates sensitive to green, yellow, and red rays of light, the up-to-date chemist should certainly be prepared to supply the dyes which will most likely be asked for.

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Acetone, C.P.	55
" Commercial, lb	30
Acid Acetic B.P., lb	15
" Acetic, 99½ per cent. lb	50
" Acetyl Salic., oz	16
" Arsenious (Arsenic), lb	15
" " (pure) oz	10
" " (Red Lump) oz	05
" Benzoic from gum, oz	15
" Benzoic from Toluol, oz	10
" Boracic Crystals, lb	12
" Boracic, Pulv., lb	12
" Butyric, oz	25
" Cacodylic, 5 grain bot., each	20
" Camphoric, oz	55
" Capr ic, oz	2 50
" Carbolic, 1 lb. bots	30
" Carbolic, 5 lb. tins, lb	26
" Carbolic, 10 lb. tins, lb	24
" Carbolic, Crude, opt., gal	1 50
" Carbolic, Crude Com'l gal	75
" Cetraric, 15 grain bot., each	80
" Chloroacetic, oz	50
" Chromic, Pure Cryst., oz	10
" " Highly Pure Cryst. oz	25
" Chrysophanic, oz	55
" Cinnamic, oz	40
" Citric, lb	60
" Citric, Pulv., lb	65
" Dichloracetic, oz	1 00
" Fluoric, 1 lb. bots., each	1 00
" Fluoric, ½ lb. bots., each	60
" Fluoric, ¼ lb. bots., each	15
" Fluoric, oz	10
" " C.P. lb	1 40
" Formic, 1-20 oz	10
" Fumaric, oz	3 00
" Gallic, oz	12
" Glycerino phosphoric, oz	60
" Hydriodic, oz	30
" Hydrobromic, lb	35
" Hydro-Silico Fluoric	3 10
" Hypophosphorus, oz	55
" Iodic, oz	1 00
" Lactic Concent'd, oz	10
" Mallic, oz	1 50
" Meconic, oz	2 00
" Molybdic, pure, oz	20
" " extra pure	40
" Monochlor, acetic, oz	30
" Muriatic, Com'l, lb	6
" Muriatic, C.P., lb	20
" Nitric, Com'l, lb	21
" Nitric, C.P., 1 lb	25
" Nitrous, lb	30
" Oleic, oz	5
" Osmic 1 gramme tubes, each	3 00
" Oxalic, lb	15
" Oxalic, Pulv., lb	15
" Oxalic, C.P., lb	50
" Perchloric, oz	70
" Perosmic, ½ grn tubes, ea	1 50
" Phosphoric, Concent., 1500, lb	45
" Phosphoric, Dil., lb	16
" Phosphoric, Glacial, oz	10
" Phosphoric, Syrupy 1750, lb	50
" Phosphorus, 1-12, oz	25
" Picric, lb	70
" Prussic, gs bots., doz	1 25
" Pyrogallic, Merck's, oz	30
" Pyrogallic, Schering's, oz	32
" Pyroligneous, lb	12
" Salicylic, lb	50
" Salicylic, natural oz	50
" Soda Phosphate, oz	15
" Silicic, natural oz	20
" " wet process dried oz	25
" " Soda Phosphate oz	20
Acid, Succinic, oz	$ 0 80
" Sulphoanilic, oz	45
" Sulph. Aromat., lb	65
" Sulphocarbolic, oz	10
" Sulpho. sicinic, oz	50
" Sulpho. salicylic, oz	50
" Sulphl Com'l, lb	6
" Sulph C.P., lb	20
" Sulpho—Oleic, oz	3 50
" Sulphurous, lb	15
" Stearic, oz	35
" Tannic, lb	85
" Tartaric, Cryst., lb	33
" Tartaric, Pulv., lb	35
" Tartaric, C.P., Cryst., lb	85
" Tartaric, C.P., Pulv., lb	90
" Titanic, one-eighth oz. for	25
" Trichlorlactic, oz	2 00
" Trichloracetic, oz	35
" Uric, oz	60
" Valerianic, oz	25
Acoin. 1 gramme, each	50
Aconitine, Pure Amorph, grain	40
Adeps Lanae, Hydrous, lb	40
Adurol, 25 gramme packets, each	75
Airol, oz	1 00
Albumen, from egg, oz	15
Albumen, from blood, oz	10
Alcohol, gal	5 20
" Absolute, pint	1 35
" Allylic, oz	75
" Amyllic C. P., lb	1 50
" Benzylic Iso., oz	80
" Butylic, Iso., lb	1 25
" Columbian Spt., gal	2 65
" Et ylic Ether, lb	1 25
" Methylic C. P., lb	1 25
" Methylated, gal	1 20
" Wood, gal	1 15
Aldehyde, oz	20
Alkannin, oz	60
Almonds, Bitter, lb	50
Almond Meal, lb	50
Aloin, oz	12
Aloin, pure, oz	20
Alum, lb	3
" Ammoniated, lb	25
" Chrome, lb	35
" " Pure, lb	25
" Potash, lb	30
" Pulv. lb	4
Aluminium, coarse powder, oz	25
" Acetate, oz	15
" Acetotartrat, oz	12
" Bromide, oz	40
" Chloride, pure, oz	20
" Hydrate, pure oz	30
" Metal, oz	15
" Nitrate, pure, oz	15
" Oxide, pure, oz	50
" Salicylate, oz	50
" Sulphate, pure, oz	10
" Tartrate, oz	20
Alumnol, 25 grammes, ea	40
Alypin, 16 gr bottle, ea	25
Amalgam, cu Soda, 10 per cent lb	3 35
Ambergris, gr	12
Amidol, oz	70
Ammonal, oz	1 50
Ammonia, Acetate, oz	15
" Arseniate, oz	30
" Benzoate, oz	12
" Biphosphate, oz	20
" Borate, oz	20
" Bicarbonate, oz	25
" Bromide, lb	50
" Bisulphite, oz	25
" Carbonate, lb	14
" " C. P. Howard's., lb	60
" " C.P. Merck's., lb	50
" Carbonate, Powd., lb	20
" Fluoride, oz	25
" Glycerophosphate, oz	50
" Hydrosulphide, oz	30
" Hydrosulphite, oz	25
" Hypophosphite, oz	30
" Iodide, oz	38
" Liquor fort, lb	12
Ammonia, Molybdate, oz	$ 0 25
" Muriate, Lump, lb	14
" " Gran., lb	12
" " C.P., lb	20
" Nitrate, crm'l, lb	40
" " C.P., oz	10
" Nitrite, oz	20
" Oxalate, oz	10
" Persulphate, oz	15
" Phosphate, extra pure, oz	01
" " Purified, oz	75
" Picrate, oz	25
" Salicylate, oz	25
" Sesquichlor Solution, oz	20
" " Soluble, oz	65
" " Sublimed	1 00
" " Succinate, oz	40
" " Sulphate, com'l, lb	8
" " Pure, oz	10
" Sulphide (Solution), lb	55
" Sulphide, Pure Cryst, oz	65
" Sulphite, oz	15
" Sulphocarbolate, oz	25
" Sulphocyanide, oz	10
" Sulphurated, oz	1 25
" Tartrate neutral, oz	30
" Thio-cyanate, Pure, oz	10
" Valerianate, oz	20
" Vandate, oz	1 50
Amyl, Acetate Oxide, oz	10
" Butyrate, oz	25
" Formate, oz	25
" Nitrate, oz	25
" Nitrite, oz	25
" Valerianic, oz	20
Amylene, Hydrate, oz	80
Anaesthesin, 25 gramme packages, each	1 50
Analgen, 25 grammes for	2 00
Anemonine, for 1 grain tube	40
Anethol, oz	80
Aniline, Pure, oz	15
" Chloride, oz	20
" Sulphate, oz	20
Anisol, oz	1 25
Anthracene, purified, oz	30
Antheraquin, oz	70
Antifebrine, lb	40
Antikamnia, oz	1 40
" Vest Pocket Box, doz	2 00
Antimony, metal, oz	10
" Pulv. pure, lb	28
" Pulv. com., lb	15
" Arsenate, oz	40
" Chloride, oz	25
" Liver (crocus), lb	35
" Oxysulph (Sulph. Precip,) lb	55
" Oxide White (Acid Antimonic), oz	20
" Sulphate, oz	25
" Sulphide (Black) lb	50
" " (Golden), oz	12
" Tart. Pulv. (Tartar Emetic), lb	40
Antinosin, oz	2 25
Antipyrine, Knorrs, oz	45
" Salicate, 25 grammes for	50
" Swiss, oz	25
Antisposmine, 15 gramme bots., each	80
Antitoxine, Neuralgic, oz	1 15
Antithyreodine, bots. 10 c.c. each	1 50
Apiol, Green, oz	50
Apocodeine, Hydrochlor, 1 grain bots., each	25
Apolysine, oz	90
Apomorphin, Muriate, ½ oz for	1 20
Arbutin, Crystals, oz	1 50
Areca, Nuts, lb	25
" " Pulv., lb	35
Arecoline, Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot, each	1 25
Argentamine, oz	85
Argentum Crude (Collargolum), oz	3 50
Argonine, oz	90
Argyrol, oz	2 10
Aristochin (Bayers)	3 25
Aristol (Bayers), oz	2 10
Arrowroot, Bermuda, lb	80
" Com., lb	20
Arsenic (Metal), oz	15
" Bromide, oz	30

ARSENIC, Chloride, oz..... $0 40
" Iodide, oz..... 60
" Sulphide Red (Realgar), oz..... 12
ASAPROL, oz..... 2 00
ASEPTOL, oz..... 25
ASHES, Pearl, lb..... 12
" Pot, lb..... 12
ASPARAGIN, ½ oz. each..... 20
ASPHALTUM, lb..... 12
ASPIRIN, oz..... 65
ATROPIA, Pure, oz..... 7 50
" Sulphate, ⅛th, each..... 1 00
" Valerianate, ⅛ each..... 1 00
" Methylbromide, 15 gr. tube, each 1 00
ATOXYL, oz..... 3 75
BALSAM, Canada, lb..... 70
" Copaiba, Eng., lb..... 95
" Copaiba, Amer., lb..... 85
" Peru, oz..... 25
" Sulphur, lb..... 30
" Tolu, oz..... 5
BARK, Ash Prickly, lb..... 35
" Angustura, lb..... 75
BARK, Bayberry, lb..... 25
" Canella, lb..... 25
" Cascara, lb..... 20
" Cascarilla, lb..... 30
" Cherry Black, lb..... 15
" Coto, lb..... 1 40
" Cotton Root, lb..... 20
" Cundurango, lb..... 65
" Elm, lb..... 25
" Hemlock, lb..... 10
" Mezeroen, lb..... 25
" Peruvian, Red, lb..... 40
" " Yellow, lb..... 20
" Pomegranate, lb..... 45
" Poplar, lb..... 13
" Sassafras, lb..... 20
" Soap, lb..... 14
" Tamarac, lb..... 15
" Wahoo, lb..... 35
" Witch Hazel..... 15
" White Pine, lb..... 12
BARIUM, Acetate, oz..... 10
" Bromide, oz..... 20
" Carbonate, Pure, lb..... 40
" " C.P., lb..... 75
" Chlorate, oz..... 20
" Chloride, Coml., lb..... 30
" " Pure, lb..... 40
" Hydrate, oz..... 18
" Hypophos, oz..... 30
" Nitrate, oz..... 5
" Oxide Hydrate, Com'l, oz..... 15
" " " Pure Crys als, oz. 25
" Peroxide Anhydrous, Pure, oz..... 5
" Peroxide, Coml., lb..... 50
" Phosphate, oz..... 25
" Sulph Precip., oz..... 5
" Sulphide, Pure, oz..... 6
BEANS, Calabar, oz..... 5
" Locust, ground, lb..... 6
Tonquin Angustura, lb..... 1 60
" " Para, lb..... 6
" " Surinam, lb..... 1 10
" Vanilla, Mexican, oz..... 50
" " Bourbon, oz..... 35
BERBERINE, Muriate, oz..... 1 60
" Sulph, oz..... 1 00
BENZANILIDE, oz..... 1 25
BENZOLE, lb..... 50
BENZOINAL, lb..... 1 25
BENZOSOL, oz..... 1 00
BENZYL, Chloride, com., oz..... 35
" " pure, oz..... 60
BENZYLAMIDE, oz..... 6 00
BERRIES, Buckthorn, lb..... 60
" Coculus Indicus, lb..... 15
" Cubebs, lb..... 20
" French, lb..... 20
" Juniber, lb..... 10
" Laurel, lb..... 15
" Prickly Ash, lb..... 25
" Poke, lb..... 20
" Saw Palmetto, lb..... 30
BETOL, oz..... 65
BISMAL, oz..... 75

BISMUTH, Acetate, oz..... $0 40
" Ammon Cit., oz..... 30
" Benzoate, oz..... 40
" Beta naphthol, oz..... 60
" Bromide, oz..... 55
" Carb, lb..... 3 20
" Citrate, oz..... 50
" Lactate, oz..... 50
" Liquor, lb..... 45
" Metal, oz..... 20
" Nitrate Crystals, oz..... 25
" Oxalate, oz..... 50
" Oxide, oz..... 45
" Oxychloride, oz..... 30
" Oxyiodide, oz..... 50
" Oxymuriate, oz..... 35
" Phosphate, oz..... 60
" Salicylate, oz..... 30
" Subgallate, oz..... 25
" Subiodide, oz..... 50
" Subnitrate, lb..... 3 00
" Sulphate, oz..... 80
" Tannate, oz..... 20
" Tribromphenol (N. F. 6.m)..... 90
" Trichlorate Crystals, oz..... 90
" Valerianate, oz..... 40
BOLE, Armenia, lb..... 7
BORAX, C.P., Cryst., lb..... 35
" " Pulv., lb..... 40
" Cryst., lb..... 6
" Pulv., lb..... 6
" Glass, lb..... 30
BORIC, Hydroxide, oz..... 20
BOROGLYCERINE, oz..... 20
BROMALINE, oz..... 1 25
BROMINE, oz..... 10
" C.P., oz..... 25
" Chloride, oz..... 50
BROMIPIN, oz..... 25
BROMOFORM, oz..... 25
BROOMTOPS, lb..... 30
BRUCINE, oz..... 1 20
" Hydrobromate, oz..... 1 75
" Hydrochlorate, oz..... 1 75
" Nitrate, oz..... 1 75
" Sulphate, oz..... 1 75
BUCKTHORN JUICE, lb..... 40
CADMIUM, oz..... 25
" Bromide, oz..... 20
" Chloride, oz..... 35
" Iodide, oz..... 55
" Nitrate, oz..... 35
" Oxide, oz..... 50
" Phosphate, oz..... 60
" Sulphate, oz..... 20
" Sulphide, oz..... 35
CAFFEINE, oz..... 35
" Arseniate, ½ oz, ea..... 20
" Benzoate, ½ oz., ea..... 10
" Citrate, oz..... 30
" Hydrobromate, oz..... 50
" Hydrochlorate, oz..... 40
" Nitrate, oz..... 1 25
" Salicylate, oz..... 50
" Sulphate, ½ oz..... 75
" And Soda Benzoate, oz..... 60
" And Soda Citrate..... 1 00
" And Soda Hydrobromate, oz..... 1 00
" Valerianate, ½ oz., ea..... 75
CALAMINE, prepared, lb..... 6
CALCIUM, Acetate, oz..... 12
CALCIUM, Arseniate oz..... 25
" Benzoate, oz..... 25
" Bromide, oz..... 20
" Carbide, lb..... 15
" Carbonate, Pure..... 30
" " Precip., lb..... 10
" " Prepared, lb..... 5
" Chlorate, oz..... 25
" Chloride, Coml., lb..... 30
" " Pure, lb..... 45
" Fluoride, lb..... 2 00
" Glycerophosphate, oz..... 30
" Hippurate, ½ oz, ea..... 25
" Hydrate, Pure Crys al, oz..... 15
" Hypochlorite, oz..... 10
" Hypophos, oz..... 12
" Hyposulphite, oz..... 20

CALCIUM, Iodate, oz..... $0 80
" Iodide, oz..... 50
" Lactate, oz..... 10
" Lactophosphate, oz..... 15
" Nitrate, oz..... 20
" Oxalate, pure, oz..... 15
" Permanganate, oz..... 40
" Phos. Precip, lb..... 50
" Phosphate, C.P., oz..... 20
" Phosphide, oz..... 20
" Saccharate, oz..... 25
" Salicylate, oz..... 25
" Silicate, oz..... 20
" Sulphate Precip., oz..... 10
" Sulphide, oz..... 10
" Sulphite, oz..... 20
" Sulphocarb, oz..... 20
" Tungstate, ½ oz, ea..... 30
CAMPHOR, in bulk, lb..... 30
" ¼ blocks, lb..... 1 73
" oz. blocks, lb..... 1 35
" ½ oz. blocks, lb..... 1 40
" Powdered, lb..... 1 55
" Monobromide, oz..... 35
CANDOL, lb..... 1 50
CANNABINE TANNATE, 15 grain tube, ea. 20
CANTHARIDES, whole, Chinese, lb..... 1 30
" Powder, Chinese, lb..... 1 40
" Whole, Russian, lb..... 1 65
" Powder, Russian, lb..... 1 75
CANTHARIDIN, 5 grain tube, ea..... 75
CARBON, Bisulph, lb..... 15
" Tetrachloride, oz..... 05
CAROID, powd., oz..... 1 75
CASEINE, oz..... 25
CASTOREUM, oz..... 80
CELLOIDIN, 40 grammes, ea..... 2 00
CERIUM, Nitrate, oz..... 25
" Oxalate, oz..... 10
" Sulphate, oz..... 50
CHALK, French lump, lb..... 25
" French, powd., lb..... 5
CHIRETTA, lb..... 40
CHLORALAMID, oz..... 30
CHLORAL, Ammonia, oz..... 1 50
" Caffeine, oz..... 1 50
" Hydrate, lb..... 1 20
" Hydroxpanate, lb..... 1 60
CHLORALOSE, oz..... 2 75
CHLOROFORM, D. & F. Base Label, lb..... 1 00
" D. & F. Pure, lb..... 2 00
" D. & F. Methyl, lb..... 1 65
" German, lb..... 65
" Lyman's, lb..... 1 25
" Smith's, lb..... 90
CHLOROPHYL, for spirits, oz..... 30
" for oils, oz..... 30
" for water, oz..... 30
CHROMIUM, Acetate, oz..... 25
" Carbonate, oz..... 50
" Chloride, soluble, oz..... 1 20
" Chloride, solution, oz..... 20
" Metal, oz., fused..... 50
" Nitrate, oz..... 30
" Oxide, oz..... 10
" Powdered, oz..... 30
" Sulphate, oz..... 20
CHINAPHENIN, oz..... 1 85
CHRYSAROBIN, oz..... 55
CINCHONINE, Muriate, oz..... 30
" Pure Crystal, oz..... 40
" Sulphate, oz..... 30
" Salicylate, oz..... 50
CINCHONIDIA, Sulph., oz..... 50
CINCHONIDINE, pure Crys., oz..... 1 00
" Hydrochlor, oz..... 60
" Iodide, oz..... 80
" Tannate, oz..... 80
CITARIN, oz..... 1 25
CITROPHEN, 25 gr. pkt., ea..... 90
COBALT, lb..... 25
" Chloride, oz..... 25
" Carbonate, oz..... 40
" Metallic Powder, oz..... 60
" Nitrate, oz..... 30
" Oxide, oz..... 45
" " pure, oz..... 75
" Sulphate, oz..... 25

COCAINE, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz., ea..... $0 75
" Carbolate, 15 grain bot., ea. 60
" Muriate, ¼ oz..... 1 00
" Nitrate, oz..... 75
" Oleate, 5%, oz..... 40
" Salicylate, 5 gr. tubes, each. 1 00
" Solution, 4%, oz..... 85
COCHINEAL, lb..... 90
" Pulv., lb..... 50
COCOA BUTTER, lb..... 5 50
CODEIA, Cryst., oz..... 1 60
" Citrate, ⅛ oz., ea..... 75
" Hydrochlor., ⅛ oz., ea..... 75
" Phosphate, ⅛ oz., ea..... 80
" Sulphate, ⅛ oz., ea..... 2 50
COLCHICIN, C.P. Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea. 65
COLOCYNTH, Apple, lb..... 70
" Pulv., lb..... 65
COLLODION, lb..... 12
" Cantbar., oz..... 5
" Flexible, oz..... 10
" Styptic, oz..... 15
COLORING, Brandy, lb..... 25
" Cochineal, lb..... 60
CONFECT, Aromat., lb..... 75
" Opium, lb..... 70
" Roses, lb..... 35
" Senna, lb..... 40
" Sulphur, lb..... 8 00
CONINE, Alkaloid, oz..... 50
" Hydrobromate, 15 grain bot., ea.. 75
CONVALLAMARINE, 15 grain bot., ea.... 75
CONVALLARIN, 15 grain bot., ea..... 10
COPPER Acetate pure, oz..... 20
" Arseniate, oz..... 25
" Arsenite, oz..... 5
" Aluminated, oz..... 10
" Ammoniated, oz..... 75
" Ammonia Sulph., lb..... 35
" Ashes, lb..... 75
" Bromide, oz..... 10
" Carbonate, oz..... 12
" Chloride Bi., oz..... 50
" Citrate, oz..... 20
" Cyanide, oz..... 12
" Filings, oz..... 15
" Foil, oz..... 20
" Gauze, oz..... 75
" Iodide, oz..... 25
" Metal, oz..... 10
" Nitrate, oz..... 20
" Oxalate, oz..... 15
" Oxide, black, oz..... 25
" " red, oz..... 10
" Oxyacetate, oz..... 12
" Potass Chloride, oz..... 1 25
" Shot lb..... 25
" Silicate, Fluoride, oz..... 20
" Sulphide, oz..... 9
" Sulphate, Coml., lb..... 35
" Sulphate, pure, lb..... 15
" Tartrate, oz..... 50
" Trimmings, lb..... 10
" Wire, pure, oz..... 1 50
CORYFIN, oz..... 30
COTOINE, True, 5 grain bots., ea..... 80
COWHAGE, oz..... 5 00
CORNATINE, Citrate, 5 grain bots., ea.... 1 20
CREOSOTE, B.W., lb..... 80
" C.P. white, lb..... 25
" Carb., oz..... 40
" Valerianate, oz..... 1 75
CRESALOL, Para, oz..... 20
CROCUS, Martis, lb..... 40
CROTON, Chloral, oz..... 5 00
CUBEBINE, oz..... 50
CUMARIN, oz..... 30
CUTTLE FISH BONE, lb..... 40
" Powd., lb..... 1 00
CYSTOGEN, powder, oz..... 1 10
" Tablets, oz..... 2 50
CURARE, with active principle, 1 grain bot., ea..... 80
DATURNINE, pure, 5 grain bot., ea..... 80
" Hydrochlor., " " 80
" Sulphate, " " 40
DECOCT. Aloes Co., lb..... 40
" Sarsac, lb..... 40
DELPHININE, 15 grain bot., ea..... $1 25
DIABRTIN, 100 grammes for..... 2 00
DIAPHTHERINE, oz..... 75
DIAPENTE, lb..... 25
DIASTASE, oz..... 1 00
DIASTINE, oz..... 2 00
DIGITALIN, Amorph., grain..... 4
DIGITALIN, German, pure, ⅛ oz. bot. for. 80
" Digitine, pure, 5 grain tube, ea.... 40
DIGITOXIN, Cryst., 1 grain tubes, ea..... 1 25
DIMETHY LAMIDO AZO-BENZO Pure, oz.. 1 25
DIONIN, 15 grain tube, ea..... 40
DIPHENYLAMINE C.P. White, oz..... 25
DI THYMOL DI IODIDE, oz..... 50
DIURETIN, Knoll, oz..... 1 00
" Merck's (Theobromine and Soda Salicyl) oz..... 1 10
DORMIOL, Solution, 100 gramme bot., ea. 1 25
DUBOISINE, Sulphate, 2 grain tube, ea... 60
DULCIN, oz..... 25
EDINOL, powd., oz..... 75
EIGON, Alpha, 20 gramme bot., ea..... 1 00
" " and Sodium " 1 00
" Beta, " 1 00
EIKONOGEN, oz..... 35
ELATERIUM, ⅛ oz. bot., ea..... 35
ELATERIN, Cryst., 15 grain bot., ea..... 1 20
EMETINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea..... 75
" Resinoid, ⅛ oz., ea..... 1 25
EMPYROFORM, 23 gramme ea..... 75
EPICARIN, Veterinary, oz..... 1 00
" Pure, oz..... 1 10
ERGOT, lb..... 85
" Pulv., lb..... 1 00
ERGOTINE, Bonjean, oz..... 50
ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE TABLETS, bots. of 50, ea..... 2 00
ERYTHROSIN, oz..... 60
ERYTHROPHLEINE, Hydrochlor., grain . 35
ESERINE, C.P., 5 grain tube, ea..... 90
" C. P., 2 " " 50
" C. P., 3 " " 60
" Citrate, " " 75
" Hydromate, " " 75
" Hydrochlorate, " " 75
" Nitrate, " " 75
" Pilocarpine, 3 grain tubes, ea..... 65
" Salicylate, 5 grain tubes, ea 85
" Sulphate, " " 75
ESERINE, Tartrate, 5 grain tubes, ea..... 75
ETHER, Sulph., German, lb..... 50
" " Squibbs, 100 grammes, tins each..... 40
" Valerianic, oz..... 50
ETHYLENE, Bromide, oz..... 60
" Chloride, oz..... 50
ETHYLIDINE CHLORIDE, oz..... 1 20
ETHYL, Bromide, oz..... 20
" Butyrate, oz..... 20
" Formate, oz..... 20
" Iodide, oz..... 1 00
EUCAINE, A, 5 gramme tube, ea..... 75
" B, " " " 75
EUCALYPIOL, oz..... 15
EUDOXINE, oz..... 2 25
EUGENOL, oz..... 40
EUMENOL, oz..... 40
EUMYDRIN, 1 grain tubes, ea..... 10
EUONYMIN, oz..... 90
EUPHORIN, oz..... 1 00
EUQUININE, 10 gram pckt., ea..... 1 00
EURESOL, 25 " " 1 00
FUROBIN, 25 " " 1 00
EUROPHEN, oz..... 2 15
EXALGINE, oz..... 1 25
EXIDIN TABLETS, ½ gramme each. (Boxes of 10 tablets), box..... 50
FERRATIN, oz..... 1 25
FERROPYRINE, 25 gram pckt., ea..... 1 35
FIBROLYSIN, tube, each..... 20
FLOWERS, Arnica, lb..... 20
" Chamomile, German, lb..... 25
" " Roman, lb..... 45
" Calendula, lb..... 80
" Elder, lb..... 30
" Lavender, lb..... 25
" Rose, oz..... 10
FORMALDEHYDE, lb..... 22
FORMALINE, Scherings, lb..... $0 65
" Pastilles, box of 20, ea..... 30
" Lamps, Scherings, ea..... 1 75
" Dusting powder in ⅛, lb..... 80
FORMIN, Merck's, oz..... 15
FORMOL, lb..... 55
FLUOR SPAR, powd., lb..... 12
FLUORESCEIN, oz..... 1 00
FLUORESCIN, oz..... 1 00
FULLER'S EARTH, lb..... 8
" Powd..... 6
GADUOL, oz..... 40
GALENA, oz..... 5
GALLANOL, oz..... 1 25
GALLICIN, oz..... 1 25
GALLOBROMOL, oz..... 1 25
GALLS, lb..... 25
GARLIC, lb..... 25
GELANTHUM, ½ kilos, ea..... 85
GELATINE, for Hypodermic use, 100 grammes, ea..... 1 00
" Coopers, lb..... 75
" Cox's, per doz..... 1 35
" French, Bronze label, lb..... 35
" " Gold " 55
" " Red " 75
" " Silver " 40
GENTIAN VIOLET, oz..... 45
GELSEMINE, oz..... 2 50
GELSEMININE, C.P., 5 grain bot., ea.... 80
" Hydrobromate, " " 80
" Hydrochlorate, " " 80
" Sulphate, " " 80
GINGERINE, oz..... 75
GLASS WOOL, oz..... 50
GLUCOSE, lb..... 6
" Pure, oz..... 20
GLUTOL, oz..... 1 00
GLYCERINE, lb..... 22
" Merck's, lb..... 60
" Price's, lb..... 60
GLYCIN, oz..... 75
GLYCOCOLL, oz..... 4 00
GLYCOLINE, lb..... 32
GLYCOZONE, ½ bottles, each..... 1 00
GOLD BROMIDE MONO, 5 grain bots., each 75
" Bromide Tri, 5 grain bottles, each. 65
" Chloride and Sodium, 15 grain bots., doz..... 3 75
" " Solution, oz..... 15
" " Dry, 15 grain bottles, doz .. 8 00
" Cyanide Mono, 5 grain bots., each. 1 00
" " Tri, 5 grain bottles, each 1 00
" Oxide, 5 grain bottles, each 75
GRAIN'S PARADISE, lb..... 30
GRALIQUINE, oz..... 1 70
GUAIACOL, oz..... 30
" Benzoate, oz..... 1 25
" Carbonate, oz..... 40
" Salicylate, oz..... 1 60
" Valerianate, oz..... 80
GUAIACUM RASPID, lb..... 15
GUAIALINE, oz..... 1 65
GUAIAQUIN, 25 grammes, each..... 3 00
GUARANA PULV., oz..... 35
GUETHOL, oz..... 1 40
GUM ALOES Barb, lb..... 20
" Aloes Barb Pulv., lb..... 30
" " Cape, lb..... 20
" " Pulv., lb..... 30
" " Socot, lb..... 50
" " " Pulv., lb..... 60
" Ammoniac, lb..... 50
" Arabic Select, lb..... 40
" " 2nd Sel., lb..... 30
" " Sorts, lb..... 20
" " Pulv. Opt., lb..... 50
" " Pulv. Sorts, lb..... 30
" Assafoetida, lb..... 30
" " Pulv., lb..... 55
" Benzoin, lb..... 50
" " Opt., lb..... 1 00
" Catechu Com'l. (Japonica), lb..... 12
" " Cubes, lb..... 25
" " Pulv., lb.. 30
" Copal, lb..... 90
" Damar, lb..... 40
" Elemi, lb..... 65

Gum, Euphorbium, lb $0 40
" " Pulv., lb 50
" Galbanum, lb 1 05
" Gamboge, lb 1 30
" " Pulv., lb. 1 4
" Guaiacum, Ordina y, lb 45
" " Pulv., lb 50
" " Opt., lb 1 00
" Kino, lb 70
" " Pulv., lb 80
" Mastic, lb 80
" Myrrh, lb 50
" " Pulv., lb 60
" Olibanum, lb 25
" Sagapenum, lb 1 00
" Sandrac, lb 40
" Sang Draconis, lb. 50
" " Pulv., lb 1 10
" Scammony, oz 40
" " Pulv., oz. 45
" Seedlac, oz 5
" Shellac, Orange, lb. 70
" " Bleached, lb 75
" " Powd., lb 70
" Storax, lb 45
" Spruce, lb 1 20
" Substitute Yellow Dextrine, lb 10
" " White, lb 15
" Tamarac, lb 28
" Thus. (Turpentine), lb. 08
" Tragacanth, Extra Select, lb. 95
" " Pulv., lb 1 05
" " 2nd Select, lb 80
" " 2nd Select Pulv., lb 90
" " Sorts, lb 30
Gun Cotton, oz 25
Haematoxylin, oz 2 00
Haemogallol, oz 65
Haemoglobin, oz 50
Haemol, oz 80
" Arseno, oz 80
" Bromo, oz 80
" Cupro, oz 80
" Iodized, oz 1 10
" Zinc, oz 80
Hartshorn Shavings, lb 40
Hedonal, oz 1 50
Helenin, 15 grain bottle, each 50
Heliotropin, oz 60
Helmitol, oz 1 00
Hematein, 15 grs., ea 50
Hematin, 15 grs., ea 2 00
Heroin, 16 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 16 grain tubes, each .. 35
Holocaine, 1 gramme bottles, each 30
" Hydrochlor, 1 gramme bots., e ch. 30
Homatropine Pure, 5 grain tube, each. 1 05
" Hydrobromate, 1 grain tube, each . 35
" Salicylate, 1 grain tube, each 50
" Sulphate, 1 grain tube, each 50
Honey, lb 16
Hops, in packages, lb 28
Hydrastia, Wht. Alkaloid, 15 gr. tu., ea 40
Hydrastin, Hydrochlor, 15 gr. bots., ea. 70
" Sulphate, 15 grain bottles, each 65
Hydrastinine, 15 grain bottles, each... 2 00
" Hydrochlor, each, 15 grain tubes... 2 25
Hydric, Acetate, oz 25
Hydroquinone, oz 20
Hydroxlamine Hydrochlor, ½ oz., e ch 1 25
Hyoscine Hydrobrom 1 grain tubes, each 35
" Hydrochlor, 1 grain tubes, each ... 35
" Hydriodate, " each ... 35
" Pure Amorphous " each ... 35
" Sulphate, " each ... 35
" Pure, 1 grain tubes, each 35
Hyoscyamine, Hydrobromate, 5 gr tu., ea 35
" Hydroiodate, " each 35
" Hydroclor, " each 35
" Sulph Amorphous, grains 35
Hypnone, oz 1 25
Iatrol, oz 1 50
Ichthalbin, oz 70
Icthargan, 10 gramme pckts., each ... 1 25
Icthyform, oz 1 40
Ichthyol, oz 35
" Sodium, oz 50
Ingluvin, oz 1 25
Insect Powder, lb 30

Incense, lb $ 45
Iodine Bromide, oz 75
" Chloride Tri., oz 75
" Commercial, oz 40
" Resublimed, oz 45
Iodochloride, oz 80
Iodoform, Cryst. or Powder, oz 38
" Bitumenized, oz 75
" Deodorized, oz 60
Iodomuth, oz 1 10
Iodoformogen, 25 grammes, each 60
Iodol, oz 1 20
Iodopin, 100 gramme pckt., each 1 25
Iodophenin, oz 2 00
Iodothyrine, oz 5 00
Iodopyrine, 10 gramme bottles, each... 50
Ionone, grain 5
Iridin, ½ oz. each 90
Iron Acetate, oz 20
" Albuminate Scale, oz 20
" " Powd., oz 30
" " Saccharated, oz 25
" " Solution, lb. 50
" " Alum, oz 5
" Ammonia Sulph., oz 10
" Ammoniated, lb 50
" Ammon Mur, lb 50
" Arsenate, oz 15
" Arseniate, oz 15
" Arsenite, oz. 20
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bromide, oz 20
" by Hydrogen, oz 10
" Carb Precip., lb. 15
" " Sacch., lb. 50
" Chloride (Ferric), oz 10
" " (Ferrous), oz 12
" Chromate (Ferric) oz 30
" Citrate, oz 10
" " Ammonia, lb 65
" Citrate and Quinine, 4 per cent., oz. 17
" " " 10 per cent., oz.. 19
" " " B.P., oz 22
" " " and Strych., oz... 25
" " " and Strychnine, oz. 27
" Dialysed, lb 40
" Ferrocyanide, Pure, oz 6
" " Soluble, oz 12
" Filings, Iron, lb 20
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 35
" Hypophos, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 40
" " Saccharated, oz 3
" Lactate, oz 10
" Lacmoid, oz 1 00
" Lactophosphate, oz 20
" Malleate, oz 1 50
" and Manganese Citrate, oz 20
" " Ferrous, oz 20
" " Peptonized oz 20
" " " Solution, lb. 65
" Nitrate Crystals, oz 25
" Oxalate, oz 15
" " Ferric Scales, oz 25
" " and Ammonia 20
" " " Potassium, oz 25
" " Ferrous, oz 20
" " Oxide Commercial, lb. 25
" " Black, oz 20
" " Brown Pure, lb 65
" " Red Saccharated, b 50
" Oxide, Brown B.P., oz 20
" " Red, oz 10
" Peptonized, oz 25
" Perchloride, oz 5
" Persulphate, oz 10
" Phosphate Scale, oz 10
" " lb 75
" Pyrites, lb 25
" Pyrophos, oz 10
" Pyrophos and Ammon Cit., lb 80
" " Soluble Scales, oz 10
" Rubigo, lb 20
" Salicylate, oz 20
" Sesquichloride, oz 12
" Silicate, oz 20
" Subsulphate, oz 10
" Succinate, oz 40
" Sulph., Exsic, lb 12

Iron, Sulph., Pure, lb $0 10
" " Extra Pure, lb 25
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Sulphocyanide, oz 30
" Sulpburet, lb 16
" Tannate, oz 25
" Tart and Potash, oz. 10
" Valerianate, oz 20
" Wire, fine, lb 50
" Sulphide Lumps, lb. 20
" " Sticks, lb 25
Isinglass, American Fish, oz 10
" Brazil, oz 15
" Russian, oz 40
Itrol, oz 1 75
Jalapin, oz 75
Jalap Resin, oz 4 00
Iothion, oz 1 50
Juice Pawpaw, oz 1 25
Kamala, oz 25
Kaolin, lb 10
Kefir, fungi, oz 1 00
Keratin, Peptonized, oz 3 75
Kola Nuts, lb 40
Kousso, oz 10
Koussein, oz 6 00
Kressamine, oz 1 00
Kryofine, oz 1 10
Lactophenin, oz 1 00
Lactucarium, oz 75
Laevulose, Diabetic, 100 gram. tin, ea. 75
" Syrupy, Microscopy, oz 75
Lanoline, lb 95
Lanthum Nitricum, oz 50
Lard, Benzoated, lb 30
Largin (25 gramme tubes), each 2 25
Lead, Acetate, C. P. Cryst., lb 30
" " lb. 12
" " Powdered, lb. 15
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Carbonate, Neutral, lb. 50
" Chloride, Pure, oz. 15
" Dioxide, oz 10
" Foil, Assay, lb 30
" Iodide, oz 30
" Monoxide, lb. 50
" Nitrate, Pure, oz. 10
" " Com., lb. 12
" Oleate, oz 25
" Oxide, Black, oz 10
" " C.P., lb. 75
" " Red, Pure, lb 50
" Oxalate, oz 20
" Peroxide, oz 30
" Powder, extra fine, lb 1 90
" Protoxide, oz 15
" Silicate, lb 10
" Sulphate, C.P., oz 16
" Sulphide, oz 15
" Tannate, oz 25
" Tartrate, oz 15
" Test, lb 25
" Tetroxide, oz 20
Leaves, Aconite, lb 15
" Buy, lb 15
" Belladonna, lb 25
" " Powdered, lb 30
" Buchu, lb 35
" Chestnut, lb 20
" Coca, lb 40
" Damiana, lb 35
" Digitalis, lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Eucalyptus, lb 20
" Henbane, lb 25
" " Pulverized, lb 30
" Henne, lb 80
" Jaborandi, lb 30
" Matico, lb 60
" Savin, lb 15
" Senna, ordinary, lb 16
" " Opt , lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Stramony, lb 20
" " Pulverized, lb 25
" Uva Ursi, lb 30
Leavulose 100 grammes for 75
Lecithin (60 grain tube), each 75
" Tablets (100 in bottle), bot 1 75

LEECHES, doz $1 00
LENTISALINE (25 gramme pckt) each 1 65
LENTISORIN (25 gramme pckt), each 1 00
LEMON PEEL, lb 20
LEPTANDRIN, oz 50
LIME, Carbolate, lb 10
" Chloride, bulk, lb 4
" " 1 lb. 6
" " ½ lb 8
" Chloride ¼ lb 10
" free from Sulphur, oz. 5
LINIMENT, Aconite, pt 1 10
" Belladonna, pt. 1 10
" Camph. Co., pt. 75
" Cantharides, oz 12
" Chloroform, oz. 5
" Croton, oz. 10
" Iodine, oz 12
" Opii, pint 1 00
" Tot. Iodide, oz. 10
" Saponis Co., pt 50
" Sinapis Co., pt 2 50
" Terebinth, pt 60
" Terebinth Acet., pt 55
LIQUOR, Ammon. Acet., lb 30
" " Citras. Fort., lb. 50
" Antim. Perchlor, lb 17
" Arsenici Hydrochlor., lb 20
" Arsenicalis, lb 12
" Atropia Sulph., oz 20
" Bismuth, lb. 45
" Camphor Co, for B.P. Tincture. lb 1 30
" Carbo Detergens, lb 50
" Donovani, lb. 25
" Ferri, Acetas Fort., lb. 65
" " Iodide, lb. 2 40
" " Perchlor Fort., lb 12
" " Pernit, lb. 20
" " Persulph, lb 20
" " Phos., lb 80
" Hydrarg Perchlor, lb 30
" " Nit. Acid, lb. 1 00
" Plumbi, Acetas, lb 12
" Potassae, lb 15
" Pot. Citras, lb. 45
" Santal Flav. Co., lb. 1 50
" Soda Chlor., lb 15
" Soda Ethylate, oz 25
" Strychninae, lb 40
" Zinci Chlor., lb 60
" Acetate, oz. 55
" Benzoate, oz. 25
" Bromide, oz 30
LIQUORICE, Paste, lb. 25
" Powd. Extract, lb 35
" Solazzi, lb. 50
" Y & S Sticks, 6 to pound, lb 30
" " Acme Pellets, 5 lb tins 2 00
LITHIA, Bitartrate, oz. 35
" Carbonate, oz 25
" Chlorate, oz 40
" Chloride, oz 30
" Citrate, oz. 15
" Glycerinophos, oz 90
" Iodide, oz 50
" Metal (15 grain bottles), each 1 05
" Nitrate, oz 50
" Salicylate, oz 25
LITHIA, Tartrate, oz. 75
LITMUS, Granular, lb. 60
LITMUS, Cubes, lb. 40
LORETIN (25 grammes), each. 60
LOSOPHEN (25 grammes), each 2 00
LUPULIN, oz. 10
LYCOPODIUM, lb. 90
LYCETOL, oz. 3 25
LYSIDINE (25 grammes), each 2 00
LYSOL, 1 kilo, each 1 20
" ½ " each 65
" ¼ " each 35
" 100 grammes, each 20
MAGNESIUM, Acetate, oz. 20
" Ammonia Phosphate, oz 20
" Borocitrate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 25
" Carb. (ounces), lb 20
" " (pondrous), lb 30
" " (powdered), lb 20

MAGNESIUM, Calcined, lb. $0 50
" " (ponderous), lb. 1 00
" Chloride, oz 5
" Citrate, lb. 32
" Glycerophosphate, oz 30
" Hypophosphite, oz 75
" Iodide, oz 20
" Nitrate, oz 10
" Oxide, oz 10
" Phosphate, oz. 10
" Powdered, oz 30
" Ribbon, oz 60
" Salicylate, oz 30
" Silicate, oz. 25
" Sulphate, C. P. dried, lb 35
" " Commercial, lb. 3
" Sulphite, oz 25
" Sulphocarb., oz. 25
" Wire, oz 60
MALAKIN, oz 1 50
MALLKIN (5 gramme tubes), each 1 00
MALTOSE, oz. 1 00
MANGANESE, Borate, oz 50
" Bromide, oz 25
" Carbonate, oz 20
" Chloride, oz 40
" Citrate, oz. 25
" Hypophos, oz 75
" Iodide, oz 40
" Metal, oz 15
" Oxide, pure heavy, oz. 7
" " Commercial, lb. 50
" " Black, pure, lb. 10
" " Black, granular, lb 30
" Peptonized, oz 15
" Peroxide, oz 25
" Phosphate, oz. 15
" Phosphite, oz. 12
" Sulphate, oz 40
" Sulphite, oz 45
MANGANOUS Chromate, oz 35
" Sulphit, oz. 10
MANNA, oz. 35
MANNIT, oz. 40
MEDULLADEN, 25 grammes ea. 4 00
MENTHOL, oz 40
MENTHOXAL, oz. 20
MERCAPTOL, oz. 25
MERCURO-IODO-HEMOL, oz. 1 2
MERCUR-THYMOL, Acetate, oz. 75
MERCURIC, Nitrate, pure, oz. 20
" Sulphide, Red, oz. 25
MERCURIOUS, Nitrate, oz 25
" Sulphate, oz 20
MERCUROUS, Oxide Black, oz. 35
MERCURY, lb 35
" Acetate, oz 85
" Bichloride (Corrosive Sublimate), lb 1 00
" " Pulv., lb 1 00
" Biniodide, oz 25
" Bisulphate, oz 10
" Bromide, oz 60
" With Chalk, oz. 5
" Chloride and Soda (Calomel) lb... 1 10
" Chlor. Ammon (White Precip.), oz 10
" Cyanide, oz 35
" Gallate, oz. 40
" Iood Chloride, oz 35
" Iodo Viride, oz. 30
" Nitrate Cryst, oz. 15
" Nitric Oxide (Red Precip.), lb. 1 10
" Oleate, 10%, oz. 5
" " 20%, oz. 10
" With Morphia, oz. 20
" B.P., 1898, oz. 10
" Oxide Flav., oz. 10
" Oxychloride, oz 10
" Oxycyanide, oz. 40
" Oxycyanuret, oz 55
" Salicylate, oz. 35
" Sulph. Flav. (Turpeth Mineral), oz 10
" " With Sulph. (Ethiops Mineral), oz. 10
" Sulphate bl., oz 25
" Sulphocyanide, oz 25
" Tannate, oz 25
MESOTAN, oz. 75
METHACETIN, oz. 1 50

METHYLAL, oz $1 35
METHYLENE, Bichloride, oz 65
" Iodide, oz. 2 00
METOL, oz 75
MICROCOSMIC SALTS, oz. 10
MIGRAENIN, 25 grammes, ea 1 50
MILK SUGAR, lb. 27
MISTURA, Ferri Co, lb 30
" Glycyrrhiza Co. (U.S.P.), lb 50
MOLYBDENUM, metal, pure, oz. 1 75
" Oxide, pure, oz. 1 50
" Sulphide, oz 1 50
MORPHIA, Alkaloid, oz 3 70
" Acetate, oz 3 40
" Bromide, oz 3 60
" Hydrobromate, oz 3 85
" Meconate, oz 4 00
" Muriate, oz 3 40
" Phtalate, oz. 6 35
" Sulphate, oz 3 50
" Tartrate, oz 3 35
" Valerianate, oz 5 30
MOLLIN, ½ kilo tins, ea. 1 00
MONOCHLOROPHENOL, oz 60
MOSS, Iceland, lb. 20
" Irish, lb. 12
" " bleached, lb 20
MULBERRY JUICE, oz. 10
MUSK Canton, oz. 1 50
" Pure grain, grain 10
MYDRINE, 1 grain bots, grain 60
MYRTOL, oz 1 50
NAPTHA, Mineral, pt. 30
" Wood, pt 85
NAPTHALINE, C.P. Cryst, oz. 12
" C.P., Pulv., oz. 15
" Balls, lb 6
" Crystals, lb 7
" Recryst, Medicinal, oz 10
NAPTHOL, Alpha, Recryst., Medicinal, oz 25
" Beta, R cryst., Medicinal, oz 10
" Beta, Benzoate, oz. 25
NARCEINE, Pure Cryst, ½ oz., ea. 1 50
" Hydrochlor, ½ oz., ea. 2 50
NARCOTINE, ½ oz., ea 40
NEURODINE, 25 grammes, ea. 2 00
NICKEL, Metal, oz. 15
" Bromide, oz. 30
" Carbonate, oz. 20
" Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 85
" Nitrate, oz 15
" Oxide, oz 15
" Phosphate, oz. 20
" Salt, lb 25
" Sheet, oz 10
" Sulphate, oz 10
NITRO BENZENE, oz. 20
NOSOPHEN, oz 1 75
NOVASPIRIN, oz. 60
NUX VOMICA, powd., lb 14
NYLANDERS, Reagent, lb. 1 00
OIL, Amber, crude, lb 40
" " rectified, lb 50
" Amygdal Amara, pure, oz 60
" " artificial, oz 10
" " Persic, oz 45
" " Dulc, lb. 45
" Angelica, oz. 1 00
" Aniline, oz 10
" Anise, oz 20
" Apple, oz. 55
" Banana, oz. 10
" Bays Green, oz. 5
" Bay Rum, oz. 30
" Bergamot, oz. 50
" Cade, oz. 5
" Cajeput, oz 12
" Camphor, lb 50
" Capsicum, oz 60
" Carraway, oz. 25
" Cassia, oz 20
" Castor, English 1sts, lb 15
" " 2nds, lb. 14
" " Pharmaceutical, lb. 16
" " Italian, lb. 21
" " French, lb. 17½
" Cedar, pure, lb 85

OIL, Cedar, No. 2, lb $0 55
" " Wood, lb. 50
" Cedrat, oz 60
" Cedri Ligni for Microscopy, oz 50
" Celery, oz 1 00
" Chaulmoogra, oz 12
" Chamomile, oz 1 50
" Cinnamon, True, oz 1 20
" Citronella, Coml, lb 65
" " Opt., oz 10
" Cloves, oz 15
" Cocoanut, lb 20
" Cod Liver, N.F., gal 1 50
" " " Norway, gal 1 75
" Cognac, Green, oz 1 75
" " White, oz 5 50
" Cologne, oz 80
" Copaiba, oz 10
" Coriander, oz 1 10
" Cotton Seed, gall 80
" Croton, oz 12
" Cubebs, oz 15
" " Oleo Resin, oz 25
" Cumin, oz 40
" Dill, oz 30
" Erigeron, oz 20
" Eucalyptus, oz 10
" Fennel, oz 20
" Fusel, pt 80
" Geranii Rose, Opt., oz 2 00
" " " True, oz 1 50
" " " Turkish, oz 50
" Gin, oz 1 00
" Golden Rod oz 50
" Goose, lb 60
" Hemlock, pure, lb 1 20
" " No. 2, lb 65
" Jasmine, oz 25
" Juniper Berries, oz 12
" " Wood, lb 60
" Lavender, English, oz 90
" " Exotic, oz 12
" " French, oz 30
" " Garden, oz 5
" Lemon, Opt., lb 2 75
" " No. 2, lb 2 20
" " Grass, oz 35
" Linseed, Boiled, gall 68
" " Raw, gall 64
" Mace, Essential, oz 20
" Mace, Expressed, oz 12
" Mullein, oz 50
" Malefern, oz 20
" Magnet, oz 75
" Mustard, Artificial, oz 35
" " Essential, oz 50
" Myrbane, lb 20
" Neatsfoot, gall 1 30
" Neroli, oz 4 25
" Nutmegs, oz 15
" Olive, green, gall 1 75
" " yellow, gall 1 50
" Orange, oz 25
" " Bitter, oz 40
" " Sweet, oz 35
" Origanum, white, oz 20
" Origanum, red, pure, lb 75
" " No. 2, lb 50
" Palm, lb 20
" Palma Rose, oz 40
" Patchouli, oz 1 00
" Pennyroyal, oz 35
" Pepper, black, oz 90
" " oleo resin, oz 2 50
" Peppermint, American, oz 30
" " English, oz 1 00
" " Todds, oz 40
" Petit, gran., oz 75
" Petrolatum, gall 1 50
" Phosphorated, oz 10
" Pimento, oz 30
" Pine needles, oz 20
" Pinus, pumilion, oz 35
" Pinus, Sylvestris, oz 15
" Poppy, oz 10
" Rangoon, pure, lb 25
" Rhodii, oz 06
" Rose, No. 2, ½ h, ea 85

OIL, Rose, virgin, 1/8th, ea $1 10
" Rosemary, opt., oz 10
" " coml, lb 65
" Rue, oz 20
" Rum, oz 20
" Salad, pure, gall 3 00
" " patent, gall 60
" Santal, opt., oz 35
" " W.I. oz 20
" " Pearl's, oz 40
" " Allen's, oz 35
" Sassafras, lb 1 10
" Sassafras, Artificial, lb 85
" Savin, oz 12
" Sesame, gall 1 75
" Skunk, lb 60
" Spearmint, oz 35
" Sperm, gal 1 50
" Spike, Coml., lb 35
" " Fleur, oz 1 50
" Spruce, lb 1 25
" St. Johnswort, lb 50
" Tansy, oz 40
" Tar, lb. 10
" " Birch, lb 10
" Wine, oz 20
" Wintergreen, oz 25
" " Artificial, oz 8
" Wormseed, oz 25
" Wormwood, oz 35
" Ylang Ylang, oz 6 50
OAKUM, lb 12
OIL CAKE, ground, lb
OINTMENTS, Belladonna, lb 60
" Blue, lb 65
" Boracic Acid, lb 50
" Calamine, lb 40
" Canthar, lb 75
" Carbolic, lb 40
" Cetaceum, lb 75
" Conium, lb 80
" Elder Flower, lb 1 00
" Gallae, lb 35
" " Co., lb 80
" Hyd. Ammon. Chlor., lb 60
" " Biniodide, lb 75
" " Oxide Flav, lb 1 25
" " Oxide Rub, lb 50
" Iodine, lb 70
" " Compd, lb 75
" Iodoform, lb 1 00
" Picis, lb 45
" Plumbi Acetas, lb 45
" " Iodide, lb 1 20
" Resin, lb 30
" Simplex, lb 40
" Sulphur, lb 40
" Sulphur Compound, lb 20
" Veratrine, lb 2 00
" Zinci Oxide, lb 40
OLEOCREOSOTE, oz 1 50
OLEO-RESIN Capsicum, oz 50
" " Malefern, oz 25
OPIUM, lb 6 60
" Pulv., oz 65
ORANGE PEEL 13
" Ground 15
ORRIXIN, Basic, oz 3 00
" Tannate, oz 2 50
ORTHOFORM, oz 1 40
ORIOL, oz 1 00
OVARIN POWDER, oz 3 60
OXYMEL SQUILLS, lb 30
OXYSPARTEINE HYDROCHLORATE, 15 grain tube, ea 65
PALLADIUM, Chloride Cryst., 1 gramme bots., ea 4 00
" Chloride Dry, 15 grain bots, ea 1 00
PANANALID, 4 oz. bottle for, ea 1 00
PANCREATINE, Pure Active, oz 35
PAPAINE, Finkler, oz 2 50
" Mercks, oz 90
PARACETPHENETIDINE, oz 10
PARACHLORSALOL, oz 1 00
PARACOTOIN, 15 grain bottle, ea 35
PARACRESOL, oz 50
PARAFORMALDEHEYD, oz 25

PARALDEHYDE, oz $0 12
PARANEPHRIN, 1/100 bots, 10 c. c. ea 65
" AND COCAINE, Hydroch, tubes of 1 gramme, each 35
PELLETIERINE, Sulphate, 15 grain bottle, ea 1 65
" Tannate, 15 grain bottle, ea 50
PELLOTINE, Hydrochlor, 5 grain bot., ea. 6 25
PENTAL, 10 gramme bottle, ea 75
PEPSINE, Boudaults, oz 1 40
" Scale Pure Soluble, lb 3 75
" Pure Soluble Powder, oz 20
PEPTONE, Meat Dry, oz 25
PEPPER, Long, lb 40
PETROLATUM, Yellow, lb 12
" White, lb 15
" Snowwhite, lb 25
PHENACETINE, oz 35
PHENAMID, Powd, oz 1 10
PHENOCOLL, Hydrochlorate, 5 grammes, ea 35
PHENALGINE, Capsules, oz 1 40
" Powd, oz 1 40
" Tablets, oz 1 40
PHENAZONE, oz 25
PHENOL, Bismuth, oz 85
" Chloride, oz 40
PHENOPHTALKIN, ½ oz. ea 12
PHENOSALYL, oz 25
PHENYLENE, diamine meta hydrochl, oz 1 20
" Diamine para pure, oz 1 25
PHENYLHYDROXINE, Hydrochlor, oz 50
PHLOROGLUCIN, ½ oz, ea 60
" Vanilin, ½ oz, ea 20
PHOSPHORUS, lb 95
" Pentachloride, oz 25
" Pentoxide, oz 60
" Red, oz 10
" Trichloride, oz 55
PICROTOXIN, oz 5 00
PILOCARPINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bot., ea 40
" Hydrobromate, 5 grain bottle, ea.. 50
" Muriate, " " 30
" Nitrate, " " 30
" Salicylate, " " 50
" Sulphate, " " 50
" Tannate, " " 1 25
" Valerianate, " " 50
PIPE CLAY, in squares, lb 6
PIPERAZINE, ½ oz., ea 50
" Tablets, 10 only, 10 grains ea. in tube, tube 1 25
PIPERINE, ½ oz., ea 35
PITCH, Black, lb 5
" Burgundy, lb 10
PLATINIC CHLORIDE, 5 per cent. sol. oz. 1 50
PLATINUM, Bichloride, ⅛ oz. bottle, ea.. 4 30
" Chloride, 5 lution oz 2 00
" Sponge, oz, pure 3 80
" and Barium Cyanide, 5 grain bots., each 75
" Foil, grain 16
" Wire, grain 16
PLUMBAGO, lb 10
PODOPHYLLIN, oz 36
POPPY HEADS, per 100 1 00
POTASSIUM, Pure, ½ oz., ea 53
" Acetate, lb 45
" " C.P., lb 50
" Arsenate, oz 20
" Arsenite, oz 20
" Benzoate, oz 25
" Bicarb, lb 30
" " Pulv., lb 16
" " C.P., Cryst., lb 40
" Bichromate, lb 40
" " C.P., lb 50
" Bisulphate, lb 50
" Bisulphite, lb 75
" Bitart, Pulv., lb 27
" " " C.P., lb 75
" Borate, oz 10
" Boro Tar rate, oz 60
" Bromide, lb 32
" " C.P., oz 10
" Carbonate, lb 12
" " C.P., lb 40
" Caustic, Purif. by Alcohol, lb. 85
" " Pure Sticks, lb 55

POTASSIUM, Caustic, S rictly C.P., oz.. $0 20
" Chlorate, lb.. 14
" " Pulv. lb 16
" " Pulv. C.P., lb 15
" " " C.P., lb., Crystal 35
" Chloride, lb. 30
" Chloroplatinate, 15 gr. bot., ea 1 15
" Chromate Yellow, C.P., oz. 10
" Citrate, lb. 85
" " Eff. Bishop's, 1 lb. bot., ea .. 1 50
" and Cobalt Nitrite, oz. 1 25
" Cyanide, Coml, lb. 22
" " C.P., lb. 30
" Ferric Cyanide, Pure Cryst., oz 15
" Ferri " " 10
" Ferro " " 10
" Fluoride, Pure, oz. 20
" Glycerophosphate, oz 25
" Hydrogen Sulphide, oz 25
" Hypophos, oz. 12
" Hyposulphate, oz. 50
" Hyposulphide, oz 25
" Iodide, oz. 65
" Iodide, lb 3 00
" " C.P., oz. 50
" Lactate, oz. 50
" And Mercury Iodide, oz 80
" Metabisulphite, oz 10
" Metantimoniate, oz 10
" Nitrate, lb 8
" " C.P., lb 35
" Nitrite, oz. 15
" Oxalate Neutral, lb 50
" Perchlorate, oz. 10
" Permanganate, lb 25
" " Large Crystals, pure, oz. 10
" Picrate, oz 30
" Phosphate, C.P., oz 12
" Prussiate Red, Cryst., lb 60
" " Red, Pulv., lb. 75
" " Yellow, Cryst , lb. 25
" " " Pulv., lb. 30
" Pyrophosphate, oz. 15
" Salicylate, oz 25
" Silicate, lb.. 25
" " Pure dry, oz 40
" Silicofluoride, oz. 20
" And Soda Bicarbonate, oz 20
" and Soda Tartrate, C.P., Cryts., lb. 65
" Sulphate, Cryst., lb 15
" " Pulv., lb 20
" " for fertilizing, lb. 6
" " C.P., Cryst., oz. 5
" " C.P., Powd., oz. 6
" Sulphite, lb. 60
" Sulphocarb, oz 20
" Sulphocyanate, oz 12
" Sulphide, lb 60
" Sulphuret, lb 25
" Tartrate, lb 70
" " Neutral, oz 10
" Tellurate, 15 grain tubes, ea 75
PROPYLAMINE, oz. 60
" Chlor., oz 2 50
PROTARGOL, oz. 1 70
PROTAN POWDER, oz 50
PULVIS, Aloes Co., lb 30
" Amygdal, lb. 60
" Antimon Co., lb 60
" Aromatic or Cinnamon Co., lb. 75
" Creta Aromat., lb. 50
" " Camph., lb 20
" " C. Opii, lb. 75
" For Mistura Creta, lb 35
" Ipecac Co., oz 12
" Jalap Co., oz 5
" Kino Co., oz 10
" Licorice Co., lb 20
" Opii Co., oz 10
" Rhei Co., lb. 50
" Scammony Co., oz 30
" Seidlitz, lb 20
" Tragacanth Co., lb 45
" Thompson's Composition, lb. 25
PTYALIN, Active, oz. 1 25
PUTTY POWDER, lb. 60
PYOKTANNIN, Blue, 10 grammes for. No
" Yellow, 10 grammes for S.

PYRAMIDON, oz. $2 25
PYRENAL, oz. 1 05
PYROCATECHIN, oz. 60
PYRIDIN, C.P., oz. 25
PYRODIN, C.P., oz. 1 60
PYROGALLOL, Bismuth, oz. 1 35
PYROLIGNINE, oz. 1 20
PYROZONE, 3% doz. 5 50
QUARTZ, Cryst. oz. 8
QUASSIA CHIPS, lb. 10
QUASSIN, Cryst., C.P., 15 grain bot., ea. 2 25
QUINALGEN, oz. 1 60
QUINAPHTHOL, oz. 3 00
QUINIDINE, Pure, Cryst., oz. 1 60
QUINIODINE, Pure, Cryst., oz. 30
QUININE, Acetate, oz. 85
" Alkaloid, oz 85
" Arsenate, oz 85
" Bisulphate, oz 65
" Borate, oz 75
" Bromate, oz 1 00
" Bromide, oz 65
" Cacodylate, oz 2 00
" Citrate, oz. 70
" Dihydrochlorate, oz. 1 25
" Ferro Cyanide Hydro, oz 75
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 75
" Hydrobromate, oz. 80
" Hydrochlorate, oz. 80
" Hydriodate, oz 75
" Hypophosphite, oz 70
" Iodide, oz. 57
" And Iron Valerianate, oz. 1 00
" Lactate, oz. 75
" Phosphate, oz. 75
" Salicylate, oz 65
" Sulphate, German, oz. 24
" " Howards, oz. 30
" Tannate, oz 40
" And Urea Hydrochlorate, oz. 1 00
" Valerianate, oz. 75
QUINOLINE, oz. 75
RESORCIN, oz. 15
" Resublimed, oz. 50
RHIGOLINE, lb 75
RICE FLOUR, lb. 9
RODINAL, 3 oz. bottle for 50
ROOT, Aconite, lb. 20
" Aconite, Pulv., lb 30
" Alkanet, lb. 25
" Angelica, lb 30
" Arnica, lb 30
" Belladonna, lb 20
" " Powd, lb. 30
" Blood, lb 20
" " Pulv., lb 25
" Burdock, lb 20
" " cut, lb 21
" Calamus, lb 50
" Colchici, lb 25
" Columba, lb 15
" Curcuma, Pulv., lb. 15
" Dandelion, lb. 35
" Dock, Yellow lb. 16
" Elecampane, lb. 15
" " Pulv., lb 25
" Galangal, lb 10
" Gentian, lb. 15
" " Pulv., lb 10
" Ginseng, oz. 55
" Golden Seal, whole, lb 2 00
" " powdered, lb 2 52
" Hellebore, White, Pulv., lb 16
" Ipecac, oz. 22
" Jalap, lb. 30
" " Pulv., lb. 40
" Leptandrin, lb. 30
" Licorice, Extra Select, lb. 12
" " " small sticks, lb 18
" " Pulv., lb 13
" Mandrake, lb. 20
" " Gr'd, lb 22
" Marshmallow, lb 40
" Orris, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 30
" Pareira Brava, lb. 20
" Pleurisy, lb. 20
" Pyrethrum, lb. 35

ROOT, Rhatany, lb. $0 50
" Rhei, E.I., lb. 60
" Rhei, E.I., Pulv., lb. 1 00
" " Turkey (so-called), lb. 3 00
" " " " Pulv., lb 3 10
" Sarsaparilla, Honduras, lb. 60
" Sarsaparilla, Mexican, lb. 30
" Senega, lb 1 10
" Serpentaria, lb. 65
" Sombul, lb 40
" Spigelia, lb 1 00
" Squills, white, lb. 25
" " Pulv., lb. 35
" Stone, lb 20
" Tormentilla, lb. 40
" " Pulv., lb 60
" Valerian, lb. 15
" Veratrum Viride, lb. 25
ROSANILINE, oz. 60
SACCHARINE, oz. 25
SAFFRON, American, oz 10
" Spanish, oz. 1 00
SAL Acetosella, lb 25
" Carlsbad Artificial, lb 15
" Craborchard, lb 40
" Epsom, lb 3
" " Howard's, lb. 5
" Glauber, lb 2
" Nitre (Potash), Crystal, lb 8
" " Gran., lb 8
" " (Soda) Crystal, lb 6
" " Gran., lb 6
" Prunella, lb 25
" Rochelle, lb 25
" Rochelle, Crystal, lb. 35
" Rock, lb. 2
" Soda, lb 2
SALICINE, oz. 50
SALIGENIN, 15 grain bots. each 40
SALOL, oz. 10
SALIPYRINE, 25 grammes, ea. 25
SALOPHEN, oz. 1 20
SANGUINARINE, Alkaloid, 5 grain bots, each 50
" Nitrate, 5 grain bots., each 50
" Sulphate, 5 grain bots., each. 50
SANOFORM, oz. 1 00
SANTONINE, oz. 1 00
SAPONIN, ½ oz. bot., each 15
SCILLIPICRIN, 15 grain bots., each 35
SCOPOLAMINE Hydroch'or, 5 grain bots. each 1 25
SEEDS, Angelica, lb. 35
" Anise, lb. 10
" " Pulv., lb. 12
" " Star, lb 40
" Annatto, lb 16
" Burdock, lb 30
" Canary, lb 8
" Cardamon, Decort., lb 70
" " Malabar, lb 90
" " Pulv., lb. 90
" Carraway, lb 12
" " Pulv., lb. 15
" Celery, lb 15
" Colchici, lb 45
" " Pulv., lb. 50
" Conium, lb 30
" Coriander, lb 18
" " Pulv., lb 20
" Croton, lb. 25
" Cumin, lb. 20
" " Pulv., lb. 25
" Dill, lb. 20
" Fennel, lb 15
" " Pulv., lb. 20
" Flax, lb. 5
" " Pure ground, lb. 4½
" Fœnugreek, Pulv. 7
" Hemp, lb. 6
" Hyoscyamus, lb. 50
" Hyssop, lb. 35
" Jambul, oz 15
" Lobelia, lb. 75
" Maw, lb 20
" Mustard, white, lb 20
" Pumpkin, lb. 30
" Quince, lb 60

SEEDS, Rape, lb $0 06
" Sabadilla, lb 35
" " Pulv., lb 35
" Stavesacre, lb 34
" " Pulv., lb 50
" Stramonium, lb 30
" Stropanthus, oz 16
" Sunflower, lb 10
" Wormseed, lb 30
SELENIUM in sticks, oz 1 50
SILICA, Powd., oz 20
SILVER, Bromide, oz 2 00
" Chloride, oz 1 00
" Citrate, oz 2 50
" Cyanide, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz 1 50
" Nitrate, Cryst., oz 75
" " Fused, oz 90
SILVER, Oxide, oz $ 1 50
" Precipitated, oz 3 50
" Sulphate, oz 1 50
" Wire, oz 6 00
SNUFF, Copenhagen, lb 1 40
" Macc, lb 65
" Scotch, lb 65
" " Lorillards, lb 90
SOAP, Arsenical, lb 40
" Barilla Ash, lb 25
" Castile, Cont'd, lb 17
" " Shell, lb 12
" " Pulv., lb 18
" Curd, lb 25
" Cocoanut, lb 25
" Soft English, lb 8
" Viride, lb 30
" Whale Oil, lb 12
SODA, Acetate, lb 20
" " C.P., oz 5
" " Pure fused, oz 13
" Aluminate, oz 15
" and Ammonia Phos. (Microcosmic Salts), lb 85
" Arsenate, Pure dry, oz 15
" Arseniate, Pure Cryst., oz 8
" Arsenite, Pure, oz 10
" Ash, lb 3
" Benzoate, oz 6
" " from Benzoic acid, oz 35
" Bicarb, lb 4
" " Chance's, lb 10
" " Crystals, lb 40
" " Howard's, lb 15
" Bichromate, fused, oz 5
" Bisulphate, pure cryst., lb 45
" Bisulphite, lb 30
" " Coml., Dry, lb 25
" " Pure dry, lb 40
" Bromide and Caffeine Citrate, lb 1 00
" Bromide Gran., lb 45
" Cacodylate, oz 1 30
" " ¼ oz 15
" Carb. C.P. Cryst. lb 35
" " C.P. Dried, lb 35
" Carbolate, oz 25
" Caustic, lb 6
" " Gran., lb 10
" " Sticks, lb 40
" " " " Pure by Alcohol lb. 60
" Chlorate, lb 40
" Chloride, pure, oz 12
" Choleate, oz 20
" Cinnimate, oz. 75
" Citrate, lb 90
" Dithio Salicylate Beta, oz 1 25
" Ethylate, Dry, oz 1 00
" " Solution, oz 25
" " Richardson's, oz 75
" Formate, oz 25
" Glycerinophosphate, oz 20
" Hippurate, oz 1 00
" Hypochlorite Solution, oz 10
" Hypophosphite, ¼ oz 10
" " C.P., oz 50
" Hyposulphate, oz 25
" Hyposulphite, lb., C.P. 4
" Iodide, oz 45
" Lactate Syr., oz 35
" Meconate, oz 2 25
SODA, Metaphosphate, oz $0 25
" Naphtholate, oz 75
" Nitrate Crude, lb 5
" " Pure Cryst., oz 10
" Nitro-prusside, oz 1 00
" Nitrite, lb 60
" " C.P. Sticks, oz 55
" Oleate, oz 25
" Oxalate, oz 02
" Paracreosote, oz 71
" Sodium, Perborate Medicinal, oz. 40
" Permanganate, oz 10
" Phosphate Gran., lb 20
" Phosphate, Pure, lb 35
" " C.P. Cryst., lb 40
" " C.P. Pulv., lb 55
" " Dry, lb 40
" Phosphite, oz 55
" Phosphomolybdate, oz 40
" Pyrophosphate, lb 20
" " Pure, oz 90
" Salicylate, lb 10
" " Natural, oz 65
" Santoninate, oz 50
" Silicate, lb 80
" Silicate, natural, oz 6
" Silicifluoride, oz 40
" Succinate 35
" Sulphate, C.P. Cryst., lb 60
" " C.P. Dried, lb 25
" Sulphite Cryst. or Granulated, lb 35
" " C.P., lb 7
" " Dried C.P., lb 25
" " Pure Recryst., oz 50
" Sulphocarb, oz 25
" Sulphosalicylate, oz 10
" Sulphovinate, oz 65
" Tannate, oz 12
" Tartrate, C.P., oz 20
" Neutral, oz 55
" Tellurate, 15 grains for 15
" Tetroborate, oz 25
" Tungstate, lb 25
" C.P., oz 55
" Uranate, oz 15
" Valerianate, oz 40
SODIUM, Metal, ¼ oz. bots., each 45
" Acetic Theocin, oz 18
" Fluoride, oz. $ 25
" Glychollate, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 2 00
" Plumbate, oz 40
" Stannate, oz 25
" Sulphohydrate, oz 20
SOLANINE, 15 grain bot., each 30
SOLUTION Clemens (Arsenic Biomide) lb. 2 25
" Dobell's, lb 50
" Fehlings No. 1, oz 20
" Fehlings No. 2, oz 5
" Hydrarg Bichlor, lb 10
" Nitroglycerine, 1 per cent., oz 65
" 10 per cent., oz 10
" 25 per cent., oz 20
" Potash Hydrosulphide, lb 35
" Platinate, oz 40
" Soda Hypochlorate, oz 15
" Vlemmicks (Calcium Sulphide), Wr 25
" Normal Volumetric Acid Hydrochlor, Wr 65
" " " Sulph., Wr 2 25
" " " Potash, Wr 2 25
SOMATOSE, oz 2 25
" and Iron, oz 57
SOMNAL, oz 60
SOY, Indian, oral 65
SOZIODOL, Mercury 75
" Potassium, oz 1 50
" Sodium, oz 1 25
" Zinc, oz 1 00
SPARTEIN, Sulphate, ½ oz. bot., ea 1 60
SPERMACETI, lb 25
SPIRITS, Ammon. Aromat., lb 50
" " Camphor, pt 65
" Chloroform, lb 85
STANNOUS Chloride, C.P., oz 65
" Nitrate, (solution) oz 15
" Sulphate, oz 30
STANNIC, Chlorate C.P., oz 20
" Chloride, oz 25
STANNIC, Sulphate, oz 40
STARCH, Iodized, oz $0 40
" Powd., lb 30
STEARINE, lb 8
STOVAINE, 25 gramme package, ea 30
STRONTIA, Acetate, oz 1 75
" Bromide, oz 30
" Chlorate, oz 10
" Chloride, oz 20
" Iodide, oz 10
" Lactate, oz 35
" Muriate, oz 15
" Nitrate, lb 5
" " dry, lb 20
" Oxalate, oz 25
" Oxide Caustic Cryst., pure, oz 10
" Phosphate, oz 10
" Salicylate, oz 20
" Sulphide, oz 20
STROPANTHIN, oz 15
STRYCHNINE, oz 2 00
" Acetate, oz 75
" Arsenate, oz 2 00
" Arsenite, oz 2 00
" Citrate, oz 2 00
" Glycerophosphate, oz 2 25
" Hydrobromate, ½ oz. for 3 20
" Hydrochlorate, " 35
" Hypophos., ¼ oz. for 15
" Nitrate, " 40
" Phosphate, " 25
STRYCHNINE, Salicylate, " 20
" Sulphate, oz 25
" Valerianate, ½ oz. for 75
STYPTICIN, 15 grain bot., ea 75
STYPTICIN TABLETS b x, ea 40
STYPTOL TABLETS, tubes of 20, ea 35
STYRONE, Liq., oz 40
SUCCUS CONIUM, lb 1 50
" Tarasc, oz 75
SUCROL, oz 10
SULFONAL, oz. (Mercaptol) 1 25
SULPHAMINOL, oz 20
SULPHUR, Chloride, oz 2 00
" Iodide, oz 20
" Precipitated, lb., pure 45
" " opt., lb 25
" Powdered, lb 20
" Sublimed, lb 3
" " extra, lb 4
" Roll, lb 4½
" Vivum, lb 3
SYMPHORAL, 25 grammes for 6
TAMARINDS, lb 2 50
TANNALBIN, oz 10
TANNIGEN, oz 50
TANNOFORM, oz 85
TANNOPINE, oz 40
TAR, Barbadoes, lb 80
" Stockholm, lb 15
TARTARUX BORASCATUS, oz 15
TEREBENE, oz 20
TERPIN, Hydrate, oz 12
" Peroxide, oz 10
TERPINOL, Liquid, oz 1 00
TETRARTHYL, Ammonium Hydroxide, ½ oz for 40
TETRONAL, 25 grammes for 1 50
THALLINE, Tartrate, oz 3 50
THALLIUM, Sulphate, ½ oz, ea 3 25
THEINE, oz 60
THEOBROMINE, oz 70
" Salicylate, oz 1 25
" and Soda Salicylate, oz 15
THERMODIN, 25 grammes for 70
THERMOL, oz 2 00
THIOCARBAMIDE, oz 1 00
THIOCIN, oz 1 00
THIOCOL, oz 3 60
THIOFORM, oz 1 40
THIOL, oz 75
THIOSINAMINE, oz 40
THORIUM, Nitrate, oz 90
THYMOL, oz 50
THYRADEN, 25 grammes for 30
THYROIDINE, oz 1 30
THYROIDIN, 25 grammes for 1 25
TIN, Metal Sticks, oz 1 25
" Granulates, lb 15

Tin, Mono Sulphide, oz	$ 25
" Powder, Fine, oz	25
" Reduced, oz	10
Titanium, oz	25
Toluene, lb	70
Tow, lb	8
" Carbolated, lb	35
" Styrac, lb	35
Trichloromethanol, oz	1 00
" Resublimed, oz	65
Trifolitate, oz	06
Trifolin, oz	1 20
Trikresol, oz	15
Trimethylamine, oz	55
Trional, oz	1 20
Trochisci, oz	65
Tropacocaine, 5 grains for	20
Tropatines, oz	20
Turmeric, 25 grammes for	55
Turpentine, Chia, oz	40
" Venice, lb	12
Unguentum, Credé, oz	1 20
Uranium, Acetate, oz	1 00
" and Ammonia Nitrate, oz	1 50
" Chloride, oz	60
" Iodide, oz	75
" Nitrate, oz	50
" Oxide, oz., Black	60
" Sulphate, oz	60
" Sulphocyanide, lb	80
Urea Crystals, pure, oz	30
" Nitrate, oz	45
Urecidin, oz	10
Urethane oz	50
Urotropin, Schering's, oz	80
Validol, 25 grammes each	1 55
Vanilline, oz	60
Veratria, pure, Jacobs, oz	40
Veronicin, Balls, lb	20
" Pulverized, lb	30
Vergnal, oz	1 85
" Tablets, tubes of 10 each	60

Vinegar, Cantharides, lb	$ 60
" Squills, lb	10
Water, Anise, lb	10
" Camphor, lb	10
" Cherry Laurel, lb	25
" Chlorine, lb	10
" Cinnamon, lb	8
" Dill, lb	10
" Distilled, gal	10
" Elderflower, lb	30
" Fennel, lb	10
" Lime, lb	7
" Orange Flower, lb	25
" Peppermint, lb	20
" Rose, lb	25
Wax, Bayberry, lb	50
" Brazil or Carnauba, lb	70
" Cetacine, lb	30
" Japan, lb	30
" Paraffin Sterilized, 25 gramme packages, oz	65
" Parafine, lb	20
" White, No. 1, lb	70
" " No. 2, lb	50
" Yellow (Beeswax), lb	45
Wine, Aloes B.P., lb	60
" Antimony, lb	35
" Colchici. Rad., lb	50
" " Sem., lb	50
" Ergot, lb	50
" Ipecac, lb	60
" Iron, lb	40
" " Citrate. lb	50
" Opium, lb	90
" Orange, lb	25
Xylol, oz	10
Yohimbine, Crystal (3 grain tubes), each	1 50
" Tablets (tubes of 10), each	50
Zinc, Acetate, pure, oz	15
" Benzoate, oz	25
" Bromide, oz	20
" Carbolate, oz	40

Zinc, Carbonate, lb	$ 30
" " Precip., oz	10
" Chlorate Fused, oz	15
" Chloride, Fused, oz	15
" " Granul., oz	15
" Cyanide, oz	25
" Ferrocyanite, oz	15
" Foil, oz	20
" Granulated, lb	15
" " free from Arsenic, oz	6
" Hypophosphite, oz	65
" Iodide, oz	60
" Lactate, oz	20
" Metal, pure, oz	10
" Nitrate, pure, oz	15
" Oleate, oz	5
" Oxide, lb	50
" " Pure, lb	20
" " Hubbuck's, lb	60
" " Dry process, lb	30
" " Wet process, lb	75
" Permanganate, oz	65
" Phosphate, oz	15
" Phosphide, oz	25
" Salicylate; oz	30
" Stearate, oz	20
" " Comp., oz	50
" " With Aristol, oz	3 00
" " With Ichthyol, oz	80
" Sulphate, pure, lb	15
" " C.P. Cryst., lb	20
" " C.P. Gran., lb	25
" " C.P. Dried, lb	50
" Sulphide. purz, oz	15
" Sulphite, oz	25
" Sulphocarb, oz	1
" Sulphydrate, oz	3
" Sulfaratum, oz	1
" Tannate, oz	1
" Valerianate, pulv., oz	2
" " Cryst., oz	3

BOOKS

"Compounding and Dispensing Made Easy." by H. Harold Scott, M. B., London; M. R. C. S., Eng.; L. R. C. P., London; late House Physician and assistant demonstrator in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Gale & Polden, Ltd., 2 Amen Corner, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.; Toronto, Smith Publishing Company, 18 Court Street. Price, $1.25 net.

1. This work treats of inorganic materia medica and the carbon compounds.

2. Pharmaceutical processes and groups of preparations.

3. Organic materia medica, vegetable and animal.

4. Poisoning, symptoms and treatment, etc., etc.

The last section of the book gives a number of questions (752) for students, use, and they are both practical and of decided help in preparing for "exams."

The book on the whole will be found a useful one for students in pharmacy and medicine.

"Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie," a biography of this famous surgeon, written by Timothy Holmes, M.A., F.R.C.S. Publisher, T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London; Toronto, Smith Publishing Co., 18 Court Street.

This book treating of the life of one of England's famous surgeons will be of interest not only to physicians but to the general reader, who is interested in the lives of the "Builders of Great Britain."

GETTING A RAISE

Show the boss that it "will pay" to increase your salary, and the hardest hearts will open. After you have familiarized yourself thoroughly with his business and your services have become invaluable the time is ripe if the pay is too small, to hit him for a raise. You hardly will need to point out to him your knowledge of the business and the saving he will make by giving you an increase in salary so that you will remain a faithful and satisfied employee. He knows the cost of breaking in new men—rejected goods, loss of customers, waste, etc.—and will give you the raise, "if it pays."

WEAK BACK

An old gentleman walked up to the pretty girl attendant at the counting room of a daily newspaper office a few days ago and said:

"Miss, I would like to get copies of your paper for a week back."

"You had better get porous plaster," she abstractedly replied. "You get them just across the street."

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THE
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THE SCARCITY OF DRUG CLERKS

The matter of securing help has become a serious question, not only in the United States, but also in Canada, as the number of clerks offering does not begin to meet the demand. Although the Colleges of Pharmacy in this country are sending out each year a large quota of qualified students, still there is an increasing demand from all parts of the Dominion, owing not only to the increase in the number of drug stores, which is more perceptibly apparent in Western Canada, but also from the fact that business with the drug trade has grown to such a degree as to necessitate qualified help being secured in many stores where before it was considered unnecessary. Druggists are therefore brought face to face with a serious problem, and one that can only be solved as far as can be seen at present, either by rendering the course of study less severe, a plan which we do not at all advocate, or else by employing unqualified clerks, who would attend to all departments of the store, except dispensing prescriptions.

And, not only is there a shortage in the number of qualified clerks, but in a large majority of cases it is impossible at the present time to secure apprentices for the drug business. This is due, no doubt, to the lengthened time of service and the small remuneration received in comparison to that of other mercantile pursuits. These, together with the long hours and the responsibility which devolves upon the clerk in the majority of instances, prevents desirable young men from entering the ranks of pharmacy.

As we have said before our colleges are turning out a large number of graduates each year, but a good proportion of these find their way into the United States, and only a part of them remain in Canada. The situation, therefore, is a very serious one for the retail druggist, where he can neither secure apprentices nor the qualified help which he should have, and if such a state of affairs continues it will no doubt lead to the lessening of the number of stores, and causing many to seek other openings for securing a living than in carrying on business under such disadvantages.

THE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY

Monopolies have formed the centre of a good deal of discussion of late, and not without sufficient reason, as has been shown in the courts.

Corporations or even private individuals may either jointly or of themselves quietly advance prices and make provisions which prove burdensome to others, but when supported by the Government of the country to such an extent as to constitute what may be termed "legalized robbery," those who suffer must in self-defence enter an emphatic protest, and demand of that Government a rescinding of any conditions which are either burdensome to the people or are in "restraint of trade."

The price of alcohol has for a number of years been steadily advancing, and the distillers through combined action have been waxing rich at the expense of the consumer and with the connivance of the Government in power. When we find that alcohol, as pointed out by Mr. Bole in his letter elsewhere in this issue, was sold at 59 cents per gallon in 1880 and in 1907 the price is $1.32, and that the duty in 1877 was $1.14 per gallon, while in 1907 it is $3.14, it is easy to see where this product brings in an enormous revenue both to the distillers and the Government.

The recent advance in the price of alcohol has proved the "last straw" and manufacturers have, at last, come to the conclusion that something must be done in order to permit them to carry

on their business, and to compete with goods manufactured in those countries where conditions are more favorable for the manufacturer who uses alcohol as a raw material.

As Mr. Polson, a leading manufacturer and an old time druggist, points out, there are now in the vicinity of 2,500 manufacturers in Canada using alcohol, and these are all affected to a greater or less extent, both by the advance in price of the product, as well as the additional duty levied.

To the retail druggist this is a serious feature, for, entering as it does, into a large majority of the preparations which he uses it means an enhanced cost to him without any additional price being obtained from the customer. Certainly in Canada we are very much hampered in this matter, and being at the mercy of the distillers, abetted by the Government regulations, all dealers in alcoholic products have to pay prices altogether out of reason, as has been shown on previous occasions in these columns, where the actual cost of production was given.

It appears to us that one of the most absurd of the Department's regulations is that which requires the storage of spirits for a period of two years, and when applied to alcohol it merely enhances the price without giving any equivalent of value, and this regulation might certainly be dispensed with, as the storing for two years means a large item of expense to the distiller and gives him an apparent reason for higher price for his product. When we find that alcohol as supplied in the drug store is sold by the wholesale druggist in the United States at $2.67 per wine gallon, while in Canada it is $4.75 an imperial gallon, or equal to about $3.96 per wine gallon, it can easily be seen what a vast difference a monopoly of this kind makes.

This is a subject which should at once engage the attention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, which has been formed amongst other things to look after the interests of the retail drug trade in matters such as the one now before us, a commercial matter.

Joint action of all bodies will certainly be required in order to offset the powerful influence of the monopoly which governs the alcohol interests, and also to convince the Government of the necessity for changes in its regulations.

We trust that no time will be lost in taking the necessary steps to have this grievance remedied.

ANALYSIS OF FOOD STUFFS

In another place in this issue we give the text of a lecture delivered by Mr. A. McGill, the Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, at Ottawa, before the Society of Chemical Industry, at Montreal. The lecture deals with the practical use of the refractometer in the analysis of various food stuffs, and is most interesting to the chemist who makes a study of analytical research.

THE PRICE OF GLASS BOTTLES

Are druggists and manufacturers paying too much for their glassware?

Is there evidence of a combine, which by its action places the prices of glass bottles at a figure in advance of what they are to be obtained at, say in the United States?

Are the retail druggists paying more than they should for their bottles without being able to reimburse themselves from their customers?

Are patent medicine manufacturers and pharmaceutical houses at a disadvantage through the prices asked for glassware by Canadian makers?

Have the druggists a grievance in the matter, and do they wish to see it relieved?

These are questions which appear to us at this time to be worth considering. From time to time it has been suggested that the present duty on glassware is too high and prevents competition which would materially lessen the price to the trade. Protection is all right, if it does not go too far, but when it becomes a hardship to any section of the community, Government should be looked to to relieve any such hardship.

We ask for replies from all branches of the drug and manufacturing trades

PRESCRIPTIONS THE PROPERTY OF DRUGGISTS

This classic question has been answered again by Judge Sharp, of Baltimore, who holds that to the druggist belongs the prescription. The case was rather a peculiar one. The patient declared that the prescription had been written for her by a physician in Europe, and that she valued it at $100. The pharmacist to whom she handed the prescription and who compounded the mixture, refused to return the prescription to her, although he offered her a copy. She insisted on having the original prescription, and brought suit when it was denied her. In rendering his decision, Judge Sharp declared that the patient was entitled to a copy, and upheld the defendant at every point, since a copy had been tendered her. There have been a number of decisions on this subject in different States, but unfortunately they are not in agreement.—Medical Bulletin.

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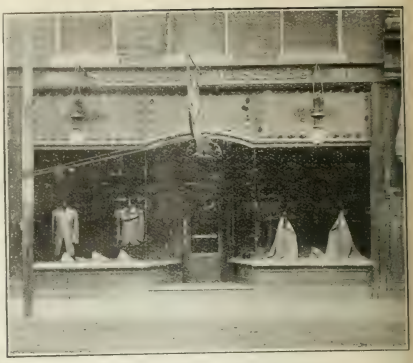
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SOLUBILITIES IN GLYCERIN

M. Ossendowski, (C. R. Soc. Chim. Russ.), using re-distilled glycerin obtained by the saponification of nut oil, has obtained the following solubility factors. One hundred parts of glycerin (by weight) at 15 degrees to 16 degrees C. dissolve:

Ammonium carbonate	20.00
Ammonium chloride	20.06
Barium chloride	9.73
Borax	60.00
Boric acid	11.0
Benzoic acid	10.21
Iodine	2.0
Potassium arsenate	50.13
Potassium iodine	39.72
Potassium cyanide	31.84
Potassium chloride	3.72
Potassium chlorate	3.54
Sodium carbonate	98.3
Sodium arsenate	50.0
Sodium bicarbonate	8.06
Calcium sulphate	5.17
Copper acetate	10.0
Copper sulphate	36.30
Tannin	48.83
Mercuric chloride	8.00
Zinc chloride	19.87
Zinc iodide	39.78
Sulphur	35.18
Sulphur	0.14
Phosphorus	0.25
Oxalic acid	15.10
Quinine	0.47

MEDICAL RECIPROCITY

In opening the 86th session of the British Medical Council, at London, England, Dr. McAlister, President, said he expected before the Executive Committee met in February a further step would be taken in the direction of reciprocal recognition of medical qualifications granted in Britain and Canada.

He added that the recognition of colonial diplomas by Britain had the gratifying effect of improving conditions in medical education outside the United Kingdom.

Now, let the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain pursue a similar course and equally satisfactory results will be obtained. The whole Empire should be a unit in matters of educational conditions, just as much as in that of military operations.

W. O. Frailey, of Lancaster, reports to the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association that he oils his store floor back of the counter and finds that the application keeps down the dust better than anything else he has tried. The "oil" is made by mixing one part each of lime water and coal oil with eight parts of paraffin oil.

PHARMACY IN GREAT BRITAIN

BY OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

SYNTHETIC CAMPHOR.

Synthetic camphor has now entered into serious competition with the ordinary article and is freely offered for sale on the London markets at prices substantially below those quoted for refined Japanese. It is difficult to give precise quotations as everything depends on the quantity ordered, but there is every likelihood that prices both of ordinary camphor and synthetic camphor will continue to recede until something near the old prices of Japanese is reached. The samples which have been shown resemble in every particular the usual product whether in the form of flowers or tablets and I am told there is no chemical difference between the two articles although like other synthetic substances, synthetic camphor has no action on the polarised light. At present only one British firm is manufacturing the article but a new company has just been formed to manufacture the product with a capital of £100,000 under the registered name of the British and Colonial Camphor Company.

COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Cameras and photographic materials are more often than not a popular side line with chemists, and, consequently, a good deal of interest has been taken in the Royal Photographic Society's recent exhibition of colour photography. These new photographs were produced by the Lumiere Autochrome process and Mr. Child Bayley, Editor of Photography, was responsible for most of them. The Lumiere process is claimed to be an entire revolution in colour photography making it easy for amateurs to obtain with very little trouble more perfect photographs than the most skilled experts have up to the present obtained. The plates are known as the Autochrome plates and the manipulations merely ordinary development with pyro. The colours come out wonderfully well.

PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTIONS.

As the result of recent prosecutions under Sections 15 and 17 of the Pharmacy Act 1868, the Pharmaceutical Society which is the authority for the due observance of the Act has been moved to greater activity during the last month or so. A sequel to this increased vigilance was witnessed at Aberdeen on October 24 when four chemists' assistants were each summoned for two offences under Section 15 (1) for selling a quantity of laudanum and (2) for selling a quantity of chlorodyne, the defendants not being registered chemists and druggists. It was explained that the assistants were employed in shops where only the proprietor was a qualified chemist and

the poisons were sold while the latter was out for meals or on other necessary occasions. The Procurator-Fiscal of Scotland had had his attention drawn to the fact that certain chemists in Aberdeen allowed their unqualified assistants to sell poisons and he had laid the facts before the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society with instructions to see that the provisions of the Act were duly observed. The Sheriff who remarked that the sale of poisons by unqualified persons was a danger to the public, imposed a penalty on each defendant of £1 for each offence, and 21s. expenses, the total penalties amounting to £12 6s.

DISCLOSURE OF FORMULAE IN AUSTRALIA.

Considerable misunderstanding has been caused among British patent medicine manufacturers owing to erroneous press information respecting the Bill which the Commonwealth of Australia is drafting in regard to patent medicines. Information has been published stating that the Bill in question would not contain legislative power to demand a statement of the composition of the medicines and a deputation of manufacturers which waited upon Captain Muirhead Collins, representing the Commonwealth Government in London received an official endorsement of this statement. On the views of the deputation being cabled to the Australian Government, however, a reply was received stating that the Bill will provide for compulsory disclosure of formulae and trade descriptions of patent medicines. The proprietary articles section of the London Chamber of Commerce which represents the patent medicine manufacturers and has the matter in hand are now considering what their next move shall be.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on November 6 under the presidency of Mr. J. Rymer Young. The business transacted was principally of a formal nature but the interesting fact was announced by the chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee that there are now no less than 99 pensioners of the Fund receiving annual grants. This Fund which is supported entirely by chemists and druggists has for many years assisted poor and unfortunate members of the craft. A letter was received from Grimsby Chemists' Association suggesting that the examination fee be raised to 15 guineas and that the pass certificate confer on the recipient the life membership of the Society ; also that the annual subscription be reduced to 10s. 6d. This letter was referred to a Committee but it is most unlikely that the suggestions will be adopted. The Privy Council sent a communication enclosing a copy of a petition which had been received from Scotland opposing the adoption of two clauses in the new by-laws of the Society relating to examinations in Scotland. For some months past feeling has been very high in Scotland regarding these clauses in the by-laws although Mr. Rymer Young has repeatedly announced that the alterations were made to secure greater utility and are only of a verbal character. Curiously enough the petition was signed by several principal officers and members of the Society in Edinburgh.

METHYLATED SPIRIT.

Owing to a closer agreement between manufacturers of methylated spirit it is probable that competition in this commodity will soon be extinct, as a company comprising the principal distillers in the country has been formed with the nominal capital of £1,000 to "promote the sale and manufacture of spirits for industrial purposes, to deal in methylated or industrial spirit by wholesale and retail ; to enter into arrangements with manufacturers thereof for and regulate the supply of such spirit, to deal in and enter into arrangements for and regulate the supply of naptha, petroleum and other spirits used otherwise than for consumption." This "combine" is extremely unfortunate for manufacturers who depend upon spirit for use in their industries and has the effect of nullifying the advantages which in October 1906 were accorded by the Inland Revenue in respect of a 5d. per gallon rebate on denatured alcohol for use for industrial purposes.

A TRADE AND A PROFESSION

"Trade is occupation, for a livelihood ; profession is occupation for the service of the world. Trade is occupation for joy in the result ; profession is occupation for joy in the process. Trade is occupation where anybody may enter ; profession is occupation where only those who are prepared may enter. Trade is occupation taken up temporarily, until something better offers ; profession is occupation with which one is identified for life. Trade makes one the rival of every other trade ; profession makes one the co-operator with all his colleagues. Trade knows only the ethics of success ; profession is bound by the ties of sacred honor."—President Faunce of Brown University, in the "Medical World."

The Physicians' Visiting List for 1908, published by P. Blakistor's Son Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been received and like its predecessors is of great value to every physician. It is sold at $1.

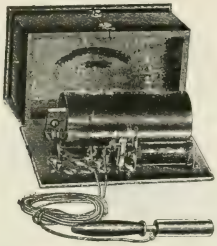
ANNOUNCEMENT

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER have pleasure in announcing to the drug trade of Canada that they have established a laboratory in Montreal, and that they have appointed MESSRS. HOLDEN & Co., 103 Lagauchetiere St., that city, their agents for the Dominion.

A new price list will be issued on November 1st, 1907, by which the prices of the "Fairchild" products will be generally reduced; for example, Panopepton will be listed at $4.50 per dozen for the small size and $9.00 for the large; Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, $4.50 and $8.50; Peptogenic Milk Powder, $5.25 and $9.00; Peptonising Tubes, $4.50 per dozen boxes.

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are the most up-to-date to recommend for home use. Finely finished, the working parts, coil and rheotome, etc., being of the finest French production. Complete, with an illustrated book of instruction for treatment. Send for new Catalog just published.

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HAVING received several inquiries of late as to the reason for increasing the price of Columnian Spirits, we desire to state for the satisfaction of the trade why this was necessary.

When we first prepared our Odorless Spirit as a substitute for Ethyl Alcohol for external uses, we made two grades, No. 1 and No. 2. As these two spirits were somewhat similar in character, many complaints reached us of the substitution of the cheaper for the dearer grade, and the trade intimated that it would be more satisfactory to have only one grade, viz., the better one. As the better quality was a re-run of the other, with its percentage of loss, we found the only way in which we could supply this quality was to get a higher price for the spirit and turn back the second grade to improve the quality of Royal Spirits.

Since doing so we have removed all cause of complaint and entire satisfaction has been expressed by our customers.

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ALEXANDER MACTIER PIRRIE

A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

A career of great promise has been cut short by the untimely death of Mr. A. Mactier Pirrie.

The son of the late Mr. Alexander Pirrie, C.E., he was born on Oct. 2nd, 1882. He obtained his B.Sc. with honors in anthropology at Edinburgh University in 1904, and qualified as M.B., Ch.B., in 1906. He obtained the Carnegie Research Fellowship in anthropology and was appointed anthropologist to the Wellcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. He went out to Sudan in the autumn of 1906.

Under the direction of Dr. Andrew Balfour, the Director of the Laboratories, Dr. Pirrie made his first expedition up the Nile to the southern limits of the Sudan and penetrated to remote parts of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. His second expedition took him to the borders of Abyssinia. On both occasions he passed through some of the most pestilential regions of Africa in connection with certain anthropological and physiological researches, appertaining to tropical diseases, upon which the Laboratories are engaged.

Unfortunately, he contracted tropical fever (kala-azar) and was so prostrated as to be compelled to return to England, leaving Khartoum on June 17th last.

He rallied from the effects of the fever from time to time, but was compelled to enter Chalmers' Hospital, Edinburgh, in October. His death took place on Nov. 12th.

He was interred at the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, on Nov. 15th. The Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, Sir William Turner, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. Wellcome, and others were represented, and sent wreaths. A resolution of sympathy has been conveyed to the relatives from the Trustees of the Gordon Memorial College, and other expressions of sympathy have been received from the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, etc., etc.

It is of interest to note that the first case of kala-azar found in Africa, except a case in Tunis referred to by Laveran, was reported by Dr. Sheffield Neave, Pathologist to the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum. Dr. Neave found the Leishman-Donovan body, the parasite of kala-azar, in the splenic blood of a patient in the Omdurman Civil Hospital. The discovery is noted by the Director in the Second Report of the Laboratories.

Dr. Pirrie presented a paper on his African expeditions at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but was prevented from being present on account of his illness. He brought back a most valuable collection of objects of scientific interest.

At intervals during his illness he was engaged on his report to the Carnegie Institute and the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Khartoum, for which institutions he acted jointly in the important work he carried out in the Sudan.

ICHTHYNATE

Ichthynate is a new substitute for ichthyol, obtained by the destructive distillation of bituminous schists which occur in the Karwendel mountains, just as ichthyol is obtained from similar schists in the Seefeld district. The empyreumatic distillate is sulphonated, and the acid product converted into ammonium salts, a 50 per cent. solution of which forms commercial ichthynate. It is said to resemble ichthyol exactly in all its therapeutic properties.—Pharm. Zeit.

CARBOLIC ACID ANTIDOTE

In a communication to the Lancet Mr. John Maberley draws attention to the efficacy of iodine as an antidote in carbolic poisoning. The first hint as to the antidotal value of iodine was conveyed by the practice of a Middlesex Hospital surgeon of rinsing his hands numbed with carbolic solution with iodine water. The effect is almost immediately to remove the numbed feeling, as well as the bleached, crinkled condition of the skin. Since then Mr. Maberley has tried the effect internally in one case where carbolic acid was taken and in two other cases where Jeyes' fluid (a disinfectant) had been accidentally swallowed. The effect in all cases has been excellent and prompt. In the carbolic acid case referred to, the patient had drunk some carbolic acid in mistake for whiskey, and at the time of the doctor's visit could scarcely speak and was unable to swallow, the lips, tongue and fauces being whitened from the effects of the acid. A teaspoonful of tincture of iodine was mixed with a cup of water and the patient directed to drink the mixture slowly. A few minutes later the man was so much relieved that he was able to drink milk, and his voice and breathing improved. A little more iodine-solution was administered during the night, and the next day the patient was sufficiently comfortable to be able to undertake a journey. The cases where Jeyes' fluid had been taken were children, and small doses of diluted iodine worked wonders. Discussing the chemical reaction, Mr. Maberley notes that one minim of liquid carbolic acid (B.P.) neutralizes about one minim of tincture of iodine, but that with heat more iodine can be decolorized. It is therefore recom-

mended for practical purposes that equal parts of tincture of iodine and phenol be looked upon as complemental.—Chemist and Druggist.

ACCIDENTS FROM EMPTY BOTTLES

That the indiscriminate use of emptied bottles may occasionally give rise to peculiar accidents and unexpected incompatibilities is well known. Some remarkable results, anent this question, have been recorded by A. Roy, in the Svensk Farmaceutiska Tidsskrift. He made use of empty Ems and Vichy mineral water flasks as containers for concentrated muriatic acid and official 25 per cent. nitric acid. After a short period the muriatic acid had produced a yellowish, gelatinous coating on the walls of the flasks, and also a considerable amount of sediment of a similar color. In some cases a violent fracture of the glass container took place, a matter which, considering the strength of the acid, might produce serious accidents. When he analyzed the yellowish residue he found it to contain alumina, iron, silica, lime and small amounts of soda, potassa and magnesia, these being the constituents of the glass of the bottles. Upon finely pulverizing 100 grams of the coated fragments of such a bottle, and pouring 250 grams of commercial muriatic acid over the powdered mass, a violent reaction took place, accompanied with an evolution of considerable heat. The immediate result of the reaction was a production of a yellowish mass of the consistency of a jelly.

Upon examining the pure nitric acid that had been stored in similar bottles, he found that the strength was considerably less when titrated with normal alkali, using litmus as indicator, than when using methyl orange. This shows that alkaline silicates had been dissolved in the acid. This result was confirmed by adding an excess of alkali, which produced a voluminous gelatinous precipitate of silicate. The more serious phase of the matter was that this nitric acid gave a positive reaction for albumin in all urines, this being due to a reaction between the phosphate of normal urine and some of the constituents of the glass which the acid had dissolved. This experience should teach druggists not always to blame their chemicals when outward effects are noted, but to give the container a thorough consideration likewise.—National Druggist.

Dubley—It's too bad the average man can't be satisfied with a good living and not be forever hungering for more money.

Wise—The average man is satisfied with a good living. The only trouble is that his idea of a good living grows with his income.—Philadelphia Press.

33rd DEGREE CONFERRED ON MR. W. A. KARN

At a session of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, held in Montreal, the thirty-third degree was conferred upon Mr. W. A. Karn, druggist, of Woodstock, Ont. This is the highest honor it is in the power of the Masonic Order to confer.

He became Worshipful Master, and District Deputy, became First Principal of the Chapter, then advanced to the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite, and became a member of the London Lodge of Perfection and later thrice Pussiant Grand Master of the Lodge. Later he became a member of Rose Croix Chapter, in London, and of the Hamilton Moore Consistory. He steadily progressed through the various elective degrees up to the thirty-second, and has now received the highest the craft can give.

ONTARIO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The junior examinations of the Ontario College of Pharmacy are in progress as we go to press.

The semi-annual meeting of the Council will be held December 2nd and following days.

THE TRIANON CABINET

Toronto Junction, Ont., Oct. 14th, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed please find cheque in payment of Trianon Cabinet. The cabinet is all that you claim for it and no drug store is complete without one. I purchased from your catalogue, and when the cabinet was delivered in no particular was I disappointed.

Yours truly,
Chas. J. Stoddart.

BARBERRY

In the district about Comox, British Columbia, are to be found large numbers of the barberry tree, which are a source of considerable revenue to owners. In some of the forests these trees are very plentiful, giving employment to nearly fifty men, mostly Japanese, who are employed in stripping the bark from the trees. A ton of the bark is valued at about $85, and it is used for the most part for tanning purposes, although employed medicinally to a limited extent.

Fire in one of the departments of the Diamond Glass Works, corner of Parthenais and Montigny Streets, Montreal, did damage to the extent of about $6,000, on Nov. 3rd.

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YOUR STOCK WILL NOT BE COMPLETE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF

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PUT UP IN 8 OZ. BOTTLES · DELICATE AND LASTING

A HANDSOME SHOW CARD WITH EACH BOTTLE

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Manufacturer and Originator

TOOTH BRUSHES

All tooth brushes bearing the above trade mark are guaranteed to be the production of M. Chas. Loonen, and are not (as is often the case) the production of small makers of inferior goods, bearing fictitious brands. The factory of M. Chas. Loonen, employing over 2,000 people, is the largest in the world for toilet brushes. It has been now for over 50 years noted for the high finish and durability of its goods and this trade mark is now accepted throughout the world as guarantee of superior quality and value.

Above brushes can be obtained from any of the wholesale houses

Trade Notes

J. Morris is opening a drug business in Strathcona, Alberta.

J. W. Morris is opening a new drug store at Strathcona, Alberta.

G. A. Kennedy has opened a drug store in Edmonton, Alberta.

W. H. Clarke has opened a new drug store at Oakville, Manitoba.

F. C. Clarke, Belleville, Ontario, had his stock damaged by fire.

F. Ferguson is opening a new store in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Dr. Chandler is opening a new drug store at Brownlee, Saskatchewan.

The American Fluid Beef Co. has been registered at Montreal, Quebec.

Terry & Marett are opening a new drug store at English Bay, British Columbia.

A. Galloway has opened a new drug store at Kamloops, British Columbia.

H. A. Wise & Co., druggists, Winnipeg, Manitoba, have made an assignment.

A. J. Calt has purchased the drug business of H. I. Douglas, Englehart, Ontario.

Alvin Hemphill has purchased the drug business of S. T. Hopper, Hensall, Ontario.

H. W. Ferguson & Co. have opened a new drug store at Vancouver, British Columbia.

La Pharmacie Northmount has registered at Montreal, Quebec, as retail druggists.

Hills & Saunders have purchased the drug business of E. Hyman, Bamrose, Alberta.

Terry & Marett are opening a drug store at English Bay, Vancouver, British Columbia.

The Summerland Drug Co. is the name of a new drug store in Summerland, British Columbia.

S. T. Hopper succeeds H. G. Becker, corner Portland and King Streets, Toronto, Ontario.

A. B. Campbell has opened a new drug and stationery store at Hosmer, British Columbia.

Fisher & Gillis have purchased the drug business of Dr. Anderson, Bethune, Saskatchewan.

The Salatone Company has been incorporated. Head office, Toronto, Ontario; capital, $40,000.

Soluce & Co. have purchased the drug business of C. O. Dinsmore & Co., Fort William, Ontario.

P. D. Evans has purchased the stock of the "Killarney Drug Store," at Killarney, Manitoba.

H. G. Hunter, of Acton, has purchased the drug business of Arthur Powell, Walkerton, Ontario.

W. B. B. Jury, Bowmanville, Ontario, has taken into partnership E. A. Lovell, gold medallist, O.C.P., '07.

Mr. McKenzie, formerly of Ladner, is opening a new drug store at New Westminster, British Columbia.

Dr. Sibree Clarke is opening a drug store at Kamloops, British Columbia, where he was formerly in business.

The store and drug stock of F. Falsher, Lacombe, Alberta, was destroyed by fire in October.

J. A. MacDonald is removing his drug business from Whitewood, Saskatchewan to Wapella, Saskatchewan.

T. N. Miller, of Shoal Lake Pharmacy, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, has admitted W. E. Arens to partnership.

H. R. Bingham, late of Toronto, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of Wm. Burt & Co., Hastings, Ontario.

W. S. Carter, of Smith's Falls, Ontario, has purchased the drug business of H. W. Jackes, of Merrickville, Ontario.

C. R. McDonald has purchased the drug business of the Canada Drug and Book Co., Ltd., at Revelstoke, British Columbia.

J. McCullough has purchased the branch drug store of H. A. Wise & Co., at the corner of Portage Avenue and Furby Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Edward J. Scott, Phm.B., class '04, O. C. P., and formerly with Messrs. Hawkins, Ltd., Hamilton, has opened a new drug store at Georgetown, Ontario.

The Harkness Drug Company has been registered; place of business, Mattawa, Ontario; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, W. J. Greenfields, A. D. Deverell, F. Harkness.

The Dominion Artificial Limb Co. has been incorporated, with head office at Toronto, Ontario; capital, $40,000; directors, John W. Bates, W. C. Heggie, W. H. Lynn, S. J. Walker, J. H. C. Durham.

George H. Rundle & Son Co., manufacturers and dealers in drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated, with head office at Windsor, Ontario; capital, $200,000.

The drug stock of Joseph Contant, 229 East Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Quebec, was badly damaged by water, as the result of a fire which occurred on an upper storey. The loss is estimated at $4,000.

W. G. Pettingell has retired from the drug firm of Pettingell & Van Valkenburg, Ltd., Regina, Saskatchewan, Mr. N. Drake taking over Mr. Pettingell's interests. The business for the present, at least, will be carried on under the old firm name.

MONTREAL NOTES

The very complete price list published by the Canadian Druggist has been much praised by the Montreal druggists. It was much wanted, and the prices are a fair average of what retailers have to pay to-day in Montreal.

There is a report current here that the Abbey Effervescent Salt Company is to be re-organized. Like other specialties, the salt must have been injured by the absurd cutting of the price. I think I have seen it advertised here at 17 cents or so.

It seems to ordinary citizens that the Government should try to make Canada the cheapest country in the world to live in. At the present time it is the dearest, with Montreal well ahead of all other cities.

Dr. Leduc & Co.'s pharmacy, at the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis Streets, was broken into on Tuesday evening last, and much damage was done. There are a class of burglars in this city who have a penchant for drug stores.

The "Monument National Pharmacy" of which Mr. Edmond Giroux has been proprietor for a number of years, has lately changed hands, it having been purchased from John McD. Hains, chartered accountant, by Mr. Moses Albert, a well known pharmacist, on the same street. Mr. Albert is proprietor of two other pharmacies on St. Lawrence Main Street.

OBITUARY

The death of Mr. Joseph Arthur Cardinal, druggist, Montreal, Quebec, occurred Nov. 24th, at his residence, 469 Centre Street. The deceased, who was in his fifty-second year, was a well known figure in the section of the city, which was formerly Ste. Cunegonde. He was a druggist there for many years, and was also an active participant in municipal affairs.

Mr. W. J. Mitchell died at his residence, 96 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont., Oct. 29th. Mr. Mitchell has resided in Toronto for the past ten years, after retiring from active business in Winnipeg, where he carried on with his brother, a retail and jobbing drug business for about fifteen years, and which the deceased handed over the active management of, to his brother.

NO COUNTER PRESCRIBING

Frank Richardson, a clerk in the employ of H. Schofield, druggist, Elm Street, Toronto, was charged in the Police Court, on Nov. 25th, with a breach of the Medical Act, but the case was promptly dismissed by the Police Magistrate, it having been proven that the complainant had not been prescribed for, but was merely supplied with a particular medicine, such as a friend had used, and he got what he asked for. The case was prosecuted on behalf of the Ontario Medical Council.

SEEKING CANADIAN TRADE

The Frank Fleer Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of "Chiclets" (chewing gum) will shortly commence the erection of a new factory, north of Dundas Street, Toronto. The factory will be 45 feet by 170 and the storage building 41 feet by 100, the total cost of the buildings being about $75,000.

The Coca Cola Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, has purchased for $140,000, the building now occupied by the Minerva Company, on Bathurst Street, Toronto. For the time being they will occupy their present quarters on Bellwoods Avenue.

BUSINESS CHANGE

A business change of interest has been effected in the retirement of Mr. W. G. Pettingell from the firm of Pettingell & Van Valkenburg, Ltd., druggists, of Regina, Sask. This business, which has been established for some time, has been built up under the management of the senior partner, who now retires, and will probably go to Eastern Canada.

Mr. F. N. Darke, who is a leading business man of the same city, will assume Mr. Pettingell's interest in the business. They will do business in their handsome new building owned by Mr. Darke, which being established in the heart of the city, the business will undoubtedly continue to grow.

THE P. A. T. A. OF CANADA

The annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada was held in Toronto, November 20th. The business transacted was all of a private nature. The following officers were re-elected:

Hon. President—Henry Miles, Montreal.
President—David Watson, Montreal.
Vice-President—J. A. Mackenzie, Brockville.
Sec.-Treasurer—L. S. Levee, Toronto.
Board of Control—J. A. McKee, Toronto; W. Thomas Brady, Montreal; J. H. McKinnon, Toronto; T. E. Milburn, Toronto.

AN APPRECIATION

Fort William, Nov. 2nd, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—I did not get fixtures in place till last Monday, and Thursday I set up the Show

ESTABLISHED 1833

Allen's

Pure Essential Oils

GO FURTHEST AND ARE THEREFORE
BEST VALUE

SANDAL WOOD

CLOVE
CARDAMOM
CUBEB
CORIANDER
DILL
ORRIS ROOT
ENGLISH
LAVENDER AND PEPPERMINT

Order from your Wholesale House and Insist on Original Containers

SWEET ALMOND OIL

ALLEN'S

1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. Tins

Expressed from genuine ALMONDS only, answers all the requirements of the P. B. 1898, U. S. P. 8th Revision, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

Stafford Allen and Sons, Limited

Distillers of Essential Oils, etc.
Manufacturers of Pharmaceutical Preparations

London, E.C.
and Long Melford, England

ELLIOT

OUR BEST WISHES TO YOU

We invite your particular notice to the following lines:

National Syr. White Pine Compound
National Syr. White Pine, with Tar
Attractive, best goods, low-priced
National Essence of Pepsin
National Elixir Lactated Pepsin
National Hydrogen Peroxide
¼-lb., ½ lb., 1 lb, and 5-lb.
National Chlorodyne
National Liq. Viburn. Aromat.
Dominion Syrup L. L. and Chlorodyne
Cascara Bromide Quinine
Cream of Witch Hazel and Violets

Chamois Vests
Chest Protectors

COUGH DROPS

In 20-lb. Pails

12c. lb.

Black Menthol English (Amber)

The ELLIOT & CO., Limited

RON O

For Lame Horses

50 YEARS' SUCCESS



Gives a Good Profit Retails at $1 and $2

IT IS BRITISH!

Write for Illustrated Booklet and Particulars

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada
MONTREAL
Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.
WINNIPEG



Just Read The Directions.

Retail Druggists

get familiar with the many uses of **Gillett's Lye,** and recommend it to your customers for making soap, cleaning of all kinds, and as a disinfectant—it's a sure trade bringer.

If your wholesale house will not supply you at list prices, send order to us, and we will ship goods direct.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Awarded highest honors at all Expositions.

ANTIKAMNIA PREPARATIONS

REGISTERED U.S. PAT. OFFICE.

TABLETS

ANTIKAMNIA POWDERED
ANTIKAMNIA
ANTIKAMNIA & CODEINE
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MADE ONLY BY
THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Public Interest in Pure Foods, and especially Pure Milk, causes us to anticipate an increased demand for our Pure Milk product---**Horlick's Malted Milk.**

If we can aid you by advertising matter, etc., please advise us.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK Company
RACINE, WIS., U.S.A.
GILMOUR BROS. & CO., CANADIAN AGENTS
MONTREAL

Cases and they are a fine lot of fixtures. I have had all kinds of critics in looking them over and they all say they never saw anything to equal them. I am delighted with the cases and fixtures and must say they surpass all expectations. I am fortunate in not having a glass broken or a scratch on the furniture, thanks to your good packing. I sincerely hope this store will be a good advertisement for your cases and fixtures.

Yours truly,
M. J. Neville.

"BABY'S OWN SOAP" TRADE MARK CASE

In the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, Mr. Justice Burbidge presiding, in the matter of A. & F. Pears, Limited, and in the matter of the trade mark "Baby's Own Soap," Mr. Harold Fisher moved for judgment by consent, rectifying the trade mark of the Albert Soap Company, Limited, of Montreal, known as "Baby's Own Soap." The petitioners claimed rectification of the label as constituting the trade mark, in so far as it had in its centre a panel, on which was a representation of a baby in a bath, with arm extended in an effort to grasp a cake of soap, etc. Ordered that the said trade mark be varied by the elimination of the label feature, the said order to be made without prejudice to the remainder of the label, and to be made without costs against the Albert Soap Company.

B. C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The following are the names of the successful candidates at the examinations of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, held Oct. 16, 1907:

Senior—Geo. H. Cameron, E. Abbott, Jas. H. Moran, E. E. Barker, J. G. Knowlton.

Junior—W. H. Maysmith.

In all thirteen candidates wrote on the examination, eight on the senior and five on the junior.

FIRE IN DRUG WAREHOUSE

Fire which did $3,000 damage to stock and machinery broke out in the factory of Lyman Bros. & Co., druggists, 179-181 Front Street, Toronto.

The fire presumably started on the roof of the grinding room and destroyed the roof and a portion of the walls and flooring. The loss was chiefly through water. A quantity of tartaric acid, soaps, talcum, etc., were damaged. The grinding room was gutted and the mill room, immediately beneath it, suffered from water, a quantity of machinery being rendered useless.

The building and stock is covered by $10,000 insurance in the New York Underwriters', Western and British American Companies.

INHALED NITRIC ACID FUMES

As a result of inhaling fumes of nitric acid William McIntosh, clerk at Moore's drug store, Cobalt, Ont., died Nov. 15 in the Red Cross Hospital. While engaged in making up a prescription deceased upset a bottle of nitric acid on his clothing. Although the clothing was removed as quickly as possible it was impossible for the unfortunate man to avoid inhaling the deadly fumes. Pneumonia set in and proved fatal. Deceased was popular in town. He was about twenty-eight years of age and a native of Strathroy.

LARGE NEW YORK HOUSE FAILS

A receiver in bankruptcy has been appointed for the Caswell-Massey Company, druggists, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Sts., New York, with five branch stores in the city and a laboratory. Attached to the petition of creditors was a statement by the secretary of the company showing that its liabilities amount to $244,000 and its assets at fair valuation to $216,000, and that the directors had adopted a resolution declaring the company insolvent. The failure is attributed to the money stringency. Its business was established in 1876. It was incorporated in 1906 with a capital stock of $500,000. George C. Lyon, of Providence, is its president.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Sept. 19, 1907.

The Toronto Pharmacal Co., Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have been handling your Sodium Phosphate Effervescent for the past five years. We have always found it of the first quality and customers buy it because they say it is the best they can get, it always effervesces well, and has a fresh, pleasant and sparkling taste. We can recommend it to any druggist who wants the best article.

Yours truly,
Signed. G. B. Smith & Co.,
Per C. B. Smith.

Unsolicited.

The gummed labels supplied by Lawson & Jones, Limited, London, Canada, now, are absolutely non-curling, perfection in this matter having only recently been attained, and this well known firm having secured the absolute control for the Dominion.

The Colonial Chemical Co. have opened their laboratory and offices on Adelaide Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

Correspondence

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All our readers are invited to make use of these columns for anything of a general interest to the trade.

PROTEST FROM HALIFAX

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

The Retail Drug Association of Halifax and Dartmouth at a recent meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we protest against higher prices than $2.00, $4.00 and $8.00 respectively for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 articles; and that we will hereafter not stock new preparations higher than these prices."

Yours truly,
G. A. Burbidge,
Secretary.

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 1, 1907.

MIXTURES CONTAINING WHISKEY

Nov. 11, 1907.

Editor, The Canadian Druggist:

Dear Sir,—Can the mixture through which Virgin Oil of Pine is exploited, calling as it does for half a pint of whiskey, be dispensed by the druggist in Ontario without violation of chapter 245, R. S. O., section 52, ss. 1. I have always had doubts as to this point. Is it not time some Daniel came to judgment and made the law with regard to the sale of liquors in drug stores a little plainer. A learned judge once told me he never could make head or tail of it. I even submitted the matter to a lawyer for a legal opinion and was told by him he could find nothing satisfactory. It is evident the present muddled condition of the Acts under which we are working would make a Chinese puzzle look like 30 cents.

Ontario Druggist.

The above letter was submitted to the license department of the Ontario Government, and we append the reply of the chief officer of the license branch which states plainly the provisions of the act.

As indicated, if this mixture as prepared by the druggist contains more than 6 ozs. of whiskey, it is illegal for a druggist to prepare and sell such a mixture, but as we take it half the quantity could be prepared and sold without contravening the law.

Our suggestion would be to mix the Virgin Oil of Pine and Glycerin and have the customer procure the whiskey elsewhere, thus avoiding any possible chance of breaking the law and at the same time supplying the article which the customer requires.

A large proportion of our readers, no doubt, have had this recipe presented for preparation calling for ½ oz. of Virgin Oil of Pine and 2 ozs. of Glycerin, this to be mixed with half a pint of Whiskey.

Department of the Secretary and Registrar.
Ontario License Branch.
Toronto, Nov. 26, 1907.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 23rd inst. has been received, enclosing a letter, asking whether a certain mixture, of which Virgin Oil of Pine, glycerine and whiskey are the component parts can legally be dispensed by a druggist without violating chapter 245, R.S.O. (which is the Liquor License Act), section 52, and in reply thereto I may say that as said section 52 forbids the sale of liquor except under a bona fide prescription, duly signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, it would clearly be illegal under said section. I would, however, without giving any opinion, refer your correspondent to the provisions of 61 Victoria (1898), chapter 30, entitled An Act respecting the Sale of Patent and Other Medicines, etc., section 4 of which is as follows:

"Nor shall anything in the Liquor License Act contained apply to or prevent the sale by a pharmaceutical chemist of any drug or medicine for strictly medicinal purposes, notwithstanding the mixture with such drug or medicine of alcohol as one of the necessary and bona fide ingredients, thereof, provided that the quantity of alcohol sold at any one time does not exceed six ounces."

As the prescription in question calls for half a pint of whiskey it would, of course, exceed the amount mentioned in said section, but your correspondent might submit to his solicitor the question whether a druggist would not be within the law under said section 4, provided the quantity of whiskey contained in said mixture did not exceed six ounces.

Your obedient servant,
E. Saunders,
Chief Officer.

W. J. Dyas, Esq.,
Publisher Canadian Druggist, Toronto.

THE ALCOHOL QUESTION

Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1907.

W. J. Dyas, Esq.,
The Canadian Druggist,
Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., and I am glad to note you are taking a lively interest in the alcohol question.

The recent increase by the distillers to $1.32 per gallon and the gradual increase in duty from $1.14 in 1877 to $3.14 at the present time has an important bearing upon pharmaceutical develop-

Reliable British Medicaments

ACCURATE DOSES OF DRUGS IN A DELICIOUS FORM

COCOIDS

Active drugs prepared with a pure chocolate basis which renders them delicious.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Malt Diastase, Laxoin
Rhubarb and Soda, Etc., Etc.

THE SUCCESS OF GELLETTES IS PROOF OF THEIR VALUE

GELLETTES

Soft Capsules which keep the contained drug in an active fresh condition.

SELECTED EXAMPLES:
Acetosal, Metramine
Blaud Pil gr. 5 and 10, Etc., Etc.

Manufactured Only by **OPPENHEIMER SON & COMPANY,** Limited
LONDON, ENGLAND

Canadian Agents, **McTavish & Worts,** Toronto, Ontario

Pharmaceuticals of Merit

When you order specify

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.

Our Catalogue is at your service for the asking.

William R. Warner & Co.

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK CHICAGO NEW ORLEANS LONDON, ENGLAND
AND JOBBING HOUSES EVERYWHERE



The Original and Only Genuine

—

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF

MINARD'S LINIMENT





TO GET RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST

The most progressive druggist in Ontario, who on November 19th, 1906, joined the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, states that he values his stock at fifty per cent. more at present time than when he became affiliated with the Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited, owing to the greatly increasing advantages in buying. This Company obtained their charter for Canada on the sixth day of December, and already almost their entire stock has been subscribed. The shareholders comprise the very largest Retail Druggists throughout the cities and towns in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, etc. This Syndicate has already accomplished what many Druggists would have considered impossible years ago---in getting control for benefit of their members of some of the very best lines in Drug Sundries, Patent Medicines and Pharmaceuticals. One departmental store alone was buying in one line 500 lots. The Druggists never would and never could have got control of these lines---one 30 years on the market---in any other way---organization and co-operation. This is what has already been effected by mutual co-operation. A few more members may gain admittance at par in some cities and towns ---in many list is already closed. If you are not already an agent and gained admission, write to-day to the

Canadian Druggists Syndicate, Limited

London, Ontario

and they will tell you whether list is closed in your town or not.

ment in Canada, to say nothing of the wider field of manufacture into which this article might enter.

The sweeping increase in duty is due largely to the fact that the great mass of our legislators have no knowledge of the importance of alcohol as an industrial agent. When alcohol is mentioned it is always regarded as the active evil spirit of all intoxicants and without any other merit. It is therefore regarded as a fit subject for duty. If the legislators could be brought to understand the important place alcohol occupies in scientific and industrial development, and the still more important place it would occupy if the duty embargo were removed or ameliorated, I feel sure native genius would soon find a means of protecting both the revenue and morals of the country. It appears to me, therefore, that there is a wide field for the drug trade and their representative journals. If all interested parties worked as one man their influence would soon be felt.

Whatever may be said for or against high duty on alcohol there appears to be absolutely no reason or excuse for the present high price of alcohol. It is out of all proportion to the cost of production. I do not think the recent advance of the distillers could be effected in any other country. They evidently trust largely to the prejudice existing in the minds of the people, as well as the curious regulations which prevail in this country by which a two years' limit on potable products is enforced, rendering it difficult for small distillers to produce marketable alcohol. It should be a matter of consideration by Parliament whether some remedial measures could not be introduced for the purpose of relieving the country of the enormous tax imposed.

The high price of alcohol to the manufacturers is bound to cripple them more or less, and the experience of England in maintaining a high excise duty upon alcohol should be a lesson to this country, as the pursuance of that policy drove from the British Isles some of the most profitable industries, without any corresponding benefit to the revenue of the country. Not only did the driving out of the aniline dye industries from England mean a monetary loss, but, associated with such industries were some of the best minds of the past century, whose researches have not only enriched the country to which the industries went, but have brought them an enormous amount of scientific kudos, the value of which it is impossible to estimate.

As to the retail section of the subject, I can only say that of course the advance in price for the manufactured product penalizes the retailer more than the consumer, because, as a rule, the advance is slight so that the retailer is unable to get a proper advance in his prices to the consumer. In the interest of the retailer, therefore, the manufacturing cost of alcohol should be kept down within reasonable limits.

I would advise the recently formed Dominion Pharmaceutical Association to consider a remedy. The subject is of more importance than patent medicine legislation. Let me suggest to the Association and druggists generally an educational propaganda directed in favor of the use of non-potable alcohol, under proper regulations, without duty for industrial, scientific and pharmaceutical purposes. If this could be accomplished the price of alcohol would soon come down. The absurd two year limit keeps it up. That the price can be cut in two can be easily proved, that it can be cut in four is the suspicion of many who have given the subject any thought. In Canada the price was 59c. per gallon in 1880, 93c. in 1890, $1.13 in 1900, and $1.32 in 1907. Raw material is as cheap to-day as it was thirty years ago, and the process of manufacture greatly improved. In Germany the price to-day is about 15c. per gallon, and in the United States about 40c., and we hear of no failures among the distillers.

Yours truly,

D. W. Bole.

* * * *

From the Retail Trade

A prominent retail druggist of Montreal writes as follows:

The recent advance in the price of alcohol has caused a good deal of dissatisfaction amongst retail pharmacists and manufacturers generally. The cost of producing grain spirits is very small indeed and it looks like a great mistake for the distillers to raise the price of their product if it is not absolutely necessary.

The pharmacist is to a certain extent a manufacturer and as almost all the liquid pharmaceutical preparations contain alcohol, as do also toilet preparations, his profits will be much reduced. For pharmaceutical and chemical purposes there is no necessity to store alcohol for two or more years before it is marketed, and there are other regulations which should be abrogated in the interest of the public. Surely the subject is sufficiently important for the Government to study the question and report.

Another leading druggist in the same city says:

It appears to me that the blame should be on the Government in this case rather than on the distillers. Of course, the retailers suffer the total loss, but until such pressure can be brought to bear on the Inland Revenue Department to cause a change on the tax, the price of alcohol is likely to remain a crying disgrace in Canada.

ONTARIO COLLEGE PHARMACY

The semi-annual meeting of the O.C.P. Council was held in the College. First session, December 2nd, at 2 p.m., and continuing as we go to press.

Mr. E. W. Case occupied the chair, and opened the session with due formality, after which the election of officers took place, as follows:

President—Mr. G. E. Gibbard, Toronto.

Vice-President—Mr. John Hargreaves, Toronto.

Secretary-Registrar—Mr. W. B. Graham.

The President made many remarks which should prove beneficial if acted upon and carried out. He said the O.C.P. has done good work in the past, is doing good work at the present, but there was much yet to be accomplished, occasioned by the ever-changing conditions, and it is, and should continue to be the foremost college in Canadian pharmacy. The O.C.P. requires more attention than any other college, for the reason that, druggists and apprentices from other Provinces are looking up to it, and many are coming in for their pharmaceutical education. He would urge more publicity all over Canada, and not be too modest, with an institution possessing the merits of the O.C.P., as he said: I cannot do it myself, but it necessitates the hearty co-operation of the whole Council, and felt confident that under the present governing body, the college would attain even greater success than in the past.

Mr. John Hargreaves, of Toronto, whose election as Vice-President met the hearty approval of the whole Council, remarked that while he appreciated the honor bestowed upon himself, yet he would willingly retire should any think that Toronto was too grasping in having both the President and Vice-President from the one city. However, the heartiness with which he was greeted, eliminated any doubts that had been in his mind.

The several committees were elected, of which fuller details will appear in next issue.

Mr. Graham, Registrar of the O.C.P., in his travels found several stores without qualified druggists in charge. Some pleas were that they had opened branch stores and could not get the help. Others that the proprietor was out of town, and other innumerable excuses, cases which should not be, and should be prevented if possible, and some action should be taken in the matter. He would suggest that every store large or small should have a registered manager, even if the fee were only nominal. In Quebec, every clerk must register, and something should be done in the matter in Ontario. Action was left in the hands of the By-Law Committee.

Reference was also made to the sale of carbolic acid in other places than drug stores. It was found that some wholesalers supply those outside the trade, they say, because it is used in large quantities for manufacturing purposes, and therefore hard to decide on definite action. The Government in Manitoba is taking up the question, and it was decided to await developments before going further.

The increased sale of cocaine to inveterate users was a weighty subject, which brought forth great comment from many. One reason was, that in the States, it can only be procured on a doctor's prescription, which the druggist keeps, and cannot be refilled, hence they send to Canada and get it in larger quantities. That the use of it in Canada is increasing was evidenced by a few cases cited by members of the Council. One had a young man of eighteen come in and ask for it. The druggist refused to sell it without a prescription, and then gave the young man some kindly advice, which if taken to heart and followed out, will yet make a man of him. Another case was of a young man going to an adjacent town and purchasing large quantities and then supplying young friends, and he himself used about $12.00 worth of the drug. Many other cases were told of, and, as Mr. Hargreaves remarked, "It should be utterly beneath the dignity of the profession to sell the deadly drug without a doctor's certificate, and now that the States were doing all within their power to keep down the traffic, we in Canada should cooperate with them and follow their good example, and have the same amendment to our Pharmacy Act."

The sale of patent medicines containing habit-forming drugs was brought up by Mr. Graham, who had interviewed Dr. Hodgett, Provincial Health Officer, regarding the matter. The doctor said the question had never been before him, and he would willingly analyze any preparation submitted to him by any reputable party.

PHENOL IN SALICYLIC ACID AND SALICYLATES

Salicylic acid, being made from phenol by synthesis, may, in imperfectly purified samples, be contaminated therewith. Ottorino Carletti, in the Bolletino Chimico Farmaceutico, finds that even minute traces of phenol may be detected in the following manner: Rub 0.25 gram of salicylic acid with 5 cc. of distilled water in a mortar; pour the mixture, without filtering, into a test-tube. Add 5 drops of a 2 per cent. alcoholic solution of furfurol; shake, then pour down the walls of the test-tube 3 cc. of concentrated sulphuric acid. In a short time a yellow ring forms between the two liquids. Even though the phenol present be only five-hundredths of a grain, it will be revealed by this test. The salts of salicylic acid may be tested in a similar manner.

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IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE

The following announcement has been made by the Post Office Department in regard to Imperial Penny Postage:

"Although the usual official notification was given of the fact that the unit of weight under the Inter-Imperial Penny Postage scheme was raised from ½ oz. to 1 oz., there is some reason to believe that the public has not shown due appreciation of the fact. The public should understand that, whereas since Christmas, 1898, they have been able to send letters to Great Britain and all parts of the British Empire for 2 cents per ½ oz., they can now send a letter weighing up to 1 ounce for 2 cents. This is a very great boon, as it is no longer necessary to employ very thin paper to send a letter of moderate length to Great Britain or one of the colonies for 2 cents, and it brings the standard of weight into conformity with that in use for domestic correspondence."

BOILING POINTS OF VARIOUS SOLUTIONS FOR WATER BATHS

Saturated aqueous solutions of the following substances are stated to have the boiling points here given. Such solutions may, of course, be used for water baths where it is desirable not to exceed a given temperature, and where it is inconvenient to constantly watch the temperature, as when a thermometer is used without a thermostat. Nevertheless, it is far better to make use of a thermometer with a thermostat:

	Degrees F.	Degrees C.
Sodium acetate	256	125
Sodium nitrate	246	119
Potassium nitrate	238	115
Ammonium chloride	236	114
Sodium chloride	224	107
Magnesium sulphate	222	106
Alum	220	105
Potassium chlorate	218	103
Copper sulphate	216	102
Iron sulphate	216	102
Lead acetate	215	101
Sodium sulphate	213	100

—Merck's Report

ACETANILID AS A PRESERVATIVE OF HYRODGEN PEROXIDE

The Pure Food and Drugs Act has brought out the fact that acetanilid, 1:1,000, is used to properly preserve hydrogen peroxide. The dose, however, is so very small that it has no effect whatever on the patient. Original bottles of hydrogen peroxide which do not contain acetanilid have corks wired down, or they have some special device to prevent the escape of free oxygen generated. This free oxygen is generated at the expense of the peroxide.—Lancet-Clinic.

PERHYDROL

Perhydrol is a highly concentrated and absolutely pure peroxide of hydrogen, which in a 3 per cent. dilution is equal in antiseptic strength to the 1-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, without possessing any of the disagreeable by-effects of the latter. The preparation is entirely non-irritating and free from odor, and brings about the cleansing and deodorization of wounds in a manner which has not hitherto been possible with any other agent. Manufactured by E. Merck, Darmstadt.

SOLUBLE IODINE

Wildert (Bulletin of Pharmacy) has found that a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine to which a small quantity of ammonium iodide has been added will mix in any proportion with water, which is an advantage greatly to be desired. The addition of a small quantity of borax to the solution, by avoiding the formation of hydriodic acid, prevents the decomposition of the solution. Equal proportions of iodine and resorcin make a solution which is not only soluble in water, but is devoid of the caustic effects of iodine, and therefore of great therapeutic advantage in certain conditions. Some are of the opinion that the preparations of soluble iodine on the market are simply solutions of iodine in hydriodic acid. Dr. C. P. T. Fennel, of Cincinnati, declares that the soluble preparations of iodine are made by the distillation of a solution containing one ounce of iodine to the pint of alcohol, and contain no ammonium iodide or sodium borate.

CATAPLASMA KAOLIN

The variability of the kaolin furnishes a source of annoyance in the preparation of this remedy. In making this up in lots of about four pounds pharmacists can produce it at a cost of about eight cents per pound. This cost takes no note of the strenuous exercise, which is good for pharmacists. It will in about one year's time turn slightly darker and the glycerine will begin to separate slightly, which spoils its appearance some, but not its real value. If made in quantities larger than four pounds the pharmacist would require a hand or motor power machine to insure the thorough admixture of the ingredients. —Lancet-Clinic.

CREOSOTE PILLS

The following is a new method of massing pills of creosote, guaiacol or creosotal: Creosote, 10

Gm.; magnesium oxide, 5 Gm.; powdered licorice, 6 Gm.; powdered Irish moss, 6 Gm. Mix and make 100 pills.

COMMISSIONER'S REGULATIONS

The State Dairy and Food Commissioner in the State of Ohio, in a circular to the druggists of that State, called attention to several regulations which, perhaps, will be of almost equal interest to our readers in this country, and will at least show what is being done by the State authorities in the United States towards regulating the sales by druggists.

After speaking of the use of obsolete formulas, that is of formulas which are not official in the present Pharmacopoeia, it speaks of the matter of

MISTAKES IN TRANSLATING FORMULAS.

Several cases have come to light where mistakes have been made in transposing formulas given in metric weights and measures into apothecaries weights and measures, with the result that the preparations thus made were not up to the standard. The possession of an inexpensive set of metric weights and measures would remove this source of error.

LIME WATER FROM TABLETS.

The examination of a number of samples of lime water prepared from tablets indicates that lime water so prepared generally does not correspond to the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia. The Pharmacopoeial process should therefore be exclusively followed.

TINCTURE OF NUX VOMICA.

Samples of tincture of nux vomica have been taken which have been found to be materially deficient in alkaloid. Inquiry into the origin of such samples has generally revealed the fact that they had been prepared from a fluid extract, or from an inferior quality of solid extract. This important tincture should be prepared from the official solid extract of full alkaloid strength.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Since the great advance in the price of opium, numerous samples of the tincture have been found to contain much less than the required amount of alkaloid. Your attention is called to the fact that a preparation sold as tincture of opium or as laudanum must conform to the specifications laid down in the Pharmacopoeia.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES AND BEVERAGES CONTAINING ALCOHOL.

Proprietary medicines and beverages which contain alcohol in sufficient proportions to render them intoxicating, and do not contain a sufficient proportion of medicinal agents to prevent their being used as intoxicants, are deemed to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of the law.

The sale of such preparations, except for medicinal purposes, upon the written prescription of a regular physician engaged in the practice of medicine, renders the seller liable to the payment of the Aikin Liquor Tax, and to all other restrictions placed by the laws of Ohio upon the sale of intoxicating liquors.

THE CANADIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

The following constitute the committees named by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and their duties:

Every member is expected to contribute something to his committee before the next meeting, in September, 1908, and ideas or experience are also asked for from any pharmacist.

(1) The Council may appoint such committees as may be required from time to time, not necessarily from its own members; such committees not to exercise executive powers except by permission of or under the direction of the Executive Council; and shall incur no expense without the approval of the Council.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.

John Cochrane, Victoria, B. C., Convener; Hon. G. E. Hughes, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; E. Clinton Brown, St. John, N. B.; G. A. Burbridge, Halifax, N.S.; A. J. Laurence, Montreal, Que.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; T. Andrews, Winnipeg, Man.; R. Martin, Regina, Sask.; J. D. Higginbotham, Lethbridge, Alta.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION FOR NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

(d) Committee on Legislation, whose duty shall be to safeguard the legal interests of pharmacy throughout the Dominion.

Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont., Convener; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto, Ont.; A. J. Laurence, Montreal, Que.; J. E. Tremble, Montreal, Que.

COMMITTEE ON CANADIAN FORMULARY.

(d) Committee on Canadian Formulary who may aid in the compilation of the formulary and encourage its general adoption and use by the pharmaceutical and medical professions of Canada.

John Hargreaves, Toronto, Ont., Convener; H. R. Lanctot, Montreal, Que.; F. W. Flett, Toronto, Ont.; C. A. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man.; F. C. Stearman, Nanaimo, B.C.; A. D. Ferguson, Wol-

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COMMITTEE ON PROGRESS OF PHARMACY.

(a) Committee on Progress of Pharmacy, who shall note new pharmaceutical preparations, methods and discoveries, and at least once a year report those of sufficient value or interest. They may also seek to encourage the use of Canadian drugs and Canadian made chemicals and preparations.

W. H. Chapman, Montreal, Que.; Convener; J. H. Emery, Victoria, B.C.; T. N. Sampson, Toronto, Ont.; W. H. Mowat, St. John, N. B.; E. Jenner, Digby, N. S.; A. W. Reddin, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; E. Nesbitt, Winnipeg, Man.; G. H. Graydon, Edmonton, Alta.; W. Pennington, Moosomin, Sask.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

(b) Committee on Pharmaceutical Education, who shall consider the educational requirements of the different provinces, and note their relation to the commercial and professional welfare as well as public usefulness of the profession. This Committee may also consider the adoption of a uniform standard for the Board of Examinations in pharmacy throughout Canada.

R. Martin, Regina, Sask., Convener; R. M. Johnston, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; A. H. Buckley, Halifax, N.S.; S. H. Hawker, St. John, N. B.; J. E. Morrison, Montreal, Que.; Henry Watters, Ottawa, Ont.; A. Campbell, Winnipeg, Man.; Jas. Findlay, Calgary, Alta.; H. H. Watson, Vancouver, B. C.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTERESTS

(c) Committee on Commercial Interests. This Committee shall study questions affecting the trade interests of the profession and make such reports as from time to time may seem advisable.

A. W. P. Gourlie, Summerside, P.E.I., Convener; H. E. Power, Halifax, N.S.; S. Robertson, St. John, N.B.; M. Albert, Montreal, Que.; J. F. Roberts, Parkhill, Ont.; D. E. Clement, Brandon, Man.; R. N. Kelly, Regina, Sask.; C. S. Pringle, Medicine Hat, Alta.; E. L. Knowlton, Vancouver, B. C.

BOOKS

"The Chemists' Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment," including concise directions for the first aids in cases of poison, published at the offices of the Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., England, 280 pages. Price, 2s. 6d.

The basis of this Dictionary, as we are told in the preface, is a treatise which was published in the Chemists' and Druggist Diary, 1907, and has been reproduced in book form by request. It is the work of a general medical practitioner, who is also a pharmacist, and the Dictionary was designed to be a ready reference book at all times for the pharmacist.

TORONTO DRUG SECTION

The regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Drug Section of the Retail Merchants' Association was held Nov. 7th, at the St. Charles Café, Toronto. After partaking of the lunch, the President, Mr. F. W. McLean, took the chair. The minutes of the last meeting being read and adopted, the question of Sunday Observance was first taken up, and a motion was carried on resolution of Messrs. Cox and Cowan, instructing the Sunday Observance Committee to keep in touch with the Lord's Day Alliance and afford them all necessary aid in enforcing the law.

Mr. Hargreaves then presented the report of the Contract Plan Committee, which was as follows:

The Chairman and Members of Toronto Drug Section, R.M.A.:

Gentlemen,—Beginning our winter's monthly gatherings and approaching the end of another year's work, it is a fitting time to consider and meditate where we are situated in regard to the work that the Contract Plan Committee has endeavored to accomplish with the purpose of regulating trade prices to a condition that is admittedly fair and honest between all the parties concerned.

The object aimed at by the plan, now so well known as the "Contract Serial Numbering Plan," is to regulate fair and honest uniform prices. The need for a signed contract by all parties interested in the sale of goods was for the purpose of authorizing agents by the proprietor to carry out conditions which he desired to surround his goods with, and the serial numbering was simply for the purpose of tracing the goods, to enforce a proper enforcement of the contract.

The plan was perfectly legal in every feature. Its weak point practically was its complete dependence on the sincerity of the proprietor adopting it. Let me state a fact here, apparently not understood by very many of our people. I make the statement emphatically and without any fear as to contradiction. The Contract Serial Numbering Plan is legal to-day and the courts of Canada can be used to enforce the contracts.

There are still a few proprietors who market their goods in Canada on this plan who are making and maintaining a successful market for their goods, solely and simply because they are loyal and sincere to the principles involved in the sys-

tem or plan. Dr. Pierce's remedies are to-day selling at regular prices in Canada because he has always been actively interested in maintaining full prices, always ready to act when complaint was received and ever ready to display good business tactics when called upon to adjust any infringements on his plan. Euthymol Tooth Paste is satisfactorily sold throughout the Dominion at the uniform price, and I believe the sincerity and loyalty of the proprietors to the plan is responsible for Euthymol Tooth Paste being the largest seller to-day of all tooth preparations in Canada. Foot Elm, Pitcher's Tablets, Bu-Ju Pills, Chamberlain s preparations, Liquozone, Red Cross Plasters, Rex Plasters and others are sold at proper prices and are deserving of the support of the trade.

May I also state that the fear and trembling and want of sincerity of all proprietors who receded from a fair and proper regulation of the prices of their goods according to the Contract Plan is apparent to all. While various are the excuses given for withdrawing from the plan, we who have been in close touch with the working of the plan can plainly see that insincerity or juggling, or obstinate, unreasonable management are largely responsible for the unsatisfactory results obtained by them, and I am strongly convinced that every one of those firms should not receive the active support of the trade in any of their trade schemes.

Some one will ask "why the legal decisions in connection with the Contract Plan were adverse to the proprietor," to which I reply, simply on account of the disposition and management of the proprietor, and in defence of this statement I may say, the liberal manner in which professional aggressive cut rate dealers were supplied with goods is an evidence of poor management, and the sworn testimony before the court that the manager was indifferent as to what prices the goods were sold at to the public is an evidence of the disposition or indisposition.

At the present time our Association can do nothing in conference with proprietors in the way of advice or assistance in adopting any plan. The Criminal Code practically prohibits us as a body from entering into an agreement with any other body of men regarding conditions affecting the life or death of our financial standing in the community and the quality and standards of medicines supplied to the public. Until we are permitted to confer with other branches interested with us in the purchase and sale of drugs, your Contract Plan Committee are of very little use. That we should be allowed to consult and confer with other branches such as the wholesaler and manufacturer, to arrive at fair, honest and legal understandings is evidenced by the results obtained from the numerous conferences and meetings of trade, labor, railway and other organizations. I believe it essential to the welfare of the drug trade and of the health of the community that the Government should allow some consideration to the seller as well as the buyer, because the seller has interests quite as necessary and essential for the prosperity and growth of our country as are the interests of the buyer or public.

The R. M. A., of which we form a branch, through its Dominion Board, are seeking from the Dominion Government the appointment of a "Dominion Bureau for Retail Trade" as the only fair means of relieving the grievance we, as retail merchants, are at present suffering. The question has received mature consideration by all our branches, and I would earnestly recommend the druggists of Canada to give their hearty support to the measure. Full particulars as to the proposition and the part he expects from every retail merchant can be obtained from the general secretary, Mr. Trowern. This is a vital question, never was a greater need for co-operation. Help one another and you help yourself—assist the Association and you assist yourself. The objects of our Association will bear the fullest investigation. We ask the Government to appoint a bureau to see that we accomplish only what is fair, honest and upright. It is the duty of every individual druggist and merchant to help, and I always find where duty calls the druggist is there.

Among other questions discussed was that of the purity and standard of drugs, and a resolution was adopted bringing this matter to the attention of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, and suggesting that the provisions of the Pharmacy Act bearing on this subject be enforced.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT

Sompting, a little village near Worthing, in Sussex, England, has a school with what is probably the most original curriculum in the world.

The mistress, Miss Johnston, has conceived the idea of teaching children, by the constant use of the drama, the dance, the song and the pageant.

The scholars act everything. Primers and copybooks are consigned to the waste paper basket, and literature, geography, art and arithmetic are taught by acting.

Tableaux are arranged and the children reproduce historic scenes of centuries ago. In this way they learn dates, the names of characters who occupied the world's stage in bygone ages and become familiar with all they are required to learn in a manner which impresses their lessons indelibly upon their memories.—London Mirror.

APPLICATION OF THE REFRACTION OF LIGHT TO CHEMICAL RESEARCH

From an address by Mr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Inland Revenue Department, given before a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, Montreal.

The obvious and natural method of distinguishing between, and defining the various substances which we deal with, is the direct application of the senses to their inspection and study. We look at them, taste them, feel them, smell them. Take, as an example, the case of butter and lard. They have much in common. Both are greasy, solid at ordinary temperatures, liquid when warmed. Both burn in air, when sufficiently heated; both are nutritious foods; they answer much the same purpose in pastry-making; and so on. But careful inspection of typical samples, shows many points of difference. Butter is yellow, lard is white. Butter melts at a lower temperature than lard; water separates, the melt is cloudy, owing to presence of floating solid matters; salt separates on the surface, if exposed to a dry atmosphere; the watery (lower) layer, on melting is decidedly salty in taste. The characteristic taste of butter distinguishes it from lard; the smell is likewise characteristic. On prolonged exposure to air the butter turns rancid, the lard does not, or but slowly. Many solvents (coal oil, ether, etc.,) dissolve the lard completely, but leave a residue in case of butter.

In like manner we may examine the not dissimilar pairs , (1) water and alcohol, (2) alcohol and wood spirit, (3) distilled water and mineral waters, (4) olive oil and cotton seed oil, (5) normal milk and watered milk. Of course this list might be indefinitely extended, I have chosen these substances because it will be convenient, and I hope, useful, to further study them during the evening.

Consider now, as rapidly as possible, the kind of information, and its extent, which the unaided senses can give us regarding the following pairs of similar substances:

1—Butter and lard.
2—Water and alcohol.
3—Alcohol and wood spirit.
4—Pure Water and dilute solutions.
5—Olive oil and cotton seed oil.
6—Normal milk and watered milk.

* * * * * *

Our acquaintance with the articles named is sufficient to enable us to recognize the fact that, while normal and typical specimens of each, are fairly well distinguished, there are many samples to be found whose characters are less well marked, and in whose case it becomes very difficult—if not impossible to say—"this is a sample of the first term; this of the second." We find that many characteristics must be regarded as non-distinctive, either because they are possessed in common, or because they pass, by gradual transition, through so large a range of intensity, as to afford us no trustworthy evidence. We have, so-called, non-essential characters. Thus, butter ought to be yellow; but we know that butter may be nearly white, and still be genuine butter. How shall we get at the essential characteristics of each species?

The methods of analytical chemistry here come, naturally, to our aid. I cannot take time, to-night, to demonstrate the methods by which the chemist approaches the subject; but, in the briefest manner possible, I shall indicate the lines along which he proceeds. My main reason for treating with brevity this aspect of the question is, that the methods of chemistry are only available to the chemist. You will readily see, from the little I shall say on this part of the matter, that the chemist must possess an intimate knowledge not only of the nature of the substances he examines, but also of the changes that can be wrought in them by special treatment with chemical reagents, and the nature of the products of such chemical action. A long experience has taught me that true chemical methods of working have very little value except in the hands of such as make a special study and practice of them. The amateur analytical chemist is more likely to bewilder himself and mislead others, than to accomplish any good purpose, by his work.

* * * * * *

Now, to return to methods of observation which do not involve chemical treatment, it is clear that if we could make our senses, of sight, touch, etc., more delicate, we might accomplish much more by them than when we employ them only as nature has equipped us for their use. This is, indeed, the whole meaning of instrumentation —the microscope is an instrument for indefinitely increasing the power of the eye to see, and not only renders visible the invisible but makes it measurable. The thermometer takes the place of the finger-tip as an indicator of temperature, and not only enables us to recognize temperatures far above and far below the limits within which our fingers can serve us, but enables us to register and compare them with an exactitude altogether impossible to the unaided organ. The areometer (hydrometer) in its different forms, not to mention the chemical balance, is a means of vastly increasing the delicacy of the so-called muscular sense; that sense for weight which enables us to judge one thing as heavier than another. We have

still [illegible] mechanism to extend the senses of smell and taste as far as their nature has made them; and the sense of hearing has not been of much use to the student of matter as yet. Other spheres may be attuned to music, but, to earth dwellers, our own is silent, and we must "beat our own music out," when we want music. The crackle of a bar of tin when bent, is almost the only application of the auditory nerve that occurs to me, in connection with the testing of material.

It is in the matter of sight that the most noteworthy mechanical aids have been devised. Tintometers, colormeters and nephelometers assist us in detecting and registering differences of color.

The polarimeter (polariscope, saccharimeter, etc.,) reveals to us the influence of molecular structure upon light waves;—the polariser in connection with the microscope, becomes a very valuable extension of the power of the eye. The spectroscope is a further extension of our power of vision; and to-night I introduce to you an instrument, the refractometer, which takes advantage of what physicists call optical density. The refractometer is, in my opinion, destined to become a most useful instrument in the hands of persons who need to identify species of matter, such as those pairs of substances I have named. It is already a necessity in every fully equipped laboratory; but on account of its simplicity in use, and the high degree of certainty attaching to its indications, I think that it is destined to find a place in manufacturing industry along with the thermometer, hydrometer, saccharimeter, and a few other scientific instruments of already proven value.

While the refractometer is capable of being used to profit, after a very few lessons, even by one who knows nothing of the fundamental principles upon which its construction is based, it may be of interest to you to say a few words in explanation.

* * * * * *

As a matter of interest I exhibit the "Oleo-refractometer," as designed by Professor Ferdinand Jean, of Paris. While this instrument is particularly convenient for comparing an unknown or suspected oil with a known and standard type, it has so many drawbacks in actual use that it is seldom called into service.

The Abbé refractometer, of which I show you one of the earlier forms, has been used for some considerable time, at least sixteen years, and I know not how much earlier. The chief modern improvement is the enclosure of the prisms in such a way that a current of water, of known temperature can be circulated around them. This instrument is the most universally applicable form of the refractometer. Its scale covers the interval between N_D 1.3 and N_D = 1.7.

The Butyro refractometer is the same instrument, but with a more restricted scale limit. Its range is between 1.4220 and 1.4895 for N_D. This range is sufficiently extended to cover the case of butter and lard and their usual adulterants. Instead of the graduated arc, it is furnished with an arbitrary scale, placed within the body of the telescope, and divided into 100 parts, or so-called degrees. It is easy, by means of tables accompanying the instrument, to convert these arbitrary degrees into corresponding values of N_D (indices of refraction). The instrument is achromatised for butter fat. The color fringe appearing with fats of higher or lower dispersive power, is an important indication of adulteration; and it can easily be corrected by working with monochromatic light, as by interposing a dilute solution of bichromate of potash. With this instrument natural butter fat at 25 degrees C., varies from 49.5 to 54.10 degrees (scale divisions) —while oleomargine reads from 58.6 degrees to 55.4 degrees (Wollny). Lard at 25 degrees, reads a little lower than beef fat, at the same temperature. Each degree centigrade corresponds to very nearly 0.55 scale division. A special thermometer accompanies the instrument and enables approximate conclusions to be drawn from a reading at unknown temperatures.

The immersion refractometer is the latest form of this instrument. It was described by Dr. Pulfinch, in 1899, and a demonstration was given at the University of Jena (Zeit. für angew, Ch., 1899, 1168). In 1902 (Zeit. für N. & G., 1902, 1037) Dr. Matthes addressed the German Chemical Society as Eisenach, on the same subject; and specially characterized the immersion form of the instrument as adapted to quantitative work. Its forerunner was a refractometer specially constructed for the use of a South Polar expedition to determine the variation in character of seawater at different places. Since this proved to be insufficiently sensitive, the lower prism was discarded, and the instrument rendered very much more delicate thereby. It was found possible to greatly increase the magnifying power of the telescope, hence to enlarge the apparent intervals between scale divisions. The scale extends from $-5°$ to $+105$ degrees, corresponding to N_D = 1.32539 to N_D = 1.36640.

The mean value for 1 scale division is therefore 0.000373 as against 0.000675 for the butyro-refractometer; making the instrument practically twice as easy to read.

It would take too long to describe the great volume of research work that has been put on record with this instrument. Under the direction of

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and it is not the only one of a similar character that we have received:

THE TORONTO PHARMACAL CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Bolton, Ont., Oct. 25, 1907.

GENTLEMEN,—I wish to compliment your house on the superior quality of your products. I have had considerable experience with the non-secret preparations of American Houses and I find your products equal to them in appearance and prices, and **far superior to them in quality,** which after all is the main thing. My business is rapidly increasing and I attribute a great share of my success to the handling of the Toronto Pharmacal Co.'s preparations. They please my customers and pile up profits in my cash register.

Yours very truly,

(*Signed*) H. W. SHOEMAKER.

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Or in plain business language — The reason why some men do not secure more business is because they do not advertise in the right mediums. Read the opinions of THOSE WHO DO:

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SAUNDERS & EVANS [illegible] FRENCH SPONGES [illegible] these goods are [illegible] and appeal to all [illegible] Fine [illegible] Velvets and Grass [illegible] and are [illegible] and [illegible] at every time.

We have [illegible] Wools, Velvets and Grass [illegible] A careful [illegible] these sponges at this season of the year for [illegible] purposes, as they are large and cheap, and [illegible] and make a good [illegible] at very little cost.

SAUNDERS & EVANS, Limited
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Common Sense Vermin Exterminators

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

NO SMELL



IT DRIES THEM UP

TWO KINDS { RATS AND MICE
ROACHES AND BED-BUGS

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Common Sense Manufacturing Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

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The Successful Druggist

whose balance-sheet shows a substantial profit is always interested in the preparation that pays a good profit on individual sales and the inherent merit of which insures a permanent demand from his customers. In nearly every case, the retail druggist

Can Make Three Profits

on the sale of Virgin Oil of Pine. This preparation is effectively advertised in newspapers everywhere as one of three ingredients to be used in a formula for coughs and colds, all of which pay the druggist a legitimate profit. It is a combination of the active principles of forest trees, carefully compounded and guaranteed free from any impure or deleterious substance and is highly beneficial for any sub-acute affection of the mucous surface As nearly as possible the consumer is supplied by the retail druggist exclusively. The manufacturers of

Virgin Oil of Pine

do not solicit orders direct. They do not sell cut-rate or department stores, when known to be such, but, so far as practicable, the trade is left in the hands of the legitimate wholesaler, who is familiar with conditions in his territory. Damaged goods are promptly replaced without expense to the druggist.

Possessing all the merit claimed for it in our newspaper advertising, Virgin Oil of Pine

Makes Satisfied Customers

for the druggist. The price to the trade is $4.00 per dozen vials. Irresponsible imitators have put out a cheap mixture under similar name and style of package. The original and only Oil of Pine is the Virgin Oil of Pine, put up only in half-ounce vials, each securely sealed in a round wooden case with an engraved wrapper, showing plainly the name

VIRGIN OIL OF PINE

Prepared only by

Leach Chemical Co.
WINDSOR, ONT.



HE CHEERFUL NYAL DRUGGIST

The surest road to contented cheerfulness, is along the way of profitable return from time and effort, and a guarantee of personal independence.

The most cheerful men in the Drug Business today are those who have seriously taken up the Nyal Idea.

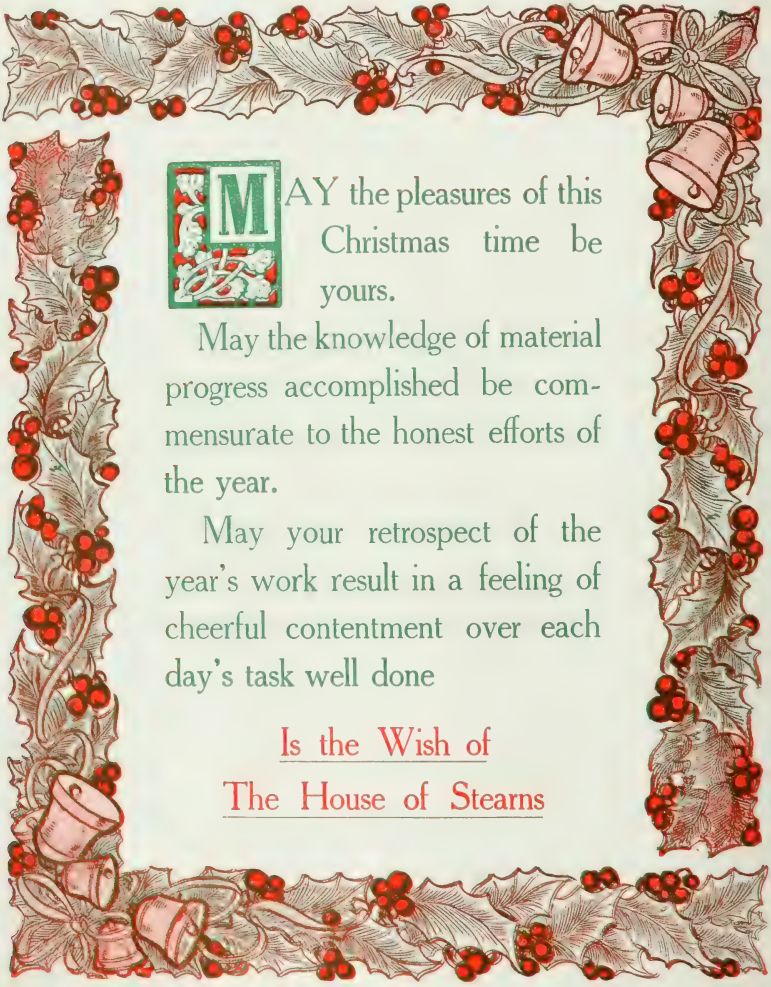
The smallest possible profit of an even 100 per cent. is enough to make anyone cheerful, but when with increased output you work up to 200 per cent. and over, the Nyal Druggist simply emanates good cheer.

The Nyal Druggist surrrounds himself with Cheerful Nyal customers.

If you are not happy get on the NYAL LINE for NINETEEN EIGHT.

FREDERICK STEARNS & CO.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO DETROIT, MICHIGAN


MAY the pleasures of this Christmas time be yours.
May the knowledge of material progress accomplished be commensurate to the honest efforts of the year.
May your retrospect of the year's work result in a feeling of cheerful contentment over each day's task well done
Is the Wish of
The House of Stearns

Dr. Matthes, Bernhard Wagner, in 1902, at the University of Jena, prepared extended tables, based on original work, for the application of the refractometer to solutions of many salts, acids, alcohol, beer, extract, etc.

"Leach and Lythgoe" (Journal American Chemical Society, 1905, 964), have elaborated a table for the interpretation of refraction work on ethyl and methyl alcohols, and mixtures. These tables are greatly more extended than those of B. Wagner, and are based on observations at 20 degrees C., instead of 17.5 degrees C., a much more convenient temperature for our climate.

"Ackermann" (Zeit. fur Untersuch, N. & G., 1907, 186) has described, at length, a new method of obtaining a clear milk serum (heating with chloride of calcium) without filtration.

"Baer & Neumann" (Zeit. f. Untersuch, N & G., 1907, 369), describes apparently satisfactory methods (with interpretative tables, for fat, water and milk sugar, in milk.

"Dr. R. Frank-Kamenetzky" (Chem. Zeitung, 1907, 791), presents a long paper upon the use of the immersion refractometer in brewing.

These are only a few of the more important and extended studies which have been recorded. My own experience with the instument, in its various forms, covers a period of more than sixteen years. During the past twelve months, something like 500 samples of butter have been examined, and every sample which gave suspicious readings with the refractometer, was found to be adulterated, when examined by the usual analytical methods. The applications made before you this evening, in illustration, are only a few selected instances of the utility of the refractometer. Perhaps its value as distinguishing between real and imitation mineral waters, is one of the most novel and unexpected directions in which it has been applied. In this case it has been possible to render evident a difference which could not be appreciated by true chemical methods, for the surrogate waters were chemically identical with the natural so far as our analytical methods could discover.

If I were asked which form of the instrument is to be preferred, my answer would be, that this must depend upon the nature of the work for which it is required. Wherever possible, the immersion refractometer is to be preferred; but for many fats and essential oils, it is not conveniently adapted, nor is its range sufficiently great. For work on butter and lard and oleomargine, the butyro-refractometer is most practical, and it also answers well for most edible fats and oils.

Sometimes what you pay for isn't very good, but what you get free is worse.

THE B. C. PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, OCT. 16 AND 17

Major Examinations

CHEMISTRY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

(1) What is meant by the terms monad, dyad and triad as applied to elements. Give examples. What is chemical analysis? How many kinds are there? Give examples.

(2) How is quick lime prepared and what are its properties?

(3) Give the principal salts of iron and their symbols. What are the tests for the salts of iron?

(4) Give the chemistry of bismuth and describe the preparation of the two principal salts and their use in medicine. How are the salts of bismuth recognized?

(5) Prepare benzoate of ammonia.

(6) Give the formula for glucose and iodoform and how are they prepared?

(7) Give the source, composition and properties of carbolic acid. How is soda sulph-carb. prepared?

PHARMACY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

(1) Describe Marsh's test for arsenic.

(2) How do you prepare liq. plumbi sub-acet., tinct. opii and mist. sennae co. (B.P.).

(3) State briefly how and from what the following are obtained: Glycerine, spts. vini rect., iodoform, heroin, Scheele's acid.

(4) Name the ingredients and doses of: Fowler's solution, tinct. nuc vom., Donovan's solution, Friar's balsam, paregoric.

(5) Percolation—Define it and give the principal points to be observed in order to insure success of process.

(6) What is the menstrum used with the following: Inf. quassia, tr. opii, tr. nuc. vom., tr. digitalis, vin. ipecac, and what amount of alkaloid is there in a twenty min. dose of tinct. opii and tinct. nuc. vom.

(7) What antidotes are recommended for poisoning by: Chloral hydrate, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, strychnine, Paris green, tinct. opii, and why?

MATERIA MEDICA

F. C. Stearman, Phm. B., Examiner.

1. Give source, official and plant names of the following: (a) Indian hemp, (b) golden seal, (c) wahoo, (d) cacao, (e) croton oil and cayenne pepper. Value (10).

2. (a) Podophyllum; (b) state the principal source and give plant name; (c) give a short description of the root and mention the principal B.P. preparations. Value (10).

(g) Give the principal sources of gutta percha; (h) Quillaia, (i) pepsin; (j) eserine; (f) jervine; (g) aloin; (h) thymol and co-caine. Value (10).

(a) Write short western medical notes on bees wax and copaiba; (b) Describe fully the modes of production and purification. Value (10).

5. (a) Name four official fixed oils of importance; (b) Give the source and plant name of each oil distinctly; (c) In what way do they differ from volatile oils. Value (10).

6. (a) Name the different kinds of sarsaparilla that are used in medicine; (b) What is the plant name? (c) And medical properties? (d) Which would you consider the best sample and where principally obtained? Value (10).

7. Give synonyms for the following: (a) hobeliae, (b) tansy, (c) cascara sagrada, (d) dandelion, (e) black cohosh, (f) chamomile, and black haw. Value (10).

8. (a) Write short descriptive notes on the production of jalapae and strophanthus; (b) Where is each obtained, and name the principal B.P. preparations into which they enter. Value (10).

9. What is your opinion of a Dominion versus a Provincial Pharmacy Board, which is being agitated for at present, and includes all the Provinces of the Dominion? Value (5).

BOTANY.

F. C. Stearman, Phm. B., Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Describe fully the composition of cell wall, and some of the principal constituents of cell sap. Value (15).

2. (a) Describe briefly the importance of starch as regards the formation of plants; (b) Name another substance of equal importance in the vegetable kingdom. Value (15).

3. Describe the following terms: (a) venation, (b) anthotaxy, (c) spur, (d) node, (e) spathe, and style. Value (10).

4. Write short notes on stomata and of what use are they as regards the life and formation of a plant. Value (10).

5. (a) Define the term, phyllotaxy; (b) Name the different forms and draw diagrams of each applied form. Value (10).

6. (a) What is an ovule? (b) Classify and define the different forms by drawings where possible. Value (15).

7. (a) Describe the flower of the rosaceae family, and the fruit of the compositae family; (b) Name the official B. P. drugs under this order. Value (10).

8. Draw diagrams where possible and explain fully the following: (a) Caryopsis, (b) ament, (c) raceme, (d) cone, (e) silicle, (f) pepo. and drupe. Value (15).

DISPENSING.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1—James Burton.

R—

Potass. iodid	℥ss.
Tinct. guaiac. ammon	℥iv.
Tinct. cinchonae	℥iv.
Mucilag. acaciae	q.s.
Aq. ad	℥vi.

Ft. Mist.

Sig. 1-6 bis. die.

G. B. E., M.D.

2—Henry D. Mason.

R—

Ext. opii	gr. vi.
Ext. bellad	gr. ii.
Ol. theobrom	q.s.

M. Ft. Suppos. VI.

Sig. Unum. mod. praesc. h.s. utend.

B. S. H., M.D.

3—Miss Brown.

R—

Quin sulph.	
Ferri redacti	aa ℈i.
Ext. bellad	gr. x.
Pil rhei co	℈ii.

M. Ft. Mass. Div. in pil. quindecim.

Sig. Pil. una mane. merid. ac nocte per hebdom. sumend.

P. R. C., M.D.

4—Wm. B. Hawley.

R—

Resorcin	gr. xxx.
Zinc. oxid	℈i.
Amyli	℥i.
Ung. Petrolei	℥i.

M. Ft. Ung.

Sig. Part. aff. O.N. applic.

H. C. M., M.D.

5—Mrs. A. W. Brady.

R—

Pepsin (scale)	℥ss.
R. Rhei.	
P. carbon. lig	aa ℈ii.
Magnes. carb	℥iss.

M. Div. in Chart. duodecim.

Sig. Cap. pulv. unum ex cyath. lact. statim post prand.

J. T. G., M.D.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. Extend completely into Latin and give English translation of—

R—

Sod. tart	℥ss.
Tinct. rhei	℥iiiss.
Tinct. zingib	gtt. xxx.
Syr. comm	℥ii
Aq. cinnam	q.s ad ℥vi.

Ft. Mist. cujus cap. aeger coch. iii. magn. omm. bih. donec alv. purgetur.

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E. W. HOUSER, President

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Our travellers will call on the entire trade of the Dominion, with the expense only of looking after our Drug Label and Container business. That's why we can give you the best value.

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2. (a) Give quantity in grains of cocaine hydrochloride required to make 60 c.c. of a 1 per cent. solution. Show work. (b) How many grains of opium are contained in 10 grammes of pulv. opii co.? Show work.

3. (a) What considerations would guide you in dispensing a prescription containing an incompatibility?

(b) What are the incompatibilities respectively of the following: Iron salts; potass. permang.; iodine; hydrarg. perchlor.; antipyrin.

4. (a) How would you prepare:

R—

Cerae albae	℥iss.
Ol. amygdalae	℥ix.
Cetacei	℥iss.
Ol. rosae	Mim. viii.
Aq. rosae	℥vii.

M. Ft. Ung.

(b) State the amount respectively of the following chemicals which may be dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of water at 60 degrees F.: Potassium chlorate, magnesium sulphate, potassium iodine, lead acetate, sodium sulphate.

5. (a) Extend into full Latin and give English translation of: Q.q.h.; praep.; cochleat.; auris; coletur; pugillus; omn. quad. hor.; susunc.; mane pr.; sum. tal.

(b) Give Latin translation for: During the fever; every other hour; boiling water; as much as you please; immediately.

6. Define the following terms as applied to remedies and name two remedies in each class: Antilithics; anodynes; dessicants; myotics; sialagogues; sudorifics; styptics; rubefacients, anaesthetics; carminatives.

7. Construct a prescription in the ordinary form, writing the directions in full Latin, for an 8-ounce mixture, containing in each dose the proper quantities of the following ingredients: Tincture of belladonna, compound spirit of ether, arsenical solution, iodide of potassium and glycerine, using water as a vehicle.

Directions—A dessertspoonful to be taken three times a day in water after meals.

State exact fraction of a grain of arsenious acid contained in each dose of the above mixture.

8. Give dose of:—

Ext. nuc. vomic.; para-acetphenetidin; phenol; salicin; hydrarg. Iod. Rub.; Sod. Sulphocarbolat.; Donovan's solution; Potass. Permang.; tinct. chlorof. et morph. Co.; by subcutaneous injection of: Inj. morph. hypoderm.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

Minor Examinations

CHEMISTRY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

(1) Give the natural sources and describe the process generally followed in the preparation of phosphorus.

(2) Describe the commercial sources of ammonia and give the properties of gaseous ammonia.

(3) Give a definition of a base and name examples. How are salts formed? give two illustrations.

(4) State the principal ore of mercury. How is corrosive sublimate and red iodide of mercury prepared?

(5) Describe the preparation of sulphurous acid and name any compound that contains sulphurous acid, giving its symbol and properties.

(6) What is the composition of borax and how is boracic acid prepared?

(7) What is hydrofluoric acid and describe its most remarkable property?

PHARMACY.

H. H. Watson, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

(1) How is pure water obtained? When does water boil and explain the phenomena. What is the hydrometer used for?

(2) An article made of iron weighs 20 ounces, what would it weigh if constructed of gold?

(3) Give the length of a metre in inches. How many litres in a gallon? How many grammes in 1,000 grains?

(4) Describe the Fahrenheit and Centigrade thermometer and give rule when Fahr. is to be converted into Cent., and calculate 87 degrees Cent. into Fahr.

(5) Criticize the liquors of the B.P. Name fifteen of them, giving the dose and strength.

(6) How prepare ung. zinc ox. linmt. terebinth acet. pulv. jalap co., tinct. nuc. vom. and syrup codeine.

(7) From what are the following obtained: Ichthyol, iodine, iodoform, salol, salts tartar, turpentine, vaseline, carbolic acid and heroin.

MATERIA MEDICA.

F. C. Stearman, Phm.B., Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. (a) Give the plant name of belladonna; (b) nux vomica; (c) gum camphor; (d) rhubarb and digitalis; (e) State which of the above you would consider the most important drug, and why. Value (15).

2. (a) Name the drugs under class mammalia. State the part or parts of each official one that is used in medicine.

(b) Write a short note defining what you think of the importance of above class. (Value (15).

3. What do you understand by the following terms: (a) Decoctions; (b) green extract; (c) confections; (d) suppositories; (e) name a few of each that are official in the B.P. Value (15).

4. (a) Opium; (b) give fully the production and medical properties; (c) where is it principally obtained? (d) name the official alkaloids and define the term: Alkaloid, naming four others that are official in the B.P. Value (15).

5. Under what therapeutic term would you classify: (a) Cod liver oil; (b) myrrhae; (c) aloes; (d) santonine; (f) what do you understand by the term: Therapeutics? Value (15).

6. Give the sources of (a) oil aniseed; (b) lanoline and oil sinapis; (c) are the above oils fixed or volatile oils? (d) define each of the above. Value (15).

7. Define the following terms: (a) Carminatives; (b) antiseptics; (c) tonics; (d) sudorifics; (e) hypnotics; (f) give antidotes in case of poisoning by laudanum and arsenic. Value (10).

PRESCRIPTIONS.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

1. Write out a complete prescription of which indicate and define the several parts.

2. Translate into English the following:

Recipe—

Bismuthi subnitratis, drachmas quatour.
Salolis, scrupulum.
Tincturae opii, drachmam cum semisse.
Mucilaginis acaciae, semiunciam.
Misturae cretae, quantum sufficit ut fiant uncias sex.

Misce.—

Capiat cochleare magnum ex aquae omni tribus horis.

3. (a) What are the requirements of the Pharmacy Act as to the sale of poisons named respectively in Schedule "A" and "B"?

(b) State to which Schedule ("A" or "B") the following poisons respectively belong: Laudanum, acetate of lead, ether, cantharides, aconite.

4. How would you prepare:

(a) R—

Sapo. mollis	ʒii.
Camphorae	ʒi.
Ol. rosmarini	ʒiii.
Spts. vini rect	ʒxvi.
Aquae	ʒiv.

M. Ft. liniment.

(b) R—

Adipis	ʒiv.
Resinae.	
Ol. olivae.	
Cetae flavae	aa ʒi.

M. Ft. Ung.

5. Give English translation for: Alternis horis; charta; ad libit.; manipulus; sesquihora; folium; octarius; dimidius; mitte tales sex; ana.

6. Criticize the following, indicating any errors or any changes likely to occur:

Tinct. [illegible]	ʒiss.
Potass. [illegible]	ʒiv.
Glyc. ac. tannic	ʒi.
Aquae	q s. ad. ʒiv.

Sig. gargarisma

(b) R—

Ammon. chlor	ʒss.
Tinct. camph. co	ʒii.
Ammon. carb	℈ ii.
Tinct. aconiti	ʒii.
Syr. scillae	ʒss.
Aquae	q.s. ad. ʒiv.

Sig. A tablespoonful every two hours.

7. (a) Give English names for:

Carbo ligni; cera flava; crocus; ficus; fel bovinum purificatum; ferrum redactum; myristica; pix liquida; scoparii cacumina; sinapis nigrae semina.

(b) Give Latin names for:

Blue vitriol; black draught; Friar's balsam; castor oil; Epsom salt; cream tartar; phenol; wool fat; blue ointment; white precipitate.

8. Give dose of:

Fowler's solution; tinct. hyoscyam.; potass. iodid. grey powder; ext. bellad. alch.; liq. strych. hydroch.; acid. hydrocyanic. dil.; caffein. cit.; codein. phos.; res. podophyll.

9 and 10. Oral examination.

DISPENSING.

John Cochrane, Examiner.

Time, 2 hours.

Candidates will dispense, label and wrap these prescriptions as if they were intended for patients. Neatness, cleanliness and despatch will be rated.

1—Miss Maud Gordon.

R—

Calaminae	ʒii.
Zinci. oxid	ʒiv.
Glycerini	ʒiv.
Aq	ad. ʒiv.

M. Ft. lotio.

Sig. Applic. more dicto.

F. A. D., M.D.

2—George Turner.

R—

Pulv. rhei	gr.ii.
Pulv. sod. bicarb	gr. x.
Pulv. aromat	gr. i.

M. Ft. pulv. Mitte X.

Sig. Pulv. i ex aq. post cib.

G. B. H., M.D.

3—Mrs. Thos. Fletcher.

R—

Ext. nuc. vomic	gr. iv.
Quin. sulph	gr. xii.
Pil. rhei co	℈ i.

Ft. Mass. Div. in pil. No. XII.

Sig. Pil i nocte maneque.

J. T. N., M.D.

4—Chas. Fielding.

R—

Menthol	2 per cent.
Adip	od. ʒi

Ft. Ung.

Sig. Bis. indies utend.

L. C. P., M.D.

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The FLEXLUME SIGN COMPANY, Limited

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES **ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**

COUNTER-PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING*

BY FRANKLIN M. APPLE, PHILADELPHIA

It is indeed with great caution that I attempt the discussion of this time-worn subject which has been the constant cause for considerable ill-feeling between the members of our calling and those of our sister profession—medicine, and I do so solely with hopes that less animosity may exist after a clearer understanding of the subject.

The pharmacists are accused, by the medical men, of being the cause of the ill-feeling resulting from counter-prescribing and dispensing.

Are they as black as they are pictured, and are the circumstances which surround the acts of offence perfectly understood by the accusers?

I do not think that the great majority are as dark a hue as they are painted, and most frequently the accusations are made without any attempt being made to ascertain the conditions surrounding the acts of offence by the accusers.

It is absolutely necessary to bear in mind the facts that the pharmacists are expected to show a neighborly and humanitarian spirit toward their fellow-men when in distress; and, their special training makes them the objects of greater demands from their neighbors; hence, consideration must be shown them for their, in many instances, unenviable positions. Most certainly his neighbor to the east of him can expect him to offer as valuable advice as the neighbor looks for from his other neighbors, who have had no special training in the fields of pharmacy and medicine, and no medical man can honestly object to the pharmacist's responding to the appeals of his neighbors to the extent only that the other neighbors, without special knowledge on the subject, most willingly would suggest and supply upon request.

I have noticed recently that a number of the leading men of the medical profession have voiced their sentiments upon the subject of the pharmacist's advising and supplying simple remedies for simple maladies in the proper spirit, as they acknowledge the frequent compulsion of the pharmacists to offer advice and aid for minor maladies.

The following will illustrate these sentiments:

"I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the druggist advising the use of a cathartic or some other simple remedy, as he is occasionally forced to do. When he attempts the treatment of more serious conditions, including "sore throat," that may be diphtheritic, the administration of his own, or somebody else's patent medicine, headache powder containing dangerous coal-tar products, then I think he descends to the class of the quack doctor, who uses the cloak of an honorable calling to defraud suffering humanity.

"In attempting the treatment of venereal diseases the druggist speaks lightly of them to the patient, assures him that some mixture that he has for sale will cure the condition readily, and thus prevents the patient from seeking competent advice that might save him much future suffering and unhappiness."—Dr. G. Morgan Buren, Brooklyn, N.Y.

"That while the exigencies of business compel the druggist to sell 'patent medicines,' yet these ought to be kept in the background as much as possible. Useful domestic remedies and non-secret preparations, the pharmacist may dispense without subjecting himself to criticism by physicians.

"That the prescribing of nostrums causes the druggist to lose faith in the knowledge of the prescribing physician and to believe himself as well qualified to treat disease, with the result that the pharmacist is led to counter-prescribe and the medical practitioner ultimately to dispense, both evils that should be eliminated."—Dr. Geo. H. Simmons, General Secretary of the American Medical Association.

In the rural districts circumstances compel the physicians to carry with them their medicines and appliances constantly, to which the pharmacists offer no objections, as they realize the verity of the old adage—"Circumstances alter cases." Similarly so circumstances frequently compel the pharmacist to advise and dispense.

Very often the pharmacists are compelled to use great diplomacy in meeting the demands of their patrons for advice and medicine, and by satisfying their demands gain their perfect confidence, making it possible to advise them to consult a medical practitioner if the simple remedy offered them does not fully meet their cases, instead of resorting to one or more of the innumerable patent medicines that are advertised as panaceas—some for all ills flesh is heir to, and others for special maladies only.

The medical profession must not lose sight of the vast number of these patent medicines, with "doctor's" names attached thereto to give them greater therapeutic values, also the large assortment of remedies that can be classed with the aforesaid remedies, that were introduced solely through the agency of the medical profession, to the laity, by their prescribing original packages of the same for their patients, and frequently by advising the purchase of a package of them as a proprietary medicine, so as to save the patients a few cents in the cost, at a cut rate store, which the human race is led to believe are infallible; hence, if the pharmacists can convert prospective patent medicine users into patients for the medi-

* Read at the annual meeting of the A. Ph.A.,

cal men by satisfying a request for medical advice for a minor ailment with a simple remedy, properly labeled and dispensed, he has proven a benefactor to his customer and the medical profession has gained a prospective patient.

I have intentionally stated properly labeled and dispensed, as I wish to emphasize this feature of the transaction, for I deem it the keynote of the entire matter.

Only dispense simple remedies such as paregoric, castor oil, ess. Jamaica ginger, sweet spirit of nitre and similar household remedies, with no other directions than the customary ones printed upon the label, for by so doing, you have not taken advantage of the special training you acquired as a pharmacist—having given just such advice as the other neighbors would have given your neighbor (save possibly the innumerable patent medicines many of them would have suggested), thereby satisfying the customers' demands and retaining their confidence to the extent that after your advice and remedy has not given perfectly satisfactory results, they will accept, willingly, your advice to consult their medical practitioner.

Repeatedly I have had the satisfaction of so diverting customers who came into my store intent upon dosing themselves with patent medicines; and my medical practitioners, who later have treated them, have commented upon the wisdom of my having done so, as some of these patients were sadly in need of good medical advice and treatment. Many of the customers have expressed their gratitude for the advice offered to consult a reputable physician. In the majority of these cases they would not have gone directly to consult a medical practitioner, as I had not their confidence quite sufficiently to convince them of the wisdom of such a course.

Owing to the flagrant abuse of the hospital and dispensary benefits by the laity (and unfortunately frequently by some of the medical practitioners), it requires considerable tact and diplomacy to divert an imposter upon charity to the proper parties, in self-defence to the commonwealth, the worthy poor, the medical profession, and those of our calling. Such efforts give rise to considerable of the so-called unjustifiable counter-prescribing and dispensing, hence should be carefully and charitably considered by the medical practitioners.

The practice of having a non-secret (so-called) remedy for almost all maladies is not to be condoned, as it is but a feebly masked method of direct counter-prescribing and dispensing, savoring of the methods of a number of our most popular selling patent medicines' proprietors.

Where such practices are followed the support of the medical men can hardly be expected.

Until it can be definitely settled as to where counter-prescribing begins and ends this cause of friction between the sister-professions will remain, and I believe it will be as difficult to determine this question to the satisfaction of the entire profession as it is to decide where green stops and yellow begins in the spectrum; but let us endeavor to be as tolerant as circumstances will permit, avoiding mutally any and all practices that our consciences dictate are improper and illegal—for prescribing without a license is illegal, and it is to be presumed that the medical practitioners, through special training are better qualified to diagnose and advise than pharmacists.

Let us reduce our counter advising and dispensing to the minimum that circumstances will permit, ever mindful of the facts that our training has been to prepare and dispense medicines, and not to diagnose and prescribe. Let us get together more in the future than we have done in the past for we need one another's aid and support.

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Formulary

TOOTH POWDER.

(1).

Levigated charcoal	4	ounces
Heavy magnesia	8	ounces
Powdered sugar	4	ounces
Cream of tartar	1	ounce
Oil of peppermint	1	dram

Mix and sift.

(2).

Precipitated chalk	8	ounces
Powdered soap	1	ounce
Powdered cuttlefish bone	4	drams
Powdered orris	4	drams
Oil of wintergreen	½	dram
Solution of carmine	1	dram

Mix the coloring with the precipitated chalk by trituration, sift three times and set in a warm place to dry. Mix the soap, cuttlefish bone and orris, and to this add the oil of wintergreen, and, lastly, the colored chalk.

SACCHARIN TOOTH POWDER.

Carmine	½	dram
Saccharin	44	grains
Magnesium carbonate (heavy)	4	ounces
Cuttlefish bone	8	ounces
Otto of roses	10	minims

Mix thoroughly.

EMULSION OF FATS.

In a recent issue of the Apothecary, Dr. I. V. S. Stanislaus, of Philadelphia, gives the following formulas for an "emulsion of beef fat, cocoanut oil, peanut oil and olive oil:"

(1).

Beef fat, recently rendered	100 grams
Cocoanut oil	100 grams
Peanut oil	100 grams
Olive oil	100 grams

Melt the beef fat, add the oils and when cool and just about setting add the mixture in several portions to

Tincture of quillaja	50 Cc.

contained in a half-gallon dry bottle, shaking vigorously after each addition. In like manner add:

Peppermint water	500 Cc.
Syrup, enough to make	1,000 Cc.

(2).

Tallow, freshly prepared	2½ tr. ounces
Cocoanut oil	2½ tr. ounces
Peanut oil	2½ tr. ounces
Olive oil	2½ tr. ounces

Melt in a hot mortar and add:

Powdered acacia	10 tr. ounces

Mix well and add:

Hot water	15 fl. ounces

Stir briskly, and when coal make up with warm water to 32 fl. ounces.

The first formula produces an emulsion containing about 40 per cent. of mixed fats, the second about 31 per cent.

WINDOW POLISHING PASTE.

Prepared chalk	9 av. oz.
White bole	½ av. oz.
Jeweler's rouge	½ av. oz.
Water	5 fl. oz.
Alcohol	3 fl. oz.

TOILET SPECIALTIES

Says H. C. Bradford, in The Western Druggist:

These formulas are all well tried ones, and if care and good materials are used in their manufacture, they will give good satisfaction. The toilet waters are by Prof. W. J. Scoville, and the others by equally good authorities. The face enamel was devised by myself and the freckle remover is that of a large manufacturing company.

VIOLET WATER.

Ionone solution	2	dr.
Oil sandalwood	4	dr.
Oil neroli	1	dr.
Oil bitter almonds	8	drops.
Oil spearmint	15	drops.
Heliotropin	1	dr.
Musk (artificial)	2	grs.
Tr. civet	4	dr.
Water	2	pts.
Alcohol	8	pts.

Mix, adding water last.

FLORIDA WATER.

Oil lavender	2	dr.
Oil bergamot	1	dr.
Oil orange	½	dr.
Oil neroli	½	dr.
Oil cassia	1	dr.
Oil caraway	¼	dr.
Oil spearmint	¼	dr.
Tr. Benzoin, U.S.P.	1	oz.
Alcohol	7	pts.
Water	7	pts.
Water	1	pt.

Mix.

LAVENDER WATER.

Oil lavender	4	dr.
Oil bergamot	1	dr.
Oil orange	2	dr.
Oil neroli	½	dr.
Coumarin	½	dr.
Tr. benzoin	1	oz.
Water	16	oz.
Alcohol q.s.	1	gal.

FACE POWDER.

Zinc oxide	3	lbs.
Precipitated chalk	18	lbs.
Talcum	3½	lbs.
Rice flour	6	lbs.
Perfume	4	oz.

For flesh tint, color with a little carmine, while brunette is produced by burnt umber. This should be bolted through cloth, to get best results.

FACE ENAMEL.

[illegible] chalk	12 ozs.
[illegible] oxide	12 ozs.
[illegible]	12 ozs.
[illegible]	8 ozs.
Alcohol	16 ozs.
Ext. white rose	4 ozs.
Water	2 gals.
Sol. cormini	40 drops,

or enough to make it a flesh color. Care must be exercised in bottling this that each bottle get its proper part of the powder. An excellent plan is to mix the powders for the required number, well together, then divide in the usual manner and transfer each portion to its bottle. The liquids are now mixed, and the bottle filled.

DANDRUFF CURE.

Chloral hydrate	30 grs.
Tannin	30 grs.
Resorcin	60 grs.
Glycerin	3 drams.
Tr. cantharides	4 drams.
Bay rum	1 oz.
Water, q.s.	8 ozs.

M. Stand as long as convenient and filter. It is best to defer adding the glycerin, until after filtration.

HAIR TONIC.

Lead acetate	2 drams.
Sulphur washed	4 drams.
Tr. cantharides	drams.
Ac. salicylic	10 grains.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Bay rum	2 oz.
Water, q.s.	16 oz.

This is the equal of any of the lead and sulphur preparations, and superior to many. Its field of usefulness is restoring gray hair to its original color, which it never fails to do.

HAIR TONIC.

Tr. cantharides	1 oz.
Tannic acid	1 dram.
Glycerin	½ oz.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Alcohol	2 ozs.
Bay rum, q.s.	16 ozs.

Color a light nice green with tr. gross, or other coloring. This is a very simple formula, but it will produce as good results as any.

MINERAL COLD CREAM.

Liquid petrolatum	6 ozs.
White wax	2 ozs.
Water	2 ozs.
Borax	30 grains.

Melt the wax, add the oil and continue heating. Dissolve the borax in the water and heat to boiling, then pour slowly into the hot oil mixture, stirring briskly. Continue stirring until nearly cold, when add the perfume. Rose is the nicest perfume for cold cream. To insure success, both water and oil must be boiling hot when mixed.

FRECKLE REMOVER.

bisin. sub. nit.	20 grs.
Ammoniated mercury	20 grs.
Cold cream	1 oz.

Directions: At bedtime bathe the face with warm water and any good soap, dry thoroughly, and apply the remedy. In the morning remove it with warm water and soap, and apply cold cream freely. Repeat this process for one or two consecutive nights, when the face will begin to feel sore and the skin will come off in fine-bran-like scales. Now, stop the remedy and keep the face well covered with cold cream until the soreness disappears, and the skin stops scaling. Then apply the remedy as before. Keep up these processes until all the old skin is removed, which will leave a new one, as soft, white and healthy as a child's. Use only pure soap, and cold cream, which greatly aids the action of the remedy.

SHAMPOO FROM GERMAN GREEN SOAP.

German Green Soap	24 parts
Potassium carbonate	5 parts
Alcohol	48 parts
Water, enough to make	400 parts
Perfume as desired.	

As good a liquid shampoo as we know of is tincture of green soap, U.S.P., 1880 (liniment of soft soap, U.S.P., 1900), suitably perfumed. Directions: Wet the hair with warm water and rub in a sufficient quantity. The tincture is a good foam producer. A green tinge may be given to the tincture by the addition of a little green aniline.—Phar. Era.

SOAP POWDERS.

1.

Calcined soda	80 parts
Sodium sulphate	10 parts
Sodium chloride	5 parts
Water	5 parts

2.

Calcined soda	90 parts
Borax	5 parts
Water	5 parts

3.

Calcined soda	91 parts
Ammonium chloride	6 parts
Soap powder	2 parts
Water	1 part

4.

Caustic soda	40 parts
Soap powder	30 parts
Starch	10 parts
Water	20 parts

5.

Calcined soda	90 parts
Sodium hyposulphite	5 parts
Borax	2 parts
Water	3 parts

6.

BORAX SOAP POWDER.

Curd (hard) soap, powder	10 av. oz.
Soda ash	6 av. oz.
Sodium silicate	4 av. oz.
Borax	2 av. oz.

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Dose Table B.P. 1898

This table, which appeared originally in THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST, has been carefully compiled and is now published in sheet form on heavy paper, suitable for tacking up in the laboratory, class-room or study. It has been found very helpful for

Students in Pharmacy and Medicine

and should be in every dispensary as a ready reference. The drugs and preparations of the British Pharmacopoeia 1898 are all classified under the dose designated by the Pharmacopoeia and are so arranged as to be seen at a glance. A copy of the table will be mailed to any address on receipt of **10 Cents.**

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4th. Sold only to those who sign a legal document, not to retail for less than marked price.

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This Post-Graduate Course which will commence January 7th, 1908, is being put on to accommodate students who were registered for Course commencing September 10th, 1907, and were unable to attend. Students will be accepted under same regulations as those applied to Course of September if registration is made before the end of the year.

Price of complete Course, **$50.00.** Terms, **$15.00** with applications and balance when Course commences.

Send your name to-day and insure enrolment. This Course will be limited to Graduates in Medicine and those who have previously taken a Course in this or another college and had two years' practical experience.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT—BERLIN, S.O. 36, GERMANY

MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN **AGFA PHOTOGRAPHIC PREPARATIONS**

AGFA DEVELOPERS	AGFA DRY PLATES	AGFA SPECIALTIES
Rodinal	Ordinary	Intensifier
Metol	Isolar	Reducer
Amidol	Chromo	Toning and Fixing Salt
Eikonogen	Lantern	Tone-fixing Cartridges
Diogen	Isolar Orthochromatic	Neutral Toning and Fixing Salt (Containing Gold)
Glycin	Chromo Isolar	Flash-light Powder
Ortol	Diapositiv	
Imogen	Isolar Diapositiv	

ALL TO BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE REGULAR TRADE CHANNELS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA **HUPFELD LÜDECKING & Co.** **Montreal**

Each ingredient is thoroughly dried, and all mixed together by sifting.

7.

LONDON SOAP POWDER.

Yellow soap	12 av. oz.
Pearl ash	3 av. oz.
Palm oil	2 av. oz.

These ingredients are combined as well as possible without any water, and they are spread out to dry, and then ground into coarse powder. They are adapted to hard waters, as their excess of carbonated alkali neutralizes the lime in the water.

8.

PRACTICAL VETERINARY REMEDIES

FOR SWINE.

A correspondent in Merck's Report recommends the following:

HICKMAN'S HOG CHOLERA.

Sulphur	10 lbs.
Coppers	6 lbs.
Saltpetre	3 lbs.
Unslaked lime	3 lbs.

Use ½ lb. of mixture to ½ peck of salt; give in feed.

HOG CHOLERA.

1.

Wood charcoal	4 ozs.
Sulphur	4 ozs.
Sodii sulphate	4 ozs.
Antimony sulphide	4 ozs.
Sodii chloride	8 ozs.
Sodii bicarbonate	8 ozs.
Sodii hyposulphite	8 ozs.

Large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds of animal.

2.

Iron carbonate	5 ozs.
Sodii chloride	5 ozs.
Pot. carb.	5 ozs.
Sulphur	5 ozs.
Lime	5 ozs.
Magnesium carb.	10 ozs.
Soap	10 ozs.
Carbolic acid	5 ozs.

One-quarter ounce at dose with feed.

3.

Phos. lime	8 ozs.
Common chalk powder	6 ozs.
Carb. magnesia	2 ozs.
Capsicum powder	½ oz.

One or two teaspoonfuls in feed every day as a preventive.

WORMS.

Sodii sulphate	2 ozs.
Po. tansy	300 grs.
Castor oil	6 drs.
Naphthalin	30 grs.
Rye flour	¼ oz.

Add syrup to form electuary.

Give one-quarter of this mixture every two hours.

A correspondent in Merck's Report suggests the following:

FARMERS' STOCK LINIMENT.

Gum camphor	1 oz.
Carbolic acid	1 fl. oz.
Oil origanum	2 fl. oz.
Pine tar	2 fl. oz.
Turpentine	10 fl. oz.
Kerosene	2 fl. oz.
Fish oil	16 fl. oz.

This is a good all-round stock liniment.

RURAL CONDITION POWDER

Foenugreek	3 oz.
Cream tartar	3 oz.
Powd. gentian	3 oz.
Powd. sulphur	3 oz.
Powd. potassium nitrate	3 oz.
Powd. resin	3 oz.
Black antimony	3 oz
Flax-seed meal	16 oz.

Tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

GALL POWDER.

Powd. camphor	1 oz.
Prepared chalk	6 oz.
Burnt alum	4 oz.

POULTRY POWDER.

Calcium phosphate	12 oz.
Powd. capsicum	2 oz.,
Powd. ginger	2 oz.
Powd. cantharides	1 dr.
Powd. sulphur	1 oz.
Powd. potassium nitrate	1 oz.

LICE POWDER.

Sulphur	4 oz.
Tobacco dust	6 oz.
Oil cedar	¼ oz.
White helebore	4 oz.
Crude naphthol	2 oz.
Powdered chalk, to make	2 lb.

The chalk is used as a filler to increase the bulk.

LIQUID INSECT KILLER.

Crude carbolic acid	½ gal.
Kerosene	1½ gal.

For sprinkling on floors, in nests, and on the roosts of poultry houses.

HARNESS DRESSING.

Neat's-foot oil	½ gal.
Fish oil	½ gal.
Lamp black	1 oz.

Mix the lamp black with small quantity of turpentine, then mix with the oils.

Some of us are made on the order of billboards—a flashy front with a vacant lot behind. —Hogwallow Kentuckian.

ABOUT ELECTRIC SIGNS

The first electric sign was a bulb sign, where the incandescent bulbs were used to outline the letters. Then the electric transparency sign has been used, which was simply adapting the electric lamp to a type of illuminated sign which was used in China centuries ago.

Another form of electric sign developed was the reflector sign, where the legend was illuminated by reflected light by bulbs placed around the exterior of the sign with or without reflecting hoods.

A transparency sign in the simplest form is a flat glass plate with lettering painted upon it, and the illumination is supplied by comparatively few lamps at the rear. While there is a decided economy in current, yet there is no brilliancy or character, and the common transparency sign is seldom uniformly lighted. Various modifications have been devised, such as introducing crystals or lenses to brighten the letters, but these are far from satisfactory. It usually has the objection of the lamps and fittings being exposed to the weather, and also not brilliantly illuminating the legend. The bulb sign gives a ragged and dotted appearance, the bulbs being points of intense brightness which are separated by comparative dark spaces, and the result is very confusing to the eye. The bulb sign as a substitute for the elegant raised gold letter sign which every progressive merchant desires to have over his store front is a failure, because the exposed bulbs and fittings make an even poorer appearance by day than by night. The bulbs being exposed to the weather and dirt soon deteriorate; and such signs, by the action of the weather, are very liable to short circuits and burn outs.

The Flexlume Sign has been developed after several years of experience to overcome the various objections of the present electric signs. The bulbs (one to each letter) and fittings are completely closed in from the weather. The front glass being smooth and polished, does not permit dust or smoke to adhere to it, consequently there is no deterioration in its appearance or durability from the weather.

The Flexlume Sign is very attractive, brilliant and legible by day or night, and are fitted in either white or colored glass. The day appearance is such that an even better effect can be produced than with the standard raised gold letter sign, and the fine even brilliancy of the letters at night is something that has never been attained before in any sign. It is a credit to any store front, and one of the best mediums of up-to-date advertising. Those interested in improving their store fronts with a handsome, inexpensive to operate sign, would do well to write the Flexlume Sign Company, of St. Catharines, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

Optical Department

In charge of W. E. Hammill, M.D., Principal Canadian College of Optics, Toronto.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EYE-STRAIN AND NERVE DEPLETION EXPLAINED

BY SAMUEL S. GRANT, B.O.A., MONTREAL

Nature has so balanced the supply of nerve energy to the various organs of the body that an equilibrium is fairly maintained; but should that equilibrium be disturbed by an abnormal demand from any particular organ, either from functional weakness or over-excitation, then other allied nerve-centres must of necessity be depleted. It is not intended in this short dissertation to trace the nerves through all their various ramifications or to explain the particular and necessary energy each branch consumes in controlling the functions of its particular organ, but simply to call attention to the nerves which control the organ of sight and their relationship to other allied nerve-centres over which they have considerable influence.

The fifth pair of nerves divide at their ganglions into three principal branches, one to the eye, one to the ear, and one to the teeth and allied functions. Each branch draws its nerve energy from the ganglion at the head of the fifth nerve. This can be illustrated by supposing water flowing through a main branch, and at a certain point (termed the ganglion) this main branch divides into three smaller branches to supply water in three different directions. Let us further suppose that one of these branches is continually pulling off more than its share of water, when it can be easily understood that the other two branches must be more or less depleted of their supply. Now this is exactly what occurs to the fifth branch, and the tri-facial branches in eye-strain. The ophthalmic branch—one of the tri-facial—is pulling off most of the nerve energy supplied by the ganglion, and is by so much robbing its allied branches of their proper supply.

GREAT DEMAND FOR NERVE ENERGY.

The effect of eye-strain, caused either by astigmatism, asthenopia, heterophoria, hypermetropia, myopia, or allied forms of defective vision, is to demand an enormous extra supply of nerve energy through the ophthalmic branch of the tri-facial. This extra demand, kept up for years, must have a depleting effect on the other two branches, which get their supply from the same ganglion. In this warfare for nerve supremacy the weakest generally is the one to succumb; either the eye loses its visual acuity, or the hearing becomes defective, or the teeth decay, or even it may extend to the hair, which turns prematurely grey.



CHRISTMAS POST CARDS

OUR lines of Xmas Cards this year excel in beauty of design and finish anything we have seen in previous years. They are better than our last year's line, for which we had orders for 100,000 more than we could fill. We have selected the cream of the output of the best German manufacturers and submit our prices feeling satisfied that we are offering you the very best value in Xmas Cards on this continent.

The signs of the times give every indication of a tremendous demand in December—the eleventh hour. Our stock will be sufficient to fill all orders, but we will be rushed. **Order now.**

Series No. 1X

The cut to the left illustrates a few of many designs showing Santa Claus, Children, Kittens, Landscapes, Birdies, Xmas Bells, all with Holly and Xmas text. Every card possesses that snap and holiday brightness so characteristic of German Lithographing.
The series comes in two styles, Embossed and Unembossed.

Price, Embossed..... **$1.20 per 100**
Unembossed..... **1.00 per 100**



A&M Series No. 4

Real Silk Xmas Post Cards

Our most expensive line. Beautifully colored, embossed and FINISHED IN REAL SILK AND SATIN. The accompanying cut does not, of course, give any idea of the real and rich effect produced by the lustre of the silk, which seems to stand out so prominently. This line is exquisiteness itself, and we recommend it to any dealer desiring something "a little better" to offer his patrons asking for a ten-cent Xmas post card. Designs show Skating Girl, Santa Claus, etc., robed in REAL SILK.
Price..... **$5.00 per 100**

Poster Series No. 3

Christmas Cards

A splendid set of six designs, with American Poster effect. Heavily embossed and elaborately gilded. Also Christmas and New Years Greetings A line with a record—selling both on its merits and on the strength of its extremely low price.
Price..... **$1.00 per 100; $7.50 per 1,000**

Opal Xmas No. 2X

Extra Heavy Embossed Cards

Showing Santa Claus, Children, etc. The dainty airbrush tinting with which this series is colored, must be seen to be appreciated. One of our high priced—high quality lines. Packed in assorted fifties. Price..... **$2.00 per 100**

SEND $2.00 FOR SAMPLE LOT OF THE BEST XMAS CARDS ON THE MARKET

MACFARLANE COMPANY

TORONTO

SUCCESSORS TO
W. G. MACFARLANE

THE CANADIAN COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE has been such a success that would like you to know what those any time. The same diploma is given correspondence

W. E. HAMILL, M.D., Oculist



COURSE IN OPTICS who have taken it have to say. Correspondence Course can begin students as class room students. Write for full particulars to

Janes Building, TORONTO

The Following Specialties

have been well advertised and may all be obtained from the Wholesale Drug Houses at manufacturers' prices.

Castor Fluid
For the Hair.

Dental Pearline
Antiseptic Tooth Wash.

Sulphur Pastilles
To burn during contagious diseases.

Saponaceous Dentifrice
Antiseptic Tooth Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY

HENRY R. GRAY
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST
122 St Lawrence Main St., MONTREAL, QUE.
(Established 1859)

York Glass Company
YORK, ENGLAND LIMITED



We supply every variety of Glassware required by

Chemists, Druggists, Hospitals, Colleges of Pharmacy, etc.

Shop Bottles and Jars, Shelfware (new designs), Dispensing Bottles, Ribbed Poisons, Show Globes, Anatomical and Specimen Jars, etc.

Agents in Canada:
Harrison & Scheak
28 Wellington St. West
Toronto, Canada



MERCK'S REPORT

A PRACTICAL JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

Containing Most Recent Information on New Remedies, Dosage, etc.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2.00 PER YEAR.

Sample Copy Upon Request

Advertising Rates on Application

Address MERCK'S REPORT, Merck Building, University Place, NEW YORK.

WHITE & HUMPHREY'S

"Pharmacopedia"

is the only book which contains satisfactory explanations of all doubtful points in the British Pharmacopœia. It is also the latest and most practical Text-book of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Official Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The work is indispensable to Students preparing for Pharmaceutical Examinations.

PRICE, $4.00 POSTPAID

CANADIAN DRUGGIST - - TORONTO, CAN.

That the "pull" of the ophthalmic nerve on the ganglion does have this effect is plentifully exhibited in the course of my daily Sight Testing. How often do I find, in cases of anisometropia, especially in those cases where the eye defect has never been neutralised by accurately prescribed glasses, that the defective ear is on the same side as the defective eye. In cases of high binocular hypermetropia, where there has been similar neglect of the use of glasses, the premature bleaching of the hair is an ever present feature, and the early decay of the teeth follows simultaneously with defective vision.

However, it must not be inferred that every case of eye-strain is followed by these external symptoms, as in some cases the eyes themselves lose their acuity of vision, thus decreasing this extra demand of nerve supply through the ophthalmic branch, and thereby lessening the depletion of allied nerve-centres. Yet the tendency of all eye-strain is to bring about these distressing consequences.

Even where these external symptoms are absent eye-strain, by its influence upon one or the other of the ocular nerves, will, by nerve reflex action, create a re-action of the general nervous system or parts thereof, causing headaches, nervous debility, over-stimulation of the sympathetic system, inability to prolonged study, irritability of disposition, fretfulness, and impair the proper development of mental, nervous, and physical forces

Thus, it follows that eye-strain is an enemy that should be combated with scientific accuracy, so that its disastrous effects may be neutralised and its dangerous tendencies suppressed.—The Optical.

A DOCTORS' UNION

The physicians in the West Side of Toronto have formed a union under the name of No. II. Territorial Division of the College of Physicians and surgeons, the objects of the organization being to improve the condition of the profession, establish fixed fees and amend lodge terms.

The lowest fee for medical examination for fraternal societies has been fixed at $2.00, while the minimum fee for minor operations is fixed at $10.00, therefore the major operations $50.00. An interesting part of the tariff as settled at the meeting was that the first visit to a patient is $2.00, with $1.00 for each subsequent visit, while the fee for night visits will be double, being fixed at $3.00.

It seems to us that it would be worth while for the Toronto retail druggists to take a leaf out of the doctors' book and establish a higher fee for night work. Certainly if one is entitled to it the other is, and there can be no reasonable objection on the part of a physician, at least, to his patient being charged extra for a prescription dispensed after hours.

A MODERN OPHTHALMIC COLLEGE

The casual observer walking along Queen Street West, Toronto, could hardly fail to be attracted and interested by a unique transparent window belonging to the Empire College of Ophthalmology, displaying all styles and descriptions of eyeglasses and spectacles from the crude glass or pebble to the highly polished lense, and, plainly in view beneath the plate glass carrying the display is a set of immense mirrors that illuminate with almost the intensity of open daylight seventy feet of the mechanical works to the rear, simply by following the laws of reflection.

The reception room is well furnished, lofty and inviting; the examining and refracting room, No. 1, is furnished with electric retinoscope and ophthalmoscope, Rhodes phorometer, 50 candle power special electric light for retinoscopic and ophthalmic work; also special gas light on sliding bracket and operating chair; ophthalmic cabinet, mobile lenses, skiameter and an entirely new idea of electric testing cabinet. The examining and refracting room, No. 2, to the rear is fitted with all the features of No. 1, but in addition has facilities for all kinds of operative work, also containing an immense safe where the thousands of records of the College Clinic are stored. All operations are performed here, except those necessitating the patient's confinement to bed.

The College class room is beautifully lighted and specially fitted with instruments, charts, black boards, etc., for the student's purposes, also one of the finest lecture lanterns obtainable, recently imported from London, England, supplied with slides of almost all the known forms of the healthy and diseased fundus and ocular systems in general.

The mechanical department is one of the most complete in Canada, able to turn out lenses of the most delicate and difficult type, filling with satisfaction the exacting requirements of the difficult cases prescribed by the College staff, also supplying the highest class of mechanical instruction to students. All departments are connected by a telephone system.

The staff includes a number of well known specialists in eye work and all classes and conditions are treated daily. Students are admitted to the free clinic and view the operations from time to time.

All cases of refraction are carefully checked by the instructors and explanations made of the

various physiological and pathological conditions present, and the double checking of all prescriptions reduces mistakes to a minimum.

Students are accepted at present for three and six months courses, but it is the intention of the Directors to advance the length of attendance in the near future to two years and require a provincial matriculation before registration for the Doctors of Optics work is allowed.

Photography

DEVELOPERS

Color-sensitizers for bathing plates are divided into two classes—one for rendering the plate sensitive to greenish-yellow rays chiefly, the other for making the bathed plate panchromatic. Erythrosin is undoubtedly the most suitable for the former, and is a cheap aniline dye, whilst pinachrome and homocol are most suitable for the latter class, and are iso-cyanin derivatives retailing at about half-a-guinea the half gramme. The latter is most conveniently sold, however, in the form of a 1-1,000 alcoholic solution, made with 90 per cent. alcohol, as practically all the published formulae refer to a solution of this strength.

The leaning of amateur photographers being entirely towards aestheticism, carbon printing is greatly in vogue, and is likely to remain so indefinitely. Platinum and carbon printing are the only two really permanent processes, and the latter is likely to be dropped should the high price of platinum continue. It is always recommended in photographic literature that it is best to buy unsensitized tissue, and to sensitize it at home, and no little doubt exists as to how strong the dichromate solution should be, and whether it should be acid or alkaline, etc. The bath recently invented by H. W. Bennet has proved entirely successful, and should make a saleable stock article. This is prepared as follows:

Potassium bichromate	4 drachms
Citric acid	1 drachm
Water	25 oz.
Ammonia (0.880) a sufficient quantity to turn the solution a lemon-yellow color.	

If kept in stock, this solution should be kept in black or red bottles, not green.

In conclusion, a two-solution formula for a metol-hydroquinone developer may be mentioned which has been frequently recommended by the writer, and of which the essential feature is the division of the developer into a complete hydroquinone developer, and a complete metol developer. By combining the two in varying proportions, it is possible to form a mixture capable of yielding any desired contrast, gradation, etc., in the negative The two solutions are made up thus:

A.	Metol	18 grains
	Sodium sulphite	380 grains
	Sodium carbonate	450 grains
	Water	10 oz.
B.	Hydroquinone	70 grains
	Potassium metasulphite	200 grains
	Sodium carbonate	550 grains
	Potassium bromide	4 grains
	Water	10 oz.

Equal parts of A and B give a normal "M.Q." developer, whilst two or three parts of A with one part of B give a soft-working developer particularly suitable for portrait work or for making gaslight prints, etc., from harsh negatives.

PHOTO SUPPLIES WINDOW DISPLAY

Joseph F. Hotelley, in Merck's Report, suggests the following:

It might be illustrated through the following window advertisement that you sell photographic goods: Cover three packing cases with red paper. Mark the cases plainly with your name and address in black marking ink, as though they had been shipped to you, and place the cases in the window, in the foreground, after laying sheets of red paper over the floor, making sure that the marking on the boxes can be plainly seen from the pavement. On the box to the left pile empty plate-boxes that have been saved for display purposes from your own photographic work or acquired through the kindness of a friendly pictorialist. On the face of the box tack a neat placard mentioning the brands of plates carried in stock. Rest a camera on the box in the middle; run the blade of a penknife along the cracks of the box, cutting through the red paper covering it, and force a little excelsior into the cracks, letting it protrude from the latter, inferring that the cameras had been or were even now packed in the box. Stack empty photographic paper envelopes on the third case. On the front of the box tack a small card enumerating the photographic papers sold. To the rear of the cases stand several tripods with large and small cameras mounted on them. Between the tripods and the cases arrange photo material. Across the top of two small boxes, about one foot square, tack ruby paper, having previously printed on the paper covering one box, in black letters, "Photo supplies," on the paper covering the opening of the other box, "Fresh stock." Support or suspend these window signs in the background, at about the height of a man's head above the pavement. Arrange an incandescent globe in each box, making the signs admirable transparencies after dark.

Special Offers in Xmas & New Year Post Cards

Good Until December 24, 1907

Offer No. 1

$1.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

80 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, no two alike, to retail at 2 for 5c.
You receive $2.00 for them, cost you $1.00.

Offer No. 2

$2.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

160 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, a good assortment, to retail at 2 for 5c.
You receive $4.00 for them, cost you $2.00.

Offer No. 3

$3.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

150 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 2 for 5c.
40 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 5c. each.
5 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 10c. each.
A good assortment. You receive $6.05 for them, cost you $3.00.

Offer No. 4

$5.00 assortment, sent charges prepaid anywhere in Canada.

284 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 2 for 5c.
50 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 5c. each.
4 Christmas and New Year Post Cards, to sell 10c. each.
A good assortment; you receive $10.00 for them, cost you $5.00.

Terms

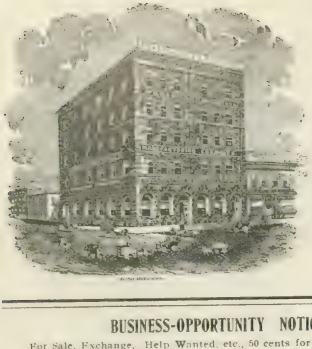
Net cash with order, or if you are already a customer of ours, net 30 days. Can ship order in 24 hours.

Send in your orders early and get in line for the Xmas trade, which is bound to be big for this season.

The Pugh Manufacturing Co.

33 Church Street : TORONTO, Canada

Largest Jobbers of Post Cards in Canada



THE MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

AND IMPORTERS OF FINE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND MARKET STREETS - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COMING WEST?

SHOULD you desire to come to the great North-West, either to engage in the drug business for yourself, or to take a position as a clerk, we may be able to assist you.

We are constantly in touch with every section of Western Canada, and we shall be glad if we can be of service to any one, desiring information, as to location, etc.

WRITE US

BUSINESS-OPPORTUNITY NOTICES

For Sale, Exchange, Help Wanted, etc., 50 cents for 25 words or less, subsequent insertions 25 cents. Send cash with order.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

The right way to buy a drug store, to sell one, to get a position or help—whether in U.S. or Canada, is to write to F. V. Kniest, R.P., "The Drug Store Man," Omaha, Neb., U.S.A. Established 1904. Strictly reliable. Expert and confidential plans. Z

FOR SALE

Drug and Furniture business in one of the brightest young towns in Saskatchewan. No opposition in either line. Write for further information to

BOX 8, THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

FOR SALE

Splendid Drug business in the best town in Southern Alberta, 100 cents on the dollar with 5% for freight. For particulars write "Chemicus,"

Care CANADIAN DRUGGIST,
Toronto

FOR SALE

Drug Stock in a good agricultural district, only store, stock $1500. Will rent building. Write for information. Good proposition.

J. C. PAULSON,
Box 89, Bawlf, Alta.

FOR SALE.

Drug Business for sale, Bear River, Nova Scotia, good paying side lines, Kodak Goods and Talking Machines; stock and fixtures about $2,300. Write:

L. V. HARRIS.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

Splendid Drug business in the best town in Southern Alberta $2,800 cash. Write "Chemicus" if you really want to buy a Drug business.

"CHEMICUS." C/O THE CANADIAN DRUGGIST.

CINNAMON OIL IN INFLUENZA

Dr. J. C. Roos, in the Therapeutische Monatshefte, extols cinnamon oil as a remedy for influenza. He finds, however, that the leaf-oil is not as active as the oil distilled from the bark. The oil is administered in a glass, half full of water. During the first two hours of treatment he gives the patient twice, an hour apart, twelve drops of oil. Thereafter ten drops of oil every two hours, until the temperature becomes normal. If influenza is thus treated during the incipient stage of the disease, he finds that the patient is on the road to recovery within twelve hours. When the disease has gained a foothold, it requires 24 to 36 hours to reduce the fever. The great advantage claimed for this method of treatment is the fact that the patient is able to return to his work after two or three days.

TEST FOR SUGAR IN URINE

Frank J. Wethered and A. M. Kellas report very favorably in the Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift on the safranin test for sugar in urine. The authors find that creatin, creatinin, urates and mucin do not react with this reagent. The safranin solution used has a strength of one in a thousand: Two cc. of safranin solution, 2 cc. of normal soda solution and 2 cc. of the urine to be tested are mixed, and then boiled. If sugar is present, the red color of the liquid changes to a yellow. To arrive at any approximate estimation of the sugar present in the urine, add slowly more of the safranin solution until the red color persists. Every two cubic centimetres of safranin solution represents about one decigram of sugar. While testing, it is essential that the test-tube be not shaken.

Drug Report

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1907.

Business during the past month has been very good. The stringency in the money market has been affecting some lines of business, and, while we think it is wise to warn people in prosperous times to be careful, we cannot help feeling the matter is being a little over done, as the trade conditions in Canada were never in more satisfactory shape than they are at the present time.

There are no radical changes of note during the past month. Morphia, Codeia and Camphor are a little easier. This is rather remarkable in view of the fact that ninety per cent. of the changes lately have been of the up grade nature. There are a few unimportant changes, which can be noticed in our price list.

Glassware is about 5 per cent. higher. The discount now on less than a case is 20 per cent., formerly it was 25 per cent.

Paris Green will likely be a little higher when the season opens.

While the general feeling seems to be that staple goods are going to be lower in price, they certainly show no signs of doing so at the present time.

Glycerine, Castor Oil, Oxalic Acid and Sugar of Lead are all higher.

A. Advanced.

A.	Alcohol	Gal.	$5.25
A.	Antifebrin	Lb.	.50
A.	Copper Acetate, Pure	Oz.	.12
A.	Dionin, 15 gr. tubes	Ea.	.75
A.	Golden Seal Root, Whole	Lb.	$3.00
A.	Golden Seal Root, Powdered	Lb.	$3.10
A.	Oil Cubeb	Oz.	.17
A.	Oil Wintergreen	Oz.	.30
A.	Sal Nitre Potash, Crystal	Lb.	.9
A.	Sal Nitre Potash, Granular	Lb.	.9

NEW GOODS

Quinine Aceto-Salictlate	Oz.	.90
Mercury Formate	Oz.	.25

FREAK PRESCRIPTIONS

A New York druggist is said to be preparing a unique scrapbook. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that were copied from the original:

"I have an acute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Docther, ples gif bearer five sense worth of Aundie Toxyn for gargle baby's throat and obleage."

"My little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitles powders for a grown-up adult who is sick."

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE

The special Legislation Committee of the newly formed Canadian Pharmaceutical Association is composed of H. Watters, Ottawa; G. E. Gibbard, Toronto; A. J. Lawrence, Montreal; J. E. Tremble, Montreal.

WILL THEY EVER COME?

If this literary gem, sent to hurry up a belated order, didn't fetch the goods, what would?

"I am waiting, still awaiting, like the flylet on the wall,
With a heart of patience, wondering, what is life after all.
A little worry,
Heartaches and hurry."

And the delay of orders really makes us rave.

"Yet a better time is coming, I see it on the map,
Where the wicked cease from drinking and the weary take a nap.
Yet, oh tell me, tell me truly, while the bees are on the hum,
Will those goods so truly promised ever, ever, surely come?"

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN "ALL GLASS"

Liverpool, N.S., Sept. 21, 1907.

The Toronto Show Case Co.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Show cases arrived on the 19th, and opened up in good condition. Allow me to congratulate you on the splendid work you turn out at your factory. I have bought in recent years in the neighborhood of twenty show cases of various kinds from what was considered the best factory in Canada, but I can candidly say that alongside of your product they have to take a place away in the rear. The advantage of an "All Glass" Case over a frame case, I would say in my opinion that the glass case was fully 50 per cent. better as an agent for selling goods and in appearance.

Yours truly,
Edgar A. Hutchins

HOT SODA FORMULAS

HOT COFFEE DRIP.

Seven ounces of pulverized Java and Mocha coffee, the best brand; use eggs in mixing; pour over this one gallon and a quart of water. This will make very delicious coffee.

FRENCH COFFEE.

One pound of finely ground Mocha and Java coffee, 44 ounces of sugar, 2 drams of vanilla extract, and sufficient boiling water. Pack the coffee in a percolator and pour boiling water upon it until two pints of liquid are obtained. In the latter dissolve the sugar and add the extract. This makes, when served with cream, a most pleasant cup of coffee.

CHOCOLATE PASTE.

Soluble chocolate, powdered, 8 ounces; sugar, powdered, 26 ounces; glycerin, 1 ounce; rose water, 1 ounce; vanilla syrup, 8 ounces; water, 8 ounces. Mix thoroughly. If too thick to mix well, add more water. Keep the paste in a shallow dish. To dispense take of chocolate paste, 1 ounce; sweet cream, ½ ounce. Turn on hot soda stream and stir with spoon while filling; top off with whipped cream. Serve with a few crackers on a dish.

FINISHED COFFEE.

Pack half pound of pulverized coffee in a percolator. Percolate with two quarts of boiling water, letting it run through twice. Add to this two quarts of milk, keep hot in an urn, and draw as a finished drink. After you have filled cup with this coffee, add a lump of sugar, and top with whipped cream.

CREAM BOVILINE.

Place a small quantity of beef extract in your mug and add about half an ounce of sweet cream, season to taste, fill with hot water and serve.

LACTATED BEEF.

Place your beef in the mug, season and fill about quarter full of hot milk; fill with hot water. The quantity of milk may be varied to suit taste; some like this beverage made entirely of hot milk.

BEEF AND CELERY.

This is prepared by adding celery salt or celery extract to beef tea while preparing it. In serving this drink, place the celery salt on the counter for the customers' use.

LIVING DUTCHMAN.

Dutch chocolate, 1 pound; water, 1 pound; corn starch, 3 ounces; granulated sugar, 7 pounds. Dissolve the chocolate in hot water, taking care not to burn it; mix the corn starch with cold water, add to the chocolate, and heat over a slow fire, stirring constantly; strain through a sieve to remove coarser particles, and dissolve the sugar in the strained liquid while it is still hot.

CHOCOLATE PUNCH.

Chocolate syrup, 2 ounces; 1 egg, shaved ice, milk to fill glass, whipped cream. Shake egg, syrup, milk and ice together and strain; draw fine stream of soda to fill glass; use whipped cream on top.—The Apothecary.

A CORRECTIVE FOR THE ODOR OF CREOSOTE

The simplest manner of disguising the odor of creosote, says M. Le Bailly, in La Clinique, is to use the oil of bitter almonds. He finds that this addition not only attenuates but entirely disguises the disagreeable odor. For solutions of creosote in glycerine and alcohol, he directs that 25 drops of the oil of bitter almonds be added to every 50 grams of a 20 per cent. solution; and 20 drops to every 50 grams of a 5 per cent. solution. Attempts to disguise the odor of creosote by adding the oils of vervain and eucalyptus were unsuccessful, the creosote standing out as prominently as before treatment.

THE COMPANION AS A CHRISTMAS GIFT

Nobody is too young, nobody too old, to enjoy reading The Youth's Companion. For that reason it makes one of the most appropriate of Christmas gifts—one of the few whose actual worth far outweighs the cost. Welcome as the paper may be to the casual reader on the train, at the office in the public library, it is, after all, the paper of the home. The regularity and frequency of its visits, the cordial sincerity of its tone, make for it soon the place of a familiar friend in the house. Like a good friend, too, it stands always for those traits and qualities which are typified in the ideal home, and are the sources of a nation's health and true prosperity. Is there another Christmas present costing so little that equals it?

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